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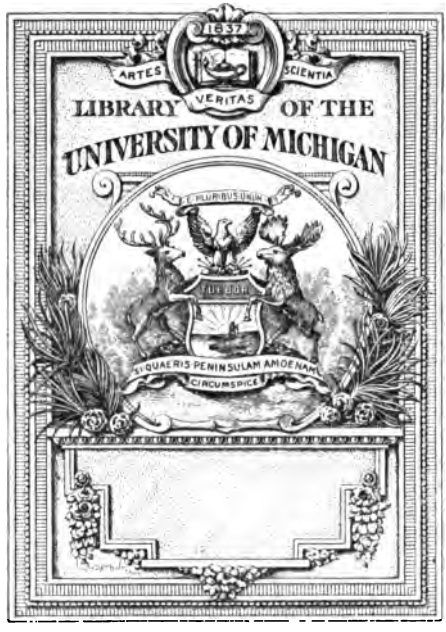
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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

From JANUARY to JUNE, 1815.

VOLUME LXXXV.

(BEING THE EIGHTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON: Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street;*
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST-PAID.
And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
at the Corner of *St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street;*
and by PERTHES and BESSER, *Hamburgh.* 1815.

PREFACE

TO THE

FIRST PART OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

PERHAPS there is no epoch in the history of mankind, comprehending more extraordinary or more momentous events, than have been exhibited in the few short months which have elapsed, since we made our last periodical address to our Friends and Readers.—The tone of the address was exultation, and the language that of cheerfulness, confidence, and hope.—In one dark and gloomy moment the aspect of things was changed, threatening clouds collected, and an awful and destructive tempest once more seemed about to overwhelm the Earth; War and Rapine, and every variety of moral Evil, appearing in its train. The Arch-dæmon, who doubtless for good and salutary purposes was long permitted to inflict misery on mankind, had, as it should have seemed, been disarmed of his power to do further mischief, had been secluded within a limited area, and became not unwilling to leave the world to recover in repose, from the disasters which his ambition and tyranny had inflicted.—Not so.—The tiger having once tasted of blood, becomes more ravenous and ferocious—so was it with Napoleon:

Nullus semel ore receptus
Pollutas patitur sanguis mansuescere fauces.

Once more, in violation of every sacred obligation, the Fiend burst from his recess, to set the world in arms. But, by the blessing of Providence, his arts again have failed; and though torrents of blood, of the noblest blood, have flowed, they have not flowed in vain. The monster is again driven into darkness and concealment, there to lament his wretched discomfiture in anguish and despair.—Short-sighted man! as if his destiny, his fortune, his vain and constant boasting, was to regulate the order of things, and change the constitution of the world.—Was it consistent with common reason and common sense to imagine, that an obscure adventurer, arriving by a series of bold and daring actions to the enjoyment of unlimited power, should, in defiance of all consistency, and experience, and justice, be suffered to elevate to kingdoms, principalities, and powers, a needy crowd of profligate adventurers like himself—It was not in human nature to endure so strange a metamorphosis. Such a system carried and matured within itself the seeds of its own dissolution; and so the Event has proved, and we trust and believe it will never again manifest to society its vile and abominable image.

Let us turn to fair and more enlivening scenes; and here the first object which occurs, in the most glorious and captivating shape, is Victory under the bright form of WELLINGTON.—*Merenti gratias agere facile*

20614

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY kept at EXETER.

Dec.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.		at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.		at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.		at 10 P. M.
1	29.51	38½	6½	M	Very fine, frosty.....	29.61	42⅓	2½	do.	Do.....	29.66	38½	5½	do.	Do.
2	29.67	35	6½	M	Very fine, frosty.....	29.67	34	3	do.	Fine, sharp frost.....	29.67	32	5	do.	Do.
3	29.69	35	7	M	Fog & sharp frost; at 1 clear.	29.69	42	4	do.	Frost.....	29.56	42	4	do.	Sm. rain, wind, fog.
S 4	29.37	42	8½	M	Moderate and fine.....	29.37	45½	2	do.	Fine; after 7 rain.....	29.27	40½	7	do.	Fair.
5	29.37	44	8½	M	Fine.....	29.56	44	5½	do.	Do. frosty.....	29.72	38½	6½	do.	Do.
6	29.94	30	7	M	Very fine, sharp frost.....	29.96	39	5	do.	Do. do.	29.96	34	6	do.	Frost.
7	29.97	45	10	M	Gloomy and overcast.....	29.65	50⅓	12	do.	Some little rain.....	29.65	47	12	do.	F. & C.
8	29.56	49	12	M	Lowering and gloomy, rain.	29.34	50	14	do.	Do.....	29.30	42½	16	do.	Do. and wind.
9	29.28	52	15	M	Fine, with clouds and windy.	29.34	46	14	do.	Small rain from 1 to 4; fair	29.50	40	13½	do.	F. & C.; rain.
10	29.52	40½	14	M	Thick haze and rain.....	29.26	55	16	do.	Fair and windy.....	92.30	54	16½	do.	F. & C. windy.
S 11	29 52	56	17	M	Fine with clouds, fresh gale.	29.50	56⅓	17⅓	do.	F. & C.; small showers....	29.54	56	18	do.	F. & C. wind & rain.
12	29.55	55½	18	M	Blowing hard, haze & rain.	29.56	57⅓	18	do.	Fair, but blowing strong....	29.57	55	19	do.	Wind and rain.
13	29.36	55½	19⅓	M	Wind and rain; at 12 fair.	29.46	49	16⅔	do.	Fine..... [wet haze.	29.55	46	16	do.	Do.; fair, but hazy.
14	29.63	49	16	M	Hazy with wind and rain...	29.57	53	18	do.	Fair, but lowering; wind and	29.52	54½	18	do.	Do. fair, high wind.
15	29.52	54	18	M	Fair, but lowering and windy.	29.60	54	17	do.	Do.; at 6 wet haze & wind.	29.61	53	18	do.	Do. with rain.
16	29.33	52	19	M	Rain & windy; after 11 fair.	29.57	49¼	13	do.	Fair, but hazy, & high wind.	29.83	46	12	do.	Do.
17	29.83	50	13⅓	M	Fair & windy; after 10 rain.	29.70	56	17	do.	Small rain & high wind.....	29.70	55½	16	do.	Fair, and Do.
S 18	29.75	56	16	M	Fair but lowering & windy.	29.75	55	16	do.	Lowering, but fair & windy.	29.67	54	15	do.	Fair & moderate.
19	29.66	52	15⅔	M	Cloudy, wind N. shower at 2.	29.70	46	14	do.	Do. fine.....	29.87	41	13	do.	Fine.
20	30.01	36	15	M	Sharp frost.....	30.01	44	15	do.	Fine, frosty.	29.96	35	15	do.	Do.
21	29.76	39	15	M	Small rain; fair; rain.....	29.57	42	15	do.	Fair, blowing strong.....	29.50	40	16	do.	Fair, high wind.
22	29.43	39	14	M	Gloomy; after 10 small rain.	29.55	41½	16	do.	Rain and wind.	29.17	44	17	do.	Do.
23	29.38	36	16	M	Frosty.	29.49	36	17	do.	Frost.	29.54	30	17	do.	Sharp frost.
24	29.43	32	16	M	Gloomy; frost, and clearer.	29.40	32	16	do.	Do.....	29.40	31½	17	do.	Do.
S 25	29.43	29½	15½	M	Hard frost, dark and gloomy.	29.43	29½	17½	do.	Do.....	29.46	29	18	do.	Frost, snow, clear.
26	29.46	30½	16½	M	Frost, snow on the ground...	29.46	32	17	do.	Cloudy, frost.....	29.46	29	17½	do.	Thaw, small rain.
27	29.14	43	18	M	F. & C. snow all dissolved.	28.85	47	19	do.	Rain and wind; after 6 fair.	28.70	37	19	do.	Fine.
28	28.85	38	19	M	F. & C.	29.16	35	19	do.	Gloomy, with sharp frost...	29.41	35	19	do.	Frost.
29	29.55	35	19	M	Foggy, with small rain.....	29.55	43	20	do.	Foggy and gloomy.	29.63	44	19	do.	Foggy.
30	29.66	49	20⅔	M	Lowering, with small rain...	29.57	53	21	do.	Do.; at 5 a shower, then fair.	29.67	45	25	do.	Fine.
31	29.86	43	25	M	Fine.....	29.95	46½	20	do.	Some drops; fine.....	30.02	42	22	do.	Fine.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For JANUARY, 1815.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

PRESUMING the monumental inscriptions inserted in the two last Magazines have not proved unacceptable to some classes of readers; I must claim indulgence for the insertion of a few others, which, perhaps, are not less simple, correct, and elegant, than those communicated in my two former letters. As the subjects of them are far removed from the reach of human applause, the affectionate tribute of surviving friends can add nothing to their happiness; but these perishing records may awaken reflection in the minds of the thoughtless, and evince to all the excellence and consolation of a life devoted to religious duty and practical Christianity. Yours, &c. J. C.

I. In Folkstone, Church, Kent.

To the Memory of William Langhorne, A. M. Curate of Folkstone, who died in February* 1772, *at the age of fifty-one.*

In life belov'd, in death for ever dear,
O friend, O brother, take this parting tear! [sigh,
If Life has left me aught that asks a
'Tis but like thee to live, like thee to die.
JOHN LANGHORNE.
Of Langhorne's life, be this memorial given, [was heaven;
Whose race was virtue, and whose goal
Not through the selfish, drear unfriendly road [trod;
Which antient moralists and sophists
But in an active sphere of Christian love,
He mov'd himself, and will'd mankind to move.
Enthusiast's confidence, or sceptic's fear,
Affected not his equable career;
With evangelic eloquence he warm'd,
With reason won us, and with meekness charm'd;
Shew'd in his life, his converse, and his prayer, [care.
The friend's attachment, and the pastor's
Oft would he, in the mines of antient lore,
Historic truth and moral truth explore;
Yet was his aim to dissipate the night
Of Pagan's doubts by Revelation's light;
The Christian's steady plan to recommend,
Just in its source, and happy in its end.
Thus to his flock, whom here he left behind, [mankind,
Thus to his neighbours, who were all
He gave example to pursue with zeal
His Saviour's steps to everlasting weal:
And in the moment of expiring breath,
To give a test of endless joy in death.

II. In St. Mary's Redcliffe, Bristol.

On Mrs. Fortune Little, wife of Mr. John Little, died June 26, 1777, *aged* 57.

O could this verse her bright example spread, [dead;
And teach the living while it prais'd the
Then, Reader, should it speak her hope divine, [thine:
Not to record her faith, but strengthen
Then should her every virtue stand confess'd,
Till every virtue kindled in thy breast:
But if thou slight the monitory strain,
And she has liv'd, at least to thee, in vain,
Yet let her death an awful lesson give,
The dying Christian speaks to all that live.
Enough for her, that here her ashes rest,
Till God's own plaudit shall her worth attest. HANNAH MORE.

III. In the Church-yard of Amwell, in Hertfordshire.

In cottages and lonely cells
True Piety neglected dwells;
Till call'd to Heav'n, its native seat,
Where the good man alone is great;
'Tis then this humble dust shall rise,
And view its Judge with cheerful eyes;
While guilty sinners sink afraid,
And call the mountains to their aid.
WILLIAM SOMERVILLE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 11.

THE name of "Anna Seward" is erroneously mentioned in vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 515, as the author of the epitaph on Mrs. Grove. I read the epitaph many years ago in the South transept of the Cathedral at Lichfield, and mentioning it at Dr. Falconer's,

* He published "Job, a Poem," a "Paraphrase of Isaiah," and, with his brother, the "Lives of Plutarch."

Falconer's, where I dined, said, "I supposed it was by Miss Seward, the Poetess of the place:"—"No, indeed it is not," was the answer. "It was written by her husband Dr. Grove himself; and, what is better, she deserved every word of it." Upon this, I re-visited the monument, and transcribed the epitaph. I knew Mr. Grove personally at Oxford, when he was there superintending the education of his son. He had much of the gentleman in his appearance, a handsome, intelligent, prepossessing countenance, and was reckoned a very sensible man. He had been educated at Oriel College; M.A. there 1765, and had the honorary degree of D. C. L. in 1781. He used to live, not at Lichfield, but I think at or near Coventry; and perhaps gave up his seat there to his son on his marriage, and then came and resided in the Close at Lichfield. May I add, that I have some reason to believe that Dr. Grove has occasionally corresponded with Mr. Urban?

Whether the other two epitaphs are rightly given to Hannah More and Mrs. Carter, I do not know. Dr. Stonhouse, who wrote many religious tracts, a pious good man, perhaps a little tinctured with methodism, was likely enough to be the author of an epitaph for his wife. But I do not know the fact. One would suppose from these copies, that the names, "Anna Seward," "Hannah More," and "Elizabeth Carter," are *inscribed* on the respective *monuments*; and if so, my memory must have imposed upon me in my Lichfield anecdote; but I verily believe that I am right.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. Urban, *Lichfield, Jan.* 12.

I TRUST you will feel anxious to take an early opportunity of correcting an error of the Correspondent who has attributed, I know not upon what ground, the much-admired epitaph to the memory of Lucy Grove, in Lichfield Cathedral, to the pen of Miss Seward, when in fact it was written by her husband, William Grove, Esq. D.C.L. as is well known to many persons here, as well as to

Yours, &c. Anti-Plagiary.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 13.

THE publick have been so long imposed upon by the numerous paintings of Shakspeare, *all equally original*, that it is time his monumental bust in Stratford Church, the earliest authenticated likeness of our Bard, should recover its deserved estimation.

In your Magazine for June 1759, p. 257, it was properly observed by the Rev. Joseph Greene, at that time master of our free-school, and whose contributions occasionally found a place in your early numbers, that the *doubt* whether the Stratford bust preserved any resemblance of the Bard did not take date before the erection of his cenotaph in Westminster Abbey; the admirers of which upheld the opinion that the country figure differed as much from the likeness of the Poet, as it did from the face in the Abbey; and so far endeavoured to depreciate its merit. From that period our Stratford bust has sunk into comparative neglect; and for these probable reasons—that ever since Scheemaker executed the Abbey bust from Zoust's painting, which must have been a copy, as his earliest known picture in England was done, according to Malone, in 1657; and since Roubiliac is said to have made the statue of our Poet from the Chandos picture for Garrick, from the latter of which the Jubilee Statue presented by that inimitable Roscius to our Town was said to be copied, the publick have formed in their own imagination, and accustomed themselves to a likeness of Shakspeare very different from what it probably ought to be. In this they have been too long assisted by the engravings of Simon, of Vertue, Houbraken, and Earlom; from one or other of which most of the subsequent prints have been copied: they have been familiarized to a *frenchified* head of the "sweet Swan of Avon" by the incalculable number of busts, medals, and seals; and by Malone, in his zealous yet ineffectual endeavours to establish the Chandos canvas, they have been taught to look with a supercilious indifference upon the "pertness in the countenance of the Stratford bust totally differing from that placid composure and thoughtful gravity so perceptible in his original [Chandos] portrait, and his best prints. The statuary (he continues) probably had the assistance of some picture, and failed only from want of skill to copy it."

Thus

Thus powerfully will prejudice and prepossession operate. That the Stratford bust has, however, been unmeritedly neglected, is most unequivocally affirmed. The tradition of the town is, that it was copied from a cast after Nature, a practice sufficiently prevalent in that age to support oral communication. "But we have still," says Mr. Britton in his Essay prefixed to Whittingham's edition, "a better criterion, and a more forcible argument in its behalf; one that *flashes conviction* to the eye of the intelligent artist and anatomist. This is the truth of the drawing, with the accuracy of muscular forms, and shape of the skull, which distinguishes the bust now referred to, and which are evidences of a skilful sculptor." That it was erected within seven years from the Poet's death is certain, being mentioned by Leonard Digges in his verses accompanying the first folio edition of Shakspeare's dramatic works, printed in 1623; and though I cannot altogether agree with the late Mr. Greene, in his before-mentioned letter, that if we compare the earliest engraving which was made of the Bard (that of Droeshout in the first folio) with the face on the Stratford Monument, there will be found as great a resemblance as perhaps can well be between a statue and a picture, except that the hair is described rather shorter and straighter on the latter than on the former; nor coincide with Mr. Malone, who could not, on comparing them, trace any resemblance whatever; yet I think there may be found a considerable similitude of our monumental bust to this print, for the correctness of which we have his friend Jonson's testimony; and the "surly Ben" would surely not have unnecessarily complimented the artist, nor ventured to affirm what, had it been untrue, numbers then living could and probably would have denied. The sculptors of that period seem to have excelled the engravers in their respective arts; and the Stratford bust, which in the disposition of the head indicates some acquaintance with Grecian models, is a much superior specimen of the labour of the chisel, than Droeshout's engraving is of that of the burin.

The intention of these tedious observations, Mr. Urban, is to introduce the mention of a new æra in the history of our Stratford bust. In November 1813, I gave Mr. Britton a cast which I had made of this *face*, and from which was copied the woodcut prefixed to his "Essay." By that gentleman the original was duly appreciated; and in consequence Mr. George Bullock, of Tenterden-street, Hanover-squre, visited Stratford in December last, with such sentiments as animate the connoisseur, and made the first complete cast of the whole bust. Let it, therefore, be hoped that an excellent engraving, upon a large scale, by the first artist in England, will be speedily given to the publick; for though it has been several times copied with the monument itself (in Dugdale's Warwickshire; in Pope and Sewell's 8vo edition, 1728, by Fourdrinier; in Ireland's Avon; Boydell's Illustrations; and in my own History of this Town) yet most of them are incorrectly and all of them unsatisfactorily engraved. To multiply the casts from Mr. Bullock's first, and consequently valuable mould, will be now impossible; for after that which he has in London, and one which I possess (the latter only half way down the body of the bust) were made, the original mould was broken up, and thrown into the Avon.

The Stratford bust is carved out of a solid block of stone (perhaps either Portland or Bath), but on no part of it could be discovered any name or date. By comparing the style and the quality of the material with other contemporary works (between 1616 and 1623) a probable guess may be made which of the few eminent artists of James's reign might have executed it. The general glare of light beaming on all sides through the Gothic windows which surround the monument, is certainly disadvantageous to the appearance of the features of this face; but when a single or more contracted light is properly thrown upon it, then the loftiness and beauty of the forehead, the handsome shape of the nose, the remarkable form of the mustachios and beard, and the very peculiar sweetness of expression in the mouth, are particularly striking. At first sight there appears an extravagant length in the upper lip, which, if viewed in profile, shews in truer proportion. After all, it appears somewhat long; and Lavater, upon whatever principles he determined, and whatever

whatever regard his physiognomical observations deserve, has, I believe, mentioned that the modern busts of Shakspeare do not represent a man of genius, from the invariable shortness of his upper lip.

In the description of a bust neither possessing a characteristic *pertness of countenance*, nor deficient in *skilfulness of execution*, a bust seen to the *least* advantage in its present situation, so long disregarded, except by the very few, who, having had the constant opportunity, have been in the almost daily habit of contemplating and admiring it; and at last likely to gain its due value in the opinion of the illustrious Bard's intelligent countrymen, when its merits are more fully known than hitherto they have been; it may be at present improper further to intrude upon your pages, which may be better occupied, if not by a subject more interesting to those who boast of being born in a country which produced the greatest dramatic genius in the world, yet by compositions less erratic than the "bald disjointed chat" of

Yours, &c. R. B. Wheler.

Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 7.

As your pages have always afforded a ready admission to any observations relative to the general Topography of this favoured Isle, and as County History in particular seems at present to hold a deservedly high rank in the public estimation; I venture to address you in behalf of a spot, of which but a very unsatisfactory and imperfect account has hitherto been given. The county of Somerset, sir, has laboured under the misfortune of having had an Historian, who, for the most part, has been diffuse, where a less detailed account would have been desirable, and too often brief, where a more ample account would have been acceptable to his readers. His pen was not calculated for the office which it assumed; and, were it necessary, numerous instances might be adduced, in which profferred information was too hastily canvassed, and documents of an interesting nature too cursorily investigated. That the opinion of the residents of the county is not in this respect at variance with that of the publick at large, those certain criterions of merit, the catalogue of the bookseller, and the hammer of the auctioneer, afford a sufficient proof, whenever the History of Somerset is enrolled in the pages of the one, or subjected to the vibration of the other. The very limited patronage, which the venerable and well-qualified Historian of the neighbouring County of Dorset has experienced, would appear to afford in a pecuniary point of view an unfavourable prospect of encouragement to such an undertaking; but, sir, when the extent of our County, its infinitely more abundant population, and the perpetual change of property, to which that population necessarily gives rise, are taken into consideration, the adventurer, I am confident, would not feel that he was about to launch into an uncertain and precarious speculation. From my own personal knowledge, I can affirm that Proposals for a New History of Somerset would meet with general attention; and in the hope that these remarks will be considered as conveying a stimulus to the exertions of the living, rather than a reflection on the labours of the dead, I subscribe myself, Urbani Amicus.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 7.

In the margin of the Domesday Survey of Devonshire an abbreviation occurs, which, as I believe, is not to be found in any other part of that Record. It stands thus,

par

in small characters, and appears first at folio 105, and again at folios 105 b. 108 b. 110, 111, 112, 112 b. 113, 114 b. 115, and 116.

I am at a loss for its meaning, and shall thank any of your Correspondents who will assist me in attaining it.

Mr. Kelham (in Domesday Book Illustrated) does not attempt its explanation, but says merely, "This abbreviation occurs in the margin of Domesday, p. 105, in six places successively, and once in p. 110; but what the signification of it is, or to what it refers, is left to the reader to determine."

Yours, &c. R. R.

Mr. Urban, *Middle Temple, Jan.* 9.

The very learned Mr. Bawdwen, in his Translation of Domesday Book for Dorsetshire, communicated to

to the Editor of the Fourth Volume of the excellent History of that County, has fallen into a slight hallucination, by rendering *ipsa Ecclesia* "the Church itself." It should rather be "the same Church;" namely, the Church just before mentioned.—Collinson, in his "Somersetshire," has committed the same mistake.—That *Ipsa* signifies "the same," is evident from Ainsworth. And accordingly, in the Translation of Domesday for Leicestershire, the indefatigable Historian of that County renders *ipsa Abbatia*, "the same Abbey," p. vi.; *ipse H.* "the same Henry," p. xii.; *ipse R.* "the same King," &c. &c.

Yours, &c. CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 18.

IN the Times of Saturday last, Jan. 14, I read a letter signed "Laicus," on the state of the Church in our Western Colonies. With the sentiments of the writer I perfectly agree; and as a Church establishment in the East was formed in the last year, celebrated for many memorable events, and that one not among the least, I do think that a resident Bishop should be sent out by the Prince Regent for the Ecclesiastical Government of the Colonies. It was at first, perhaps, well ordered, that they should be placed under the care of the Bishop of London; but it could not be supposed that they were always to continue so, when that Prelate has so large a Diocese at home. Besides, the inhabitants of the Colonies must be, as things are, without evidently, as the writer expresses, some useful Episcopal rites! Probably some of your friends know a reason why a Bishop should not be sent to reside in Jamaica. Yours, &c. AMICUS.

DR. FRANKLIN'S LAST THOUGHTS ON RELIGION.

THAT the name of Benjamin Franklin cannot fail of occupying a conspicuous place in future histories of the eighteenth century, will, I have no doubt, be readily admitted; also, that of his distinguished mental endowments, as well as the extent of his scientific attainments, there can be but one opinion. Still, as there is reason to believe that his sentiments on the great concern of Religion varied at different periods of his long life, an authentic exhibition of his *last* thoughts on that most important subject, will, I am persuaded, be acceptable to many admirers of the useful portion of his multifarious objects of research, and seems to be a tribute of justice due to his memory. This consideration induces me to indulge a hope, that the insertion of the following anecdote in a Miscellany so generally esteemed and that has so extensive a circulation as the Gentleman's Magazine, may not be deemed an improper occupation of a part of one of its valuable pages. It is extracted from "Travels in some parts of North America, in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806. By Robert Sutcliff, late of Sheffield," one of the Society of Friends (called Quakers), 12mo. printed at York, 1811 *. The Editor informs us that the narrative was penned without the remotest thought of publication, but from the well-known character of the writer, its strict veracity does not admit of a doubt. He was a respectable merchant in Sheffield, and his extensive dealings with transatlantic connections led him to make two voyages to North America. Several years elapsed, after his return from the latter in 1806, before he consented to permit the manuscript containing the observations he had committed to writing, to go to the press, from whence its contents had issued but a short time, when it pleased Providence to remove him from this state of existence.

A FRIEND TO ACCURACY.

Page 225. "*Philadelphia, 3rd month* 31, 1806. In conversation this evening with Samuel Bryant, a son of the Judge of that name, he mentioned that Doctor Franklin was an intimate friend of his father's, and that, in consequence, there was a frequent intercourse between the two families. Amongst a number of anecdotes relating to the Doctor, he recited one respecting his religious opinions, which appeared to me worth preserving. It is as follows: At the time the Doctor was upon his death bed, he was visited by a young man who had a great respect for his judgment in all things; and having entertained doubts in his own mind as to the truth of the Scriptures, he thought that this awful

* See vol. LXXXIII. Part II. p. 416, for some anecdotes of the late lamented General Moreau, extracted from the same publication.

period

period afforded a suitable opportunity of consulting the Doctor on this important subject. Accordingly he introduced it in a solemn, weighty, manner, inquiring of the Doctor what were his sentiments as to the truth of the Scriptures. On the question being put, although he was in a very weak state, and near his close, he replied, 'Young man! my advice to you is, that you cultivate an acquaintance with, and a firm belief in the Holy Scriptures: this is your certain interest'."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 18.

THE attention of the publick being a good deal turned to William Greatrakes, I send some particulars relative to his family, drawn up from papers in my possession. "Allen Greatrakes, of Clashdermot, in the Barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork, Gentleman," (so styled in a lease dated March 9, 1755, granted to him by Richard Supple, Esq.* of the lands of Monelahan, co. Cork,) had three sons and a daughter, Elizabeth Greatrakes, wife of .... Courtenay, of Lismore, co. Waterford, and now living at an advanced age. The sons were Osborne Greatrakes, *William* Greatrakes, Edmond Greatrakes, mentioned in the above lease, but supposed to have died young, as no farther account of him occurs. Allen Greatrakes, the father, devised the lands of Clashdermot and Monelahan to his sons Osborne and *William*, of which they made a division, Osborne taking Monelahan, and *William* Clashdermot.

Osborne Greatrakes, the eldest son, resided at the town of Youghall, co. Cork; he is described in the Papers sometimes as "Osborne Greatrakes, *Merchant*," at others, as "Osborne Greatrakes, *Mariner*." By his wife, who was named Mary, he left four daughters and coheiresses, *viz.* 1. Frances, wife of Anthony Sampis, Esq. 2. Mary; 3. Catherine; 4. Sarah. This Osborne Greatrakes mortgaged his leasehold lands of Monelahan and premises in Youghal to Richard Hutcheson, Esq. by whom the Mortgage was assigned to Colonel Richard Tonson, M. P. for the borough of Baltimore, whose descendant the Right Hon. William Lord Riversdale obtained a decree of Court for the sale of the mortgaged premises. They were accordingly sold to Mr. Adderley Willcocks; and in the deed of conveyance the before-mentioned William Baron Riversdale, Mary Greatrakes (widow of Osborne Greatrakes), Anthony Sampis, Esq. and Frances Sampis (otherwise Greatrakes) his wife, and Mary, Catherine, and Sarah Greatrakes, daughters and coheiresses of the late Osborne Greatrakes, are stated to be consenting parties.

William Greatrakes, of Clashdermot, the younger son (the supposed Junius) is styled usually in these Papers, "William Greatrakes, of the city of Cork, Esq." He appears to have had a property (I believe under a lease) in the barony of Duhallow, co. Cork, which he conveyed to Thomas Chatterton, Gent. of the city of Cork, *viz.* "all that and those the lands of Knockanerobart, Nancy's Farm, Keel, and Milleen, situate in the parish of Culleen, barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork, containing 328 plantation acres, and also the lands of Knockigillane, in the same barony."

Of Mr. William Greatrakes's claims to the authorship of Junius's Letters, I do not feel myself entitled to give any opinion.

Yours, &c. G. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 19.

IN vol. LXXXIV. Part ii. p. 264, are some lines "Ad Elisam Popi horto lauros carpentem," also a translation of them, both sent by a Correspondent, signed Oxoniensis. I need not tell you, Mr. Urban, that the Eliza so celebrated, was the late learned and excellent Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the translator of Epictetus. But, on turning to the Memoirs of that lady, by her Nephew the Rev. Montagu Pennington, p. 25 of the quarto edition, I was induced to refer back to the year 1738, of your valuable Miscellany, and there found not only the original Latin verses, p. 372, but three several translations, or rather imitations of them. Also a Latin answer to the Epigram, and a translation of the same, both I believe from the pen of the learned and modest object of the first well-merited compliment.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr.

* Richard Supple, Esq. of Ahadoe, co. Cork, (the lessor of Allan Greatrakes,) was father of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. of Northamptonshire.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 2.

HARREFIELD-PLACE (a view of which forms *the Frontispiece to our present Volume*) is so ably described by Mr. Lysons, in his "Middlesex Parishes," that I beg you to insert his own words:

"In the survey of Domesday, the name of this parish is written Herefelle; in other antient records, Herfeld, Herefelde, and Herfield. Harefeld in the Saxon is literally the 'hare field.'

"The parish of Harefield lies in the hundred of Elthorne, and forms the North-west angle of the county of Middlesex, being bounded on the North by Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire; on the West by the river Colne, which separates it from Denham in Buckinghamshire; on the South by Hillingdon; and on the East by Ickenham and Rislip. The village is pleasantly situated on rising ground, three miles from Uxbridge, and eighteen from London.

"The manor of Harefield is thus described in the survey of Domesday:—'Richard, son of Gilbert the Earl (of Briou,) holds Herefelle, which is taxed at five hides. The land is five carucates. Two hides are in demesne, on which there are two ploughs. The villans have three ploughs. The priest has one virgate; there are five villans, who hold a virgate each; seven bordars, who have five acres each, and one bordar, who has three acres; there are three cottars, and three slaves, two mills yielding 15*s.* rent, four fisheries yielding 1000 eels, meadow equal to one carucate, pasture for the cattle of the manor, and pannage for 1200 hogs. The total annual value is 12*l.*; it was only 8*l.* when entered upon by the present owner; in King Edward (the Confessor's) time (being then the property of the Countess Goda,) it was 14*l.*'—Richard, son of Gilbert Earl of Briou, was sometime called Richard Fitz Gilbert, sometime Richard de Tonbridge, and sometime Richard de Clare: from him it seems to have descended to Alice, daughter of Geoffrey, and grand-daughter of Baldwin de Clare.

"By a *quo warranto*, bearing date 1284, it appears, that Roger de Bacheworth was then lord of the manor of Harefield, and that he and his ancestors had enjoyed it, with all its rights and privileges, from time immemorial, paying a small quit-rent to the Honour of Clare. Sir Richard de Bacheworth, in the year 1315, granted this manor to Simon de Swanland, who married the elder daughter and co-heir of his brother Roger. This Sir Richard afterwards took upon him the habit of the Knights Hospitallers; and his wife Margaret, who had dower assigned her in Harefield, took the veil. William, son of Sir Simon de Swanland, had three sons, two of whom died in their infancy, and the third left no issue. Joanna, the only daughter, married John Newdegate, who was afterward knighted, and served in the wars in France under Edward III. In the year 1585, John Newdegate, esq. the eighth in lineal descent from Sir John, who married Joanna Swanland, exchanged the manor of Harefield, with Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for the manor of Arbury in Warwickshire, which has ever since been the principal seat of the family. Sir Edmund Anderson, in 1601, sold Harefield to Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; his wife, Alice Countess Dowager of Derby, and Lady Anne, Lady Frances, and Lady Elizabeth Stanley, her daughters. The Lord Keeper died in 1617, being then Viscount Brackley; the Countess of Derby, in 1637. Lady Anne Stanley, the eldest daughter, married Grey Lord Chandos; and after his death, Mervin Earl of Castlehaven. She survived her mother only ten years; and on her death, George Lord Chandos (her eldest son by her first husband) inherited the manor of Harefield, pursuant to the deed of 1601. Lord Chandos died in February 1655, having bequeathed it by will to his wife Jane. In the month of October following, Lady Chandos married Sir William Sedley, bart. Sir William died in 1656; and in 1657 his widow took a third husband, George Pitt, esq. of Stratfield Say, in the county of Southampton. Having vested all her estates, by a deed bearing date 1673, in Mr. Pitt and his heirs, he, in conjunction with his trustees, in the month of February 1675, (his lady being still living) conveyed by bargain and sale the manors of Harefield and Morehall to Sir Richard Newdegate, bart. Serjeant at Law, younger son of Sir John Newdegate, and grandson of John Newdegate, esq. who had exchanged them with Sir Edmund Anderson. Having been thus restored to the Newdegate family again, they have continued in it ever since, and are now [1800] the property of Sir Roger Newdigate, bart. who is the thirteenth in descent from Sir John Newdegate first mentioned. It is remarkable that this manor (with the exception of a temporary alienation) has descended by intermarriages, and a regular succession (in the families of Bacheworth, Swanland, and Newdegate,) from the year 1284, when, by the verdict of a Jury, it appeared that

that Roger de Bacheworth, and his ancestors, had then held it from time immemorial. It is the only instance in which I have traced such remote possession in the county of Middlesex.

"Harefield Place, situated near the Church, [of both of which a good view is given in Mr. Lysons's Work,] was the antient Mansion-house of the Lords of the Manor, and for many years a seat of the Newdegate family. After the alienation before mentioned, it became the successive residence of Lord Chief Justice Anderson, and the Lord Keeper Egerton. The Countess Dowager of Derby, wife of the Lord Keeper, (and with him joint purchaser of the manor,) continued to reside here during her second widowhood. Here she was honoured with a visit from Queen Elizabeth, whom she received with all the pomp and pageantry of those days *. Sir Roger Newdigate was once possessed of an account in MS. of this visit, with a collection of the complimentary speeches with which, as was customary upon those occasions, she was addressed. The MS. is unfortunately lost†; but Sir Roger Newdigate recollects, that she was first welcomed at a farm-house, now called Dew's farm, by several allegorical persons, who attended her to a long avenue of elms leading to the house, which obtained from this circumstance the name of *The Queen's Walk*. Four trees of this avenue still remain, and the greater part were standing not many years ago. It was at Harefield Place also that Milton's Arcades was performed by the Countess of Derby's grandchildren. That great Poet, during the time he lived at Horton with his father, (viz. from 1632 to 1637,) was, it is probable, a frequent visitor at Harefield. After the death of the Countess of Derby, Harefield Place was inhabited by George Lord Chandos, her grandson. This Nobleman, during the civil war, attached himself to the royal cause, and behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Newbury, having three horses shot under him. When the republican party had established themselves in power, he was obliged to pay a heavy composition for his estates. He then retired to Harefield, where he spent the remainder of his days in great privacy. Dr. John Conant, a celebrated preacher and divine, resided with him as his domestic Chaplain; and, during his residence there, preached a voluntary lecture on a week-day to a numerous congregation at Uxbridge. Harefield Place was burnt down about the year 1660. Tradition says, that the fire was occasioned by the carelessness of the witty Sir Charles Sedley, who was amusing himself by reading in bed. It is probable that he was on a visit to his sister-in-law Lady Chandos. The foundations of the old mansion may be traced at a little distance above the site of the present house, which was formed by uniting the two lodges with an intermediate building. This was done by Sir Richard Newdegate, the second Baronet, whose widow resided in it several years, it being her jointure house: it was for some years also the residence of Sir Roger Newdigate, the present Baronet [1800], who, in 1743, was unanimously chosen Knight of the shire of Middlesex. In 1760, having fixed his residence in Warwickshire ‡, he sold Harefield Place (retaining the manor and his other estates in this parish) to John Truesdale, esq. In 1780 it was purchased of Mr. Truesdale's executors by the late William Baynes, esq. whose son, Sir Christopher Baynes, bart. is the present proprietor and occupier.

"Evelyn, in his Sylva, mentions a silver fir, which having been planted at Harefield Place in 1603 at two years growth, had, in 1679, attained the height of 81 feet, and measured 13 feet girth."

The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a Gothic structure of flint and stone, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two ailes; at the west end is a low square tower embattled. It contains a very handsome monument to Alice Countess of Derby, engraved in Mr. Lysons's work; several monuments of the Newdegate family (one of which, to the memory of Mary Lady Newdegate, is also there engraved; monuments in memory of the Ashbyes, Bishop Pritchett, &c. &c. all of which are fully described by Mr. Lysons; to whose valuable Work I refer your Readers. B. N.

* The Queen was twice at Harefield. In 1601 she visited Sir Edward Anderson there; and in 1602 Sir Thomas Egerton. See the Queen's Progresses, vol. II. 1601, 1602, pp. 20, 21; and Vol. III. Preface, p. xviii. EDIT.

† Not long before the death of Sir Roger Newdigate, this curious MS. (which had for many years been missing) was found in a volume of "Strype's Annals;" and a transcript of it was made (see LXXVI. 1074; LXXVII. 633.) But both the original and the copy were soon after again mislaid; and neither of them has since been found. EDIT.

‡ Sir Roger Newdigate died in his 87th year, at his seat at Arbury, co. Warwick, Nov. 23; and was buried at Harefield Dec. 5, 1806. See an account of him in vol. LXXVI. pp. 1173, 1174; and a full biographical Memoir of him, by his friend Mr. Archdeacon Churton, in vol. LXXVII. pp. 603, 705.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

AS Physiognomy is now laughed out of countenance, and Craniology has taken it into his head to supply her place, I cannot forbear to address a few lines to you upon that event; though I must confess, I do it with fear and trembling, lest I should expose myself, by attempting that for which my head was not originally formed.

If your head, Mr. Urban, has the same defective organization, which I rather suspect, and you have not yet attended the Lectures in Rathbone Place, you will probably be unable to comprehend the nature of my alarm: I will therefore explain it.

The learned Lecturer (for so I am compelled to style him by the etiquette of literary intercourse) declares that no person can understand his Lectures, unless he has the organ of Craniology in perfection.

If I could admit this dictum in its full force, I should not have presumed to offer any opinion upon the subject; but I rather suspect it to be a little stroke of art, which has amply answered the intended purpose.

This age, it is well known, pretends to a more general diffusion of knowledge than any which has preceded it, insomuch that ignorance upon any subject whatsoever is now considered as disgraceful. To avoid the imputation, therefore, of an imperfection in the headpiece, and of that want of knowledge which has been denounced as the necessary consequence, men, women, and children, crowd the Lecture Room; for that want of the organ of Craniology which incapacitates them from understanding what is there delivered, does not preclude their entrance, provided they have previously paid their subscription.

This plan of operating upon the feelings of pride, in order to fill the Lecture Room, brings to my recollection a similar attempt, to excite the benevolence of a congregation, which was equally successful. A Methodist Preacher, after expatiating on the excellence of the charity which he was then recommending, declared it to be of a nature so superior to all others, that no person could refuse to put money into the plate, unless he were actually in debt. The effect of this upon his auditors may easily be conceived. No one was willing that his neighbours should suspect that he was in debt, and consequently every one subscribed.

These oratorical kinds of swindling are not, as I believe, yet provided against by any existing Statute.

The Lecturer labours hard to free his system from the imputation of Materialism; but he does it in such a manner as evidently proves, that either he does not understand the force of his own argument, or that, having craniologically examined the heads of his subscribers, he is convinced they will not detect him. He reasons thus—My system is not Materialism, because man, being a free agent, has power to correct those evil propensities to which the formation of his skull naturally determines him.

Here the Lecturer wisely keeps back one half of the argument; and for this plain reason, that the whole would at once reduce his boasted discovery to the baseless fabrick of a vision. For if man, by his free agency, can correct the evil organs, he unquestionably has equal power to pervert the good ones; and in either of these cases the craniologist cannot by any examination of the skull, which will necessarily remain unchanged in its form, learn whether the good or evil propensities are unaltered, or still retain their pristine tendency; and consequently, as the Lawyers express it, he will take nothing by the examination.

That his Lectures are well attended, does not in the least surprize me, who perfectly recollect what numbers flocked, in former days, to another learned Lecturer, in order to be instructed in the Science of Animal Magnetism.

If I were worthy to offer advice to the present learned Lecturer, I would recommend the skull of that profound Physician to his consideration; and I have no doubt but that the examination will somewhat startle the Professor of Craniology.

I have myself, Mr. Urban, some little judgment in heads; but, being a native of the Highlands, and gifted with second sight, I do not require to handle men's skulls in order to judge of their character; and, consequently, I can, without ever having seen the aforesaid Doctor, tell the Professor some things which will occur in his examination of the skull.

He

He will find the organ of *Calocagathy* * outwardly so perfect, that, without looking any further, he will at once pronounce the Doctor to have been incapable of giving his pupils nonsense as an equivalent for their money.

But, if he extend his inquiry, he will discover that the organ of *Covetiveness* is of a capacity equal to that of Calocagathy; and the real history of the Doctor's life will inform him, that he, being a free agent, perverted the good tendency of the latter, and yielded to the evil tendency of the former, until he persuaded himself that he might honestly take money for instructions in an art which never had existence.

The Lecturer must be aware that it is by no means uncommon for men thus to deceive themselves.

The above is humbly submitted to the Professor's consideration, upon the supposition that the profound Lecturer upon Animal Magnetism is actually dead. If that be not the case, I must apprize him as a Foreigner, that it is not quite safe in this country, to handle living skulls in order to prove dishonesty, excepting perhaps in Westminster Hall, the Old Bailey, and other Lecture Rooms of the same kind.

This, however, need not prevent the Professor from paying due attention to his own skull, and especially to those organs which I have particularly pointed out; and I am clearly of opinion, that a candid examination of them will give him an idea of the state of those organs very different from that which he at present entertains.

I remain, Mr. Urban, with the highest consideration for the learned Lecturer, your very humble Servant,

PERICRANIUM.

Strictures on an Article in the last Number of the Edinburgh *Review.*

"Conformably to the principles contained in Mr. Hume's 'Essay on Miracles,' and also to those in the Essay now before us, if we would form some general rules for comparing the evidence derived from our experience of the course of Nature with the evidence of testimony, we may consider Physical Phenomena as divided into two classes: the one comprehending all those of which the course is known from experience to be perfectly uniform; and the other comprehending those of which the course, though no doubt regulated by general laws, is not perfectly conformable to any law with which we are acquainted: So that the most general rule which we are enabled to give, admits of many exceptions.

"The violation of the order of events among the Phenomena of the former class — the suspension of gravity, for example; the deviation of any of the Stars from their places, or their courses in the Heavens, &c. &c.—these are facts, of which the improbability is so strong, that no testimony can prevail against it; and it will always be more wonderful that the violation of such order should have taken place, than that any number of witnesses should be deceived themselves, or should be disposed to deceive others."

From the Edinburgh Review for Sept. 1814, pp. 328—9.

Mr. URBAN,

CONSIDERING the "Essai Philosophique sur les Probabilités" of M. L. Compte Laplace, as by no means likely to obtain a general circulation in this country, and the *once* much vaunted reasoning of Mr. Hume in his Essay on Miracles, as already sufficiently confuted; I certainly should not have deemed it necessary to notice the sceptical opinions of either of those Writers, on the momentous subject referred to in the preceding extract, were there not perceptible, throughout the whole critique of the Edinburgh Reviewer on the former work, a more than tacit approbation of the Deistical doctrines therein maintained. It is true, indeed, that the Reviewer, when speaking of Mr. Hume's Essay on Miracles, has been pleased to qualify the high eulogium pronounced upon its Author, "for his deep thought and enlarged views," by piously admonishing us "not to stretch the principles contained in it so far, as to interfere with the truths of Religion." But how we are to avail ourselves of this friendly caution; or by what kind of mental ingenuity we can possibly contrive to admit at the same time, both the soundness of Mr. Hume's philosophy, and the divine pretensions of the Gospel; I have, for

* I translate for your Country Readers, Calocagathy is Honesty. Now-a-days terms of Art are not looked at unless they be derived from the Greek.

for my own part, still to learn; it being, I conceive, to all reflecting minds indisputably clear, that as far as the credibility of Revealed Religion is made to rest on the evidence of miracles, so far is it in reality the avowed and exclusive aim, as well as the obvious and necessary tendency of Mr. Hume's Essay, totally to subvert the very ground-work of the Christian faith.

Viewing the subject in this light, it will be, I trust, permitted me to plead its supreme importance, as a sufficient excuse for the unusual length, both of the preceding Extract, and of the ensuing Strictures.

I shall begin with noticing a general position of the Reviewer; to the truth of which, every unbiassed mind will, I doubt not, readily subscribe: viz. "That there is not a particle of water, or of air, of which the condition is not defined by rules as certain, as that of the Sun or the Planets." (page 320.) But, having once acknowledged the philosophical justness of this doctrine, are we, by necessary implication, in reason bound to yield an equally unqualified assent to the following immediate deduction from it? "So that nothing but information sufficiently extensive, and a calculus sufficiently powerful, is wanting, to reduce all things to certainty, and, from the condition of the world at any one instant, to deduce its condition at the next." Before we can reasonably allow ourselves to concur in opinion with the Reviewer respecting the legitimacy of such an inference as this, we must needs be thoroughly persuaded, that the very same rules, which of necessity define the present and regulate the future condition of every material substance connected with this earth, define and regulate with equal certainty both the present and the future condition of every spiritual substance so connected. Since, if there really exist, both in Heaven and on Earth, Beings in native dignity, infinitely superior to any portion of the inanimate creation, whose appropriate function and continual employment it is, to *exercise* over every part of the material world, provident and irresistible dominion; what can possibly be more evident, than that, through the practical controul and agency of these superior Beings, that perfect uniformity in the order of physical phenomena, which might otherwise have been with certainty anticipated, will now be liable to frequent and almost perpetual interruption.

And should it even be asserted, that neither man, nor any other intelligent creature, is actually invested with the power of varying or influencing, in any degree whatever, the wonted course of natural phenomena; yet will no one, most assuredly, but the avowed Atheist or Fatalist, pretend for a moment seriously to question the physical power and rightful authority of the Supreme Being, either to alter, to suspend, or to supersede entirely (whenever he shall be pleased to do so), the pre-established order of all sublunary events, and the wonted operation of all secondary causes.

If, however, we feel ourselves thus constrained to own, that it is at all times, and in all circumstances, alike possible and easy for the Divine Being to vary or annul the general laws of material nature (such, for example, as that of gravity); who among us will have the presumption to affirm, that it is not, both in all real and all imaginable cases, equally possible and easy for that Being to give mankind indisputable evidence of such extraordinary interposition by means of *indirect communication*? And if none among us, retaining a sober mind, will dare avow so impious a thought, what is there (we may further reasonably ask) in the nature of *human testimony*, which renders it in the least improper to be made, by Divine appointment, the *ordinary and most effectual medium of such communication*?

Will it suffice to answer (conformably with the leading principle of Mr. Hume's deistical philosophy) that the most decisive test of truth is men's experience? that a miracle is confessedly an event entirely contrary to such experience; whilst the deceitfulness and fallibility of human testimony are but too indisputably proved by every man's daily observation; and consequently that to believe, in any given instance, an asserted miracle, merely in deference to human testimony, is (truly speaking) to reject the stronger evidence, and admit the weaker?

What real force there is in this (formerly) much boasted argument, will

will be, I conceive, best shewn by a brief enumeration of all the several meanings which can be consistently annexed to the term *experience*, as used in the preceding passage.

Now these (it is sufficiently obvious to every competent understanding) are no more than the three following. We must needs understand by the term *experience*, as used above, either universal, individual, or general experience.

To say, however, that in no case can we ever consistently or reasonably admit the truth of any assertion, or the reality of any fact, which is contradicted by the universal experience of mankind, is (in the judgment of every reflecting mind) in no degree to prove, but only gratuitously to assume, the utter incredibility of miracles; it being to every such mind abundantly manifest, that in the firm belief of any asserted miracles, there is necessarily implied a positive denial that miracles are contradicted by the universal experience of mankind.

Passing on, therefore, to the consideration of the second meaning above ascribed to the term experience (that is, understanding that expression as denoting solely, what has been sensibly witnessed and observed by the individual whose judgment is to decide on the truth or falsehood of any asserted or recorded miracles) it is obvious for me to remark, that if men's *personal experience* (thus defined) be indeed to them in all cases, and on all subjects, the incomparably surest, and almost the only test of truth; then must we of necessity acknowledge, that as on this principle of reasoning we can none of us at present consistently admit, as well authenticated, any of the numerous miracles related in the Old Testament or in the New; so, on the very same ground of argument, must we equally maintain, that with respect to the periodical conversion of water into ice in many regions of the earth, all the untravelled natives of the warmer climates are in reason bound to remain for ever equally incredulous with the memorable King of Siam, alluded to by Locke. A mode of reasoning directly leading to, and fully warranting, an inference thus palpably absurd, must, doubtless, be regarded by every sober mind, as neither meriting, nor requiring formal confutation.

And should the advocates of Mr. Hume's philosophy, for the purpose of obviating this glaring inconsistency, be disposed to allege upon the subject, that, by the experience so much insisted on in the Essay on Miracles, as affording men in all cases the infinitely best criterion of truth and falsehood, we are by no means to understand, in any instance, the limited experience of the individual whose judgment is to pronounce on any specific question, but the more enlarged experience and observation of *mankind in general*: To this our ready answer is, by none of us can it, in the natural course of things, ever possibly be ascertained what is, or what is not, in any given instance, the actual result of men's general experience and observation, unless it be permitted us (after due discrimination exercised) to repose full confidence in *the fidelity of human testimony*. Withhold the aid of this grand medium of general information to mankind, or assert its total insufficiency when considered as the test of truth, and source of rational conviction; and the practical demonstrations of a Newton, it is abundantly manifest, will, in most instances, immediately dwindle into the fanciful hypotheses of a Descartes.

For with regard even to the principle of gravity itself (through the constant and all-pervading influence of which we are now so firmly and so rationally persuaded that the admirable order of all this solar system has been so long preserved): who is there among us, retaining a sound judgment, that will pretend to build solely on the narrow basis of his own partial experience and observation, a well-founded confidence in its universal agency?

Without an entire reliance on the general accuracy of what has been written and related on this head by others, no individual of mankind (it is self-evident) could ever possibly attain to a full and rational conviction of this truth. If, however, the fidelity of human testimony must be thus presumed, before we can pretend to make the least proficiency whatever in the science of natural philosophy, or arrive at any general conclusions with regard even to the most obvious physical phenomena; why is the correctness of such testimony to be thus impeached, and its authority thus denied,

denied, in all discussions and inquiries that concern the doctrines of Revealed Religion? If, without the aid of human testimony, we can none of us be rationally assured, that there is actually prescribed by Divine Power and Widom any one specific law to all material bodies, does it in any degree accord with reason to believe, that, however apparently irresistible its evidence, such evidence is, notwithstanding justly to be esteemed by us altogether incompetent to prove as much even as the very slightest deviation from that law? Or, in other words, is that instrument or medium which we must of necessity acknowledge to be of all others incomparably the most effective and infallible in ascertaining and establishing the general rule, with any semblance of consistency to be considered as of no validity whatever in ascertaining and establishing the occasional exception?

It is for the admirers of Mr. Hume's Deistical Philosophy to reconcile this apparent contradiction.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

THE following Letter was lately sent to a person in an eminent situation. If you should deem it worthy of a place in your Magazine, it may perhaps answer the same purposes for which it was addressed to him, with those whose sensibility and literary endowments are any way on a par with his. I must leave it to his and their taste and judgment to determine, with what reservations the praises I have given to my favourite Author may be assented to. Sure I am, that to press his works on the attention of the Publick, is doing service to the cause of genius, good sense, and good morals.

To ———

SIR,—I have a double motive for intruding this Address upon you. One is, the desire of giving to a man of your worth and eminence, an object of attention which may have still more important effects than the gratification that I think it cannot fail to afford; the other, that of adding to the celebrity of an Author, whose works, I believe, are not so well known and valued in this country as they deserve. With these views, and the presumption that you are yet unacquainted with the Tragedies of Count Vittorio Alfieri*, I beg very earnestly to recommend them to your perusal; in the firm persuasion that you will find the high encomium bestowed on them in the dedication of a Selection of them published in 3 Vols. at Edinburgh, in 1806, by the Editor Montucci, not more than equal to their merit. Indeed that merit appears to me to comprehend all that is required to make Dramatic writing estimable in the highest degree. You will find, I am persuaded, the excitement of those "fine sensations" (painful though they are) which I was lately told that you had (very justly) attributed to Theatrical Representation, at a moment when you was most strongly impressed with its effects, carried to the highest pitch in these Tragedies, which interest, elevate, and I may say fill the mind, more than any I ever read before. Formed as they are on the model of the Greek Tragedies (which Alfieri seems to have studied to the full extent required by Horace) and carried beyond their simplicity in the embellishments of language, the arrangement of the plots, &c. but, stopping short of the exaberance of many of the modern plays, they never "overstep the modesty of nature," and never was that modesty made more dignified and interesting; nor ever was any language more happily made the vehicle of thought and expression, than the beautiful and truly classical one in which they are written, and to which they have given a lustre beyond perhaps what it ever had before. That language indeed in common use is now superseded by the easy and lively garrulity of one which may, after all, realize the motto of an eloquent little pamphlet, written 20 or more years ago, by M. de Rivarol, "sur l'universalité de la langue Françoise." "Tu regere *Eloquio* populos, O *Galle*, memento." Possibly, however, its influence may only tend in future to counteract the more powerful causes of discord among the Nations of Europe, especially if it is favourable to discussion, by opposing one kind of preponderance to another, and by varying the modes and instruments of human contention. But who shall

* See a review of "Memoirs of Alfieri, by Himself," in vol. LXXX. i. 458.

penetrate

penetrate into futurity, or trace from their sources to their results, unless in some faint and general outlines, vague (or at least imperfect) comparisons, and uncertain speculations, the events that determine the fate of nations?

" Prudens futuri temporis exitum
Caliginosâ nocte premit Deus :"

To whose wisdom and power, as the "Alpha and Omega" of Existence and of Agency, we must leave what all our varied and most laboured inquiries are impotent to solve: confining ourselves more properly, in the limited sphere of human agency, to what most nearly concerns us, the fulfilment of our responsibility, whether in a public or private capacity. So shall we rear to ourselves, as far as human imperfection will allow, that "murus aheneus," whose materials must consist of our thoughts, words, and actions: and so shall we still further—But to return from this digression, which I think cannot well be called impertinent, as all things are more or less connected with the object of it, in proportion perhaps to their different degrees of importance, or of our disposition to refer them to it—to return, I say, to Alfieri and his Plays, of which his *Antigone* is the one which most interested and affected me. It deserves, I think, in a much higher degree, the encomium that Pere Brumoy (in his Theatre des Grecs) gives to the same Play of Sophocles, "Dans une pièce où il s'agit simplement d'une dispute sur une Sepulture, tout ce que la Pitié a de plus tendre, eclate au souverain degré." This, I think, you will find more fully verified in Alfieri's Tragedy, in which the gradual rise of interest is unequalled, except it is in the *Oedipus* of Sophocles; the deep interest, and the impressive and awful simplicity of which are perhaps unrivalled. In Alfieri's Plays, however, the calls for our admiration and sympathy are nearly as varied and multiplied as the subjects of them. They are, in short, what Dramatic Pieces ought to be, the finest and most interesting moral lessons: and their merit can only be done entire justice to, by the most attentive perusal in the closet, and the most perfect *subsequent* representation on the stage. The first we have in our power; the second is difficult (to say the least) to meet with anywhere. Not to trespass further on your time and patience, by dwelling on a subject on which praise can hardly be exhausted, and having no motive for this Address to you but those first mentioned, being personally unknown to you, and, from my situation and habits of life, likely to remain so; I will contrast the retired obscurity of that life with the conspicuous and useful activity of yours, by signing myself, with all due respect and regard,

Yours, &c. Otiosus.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 7.

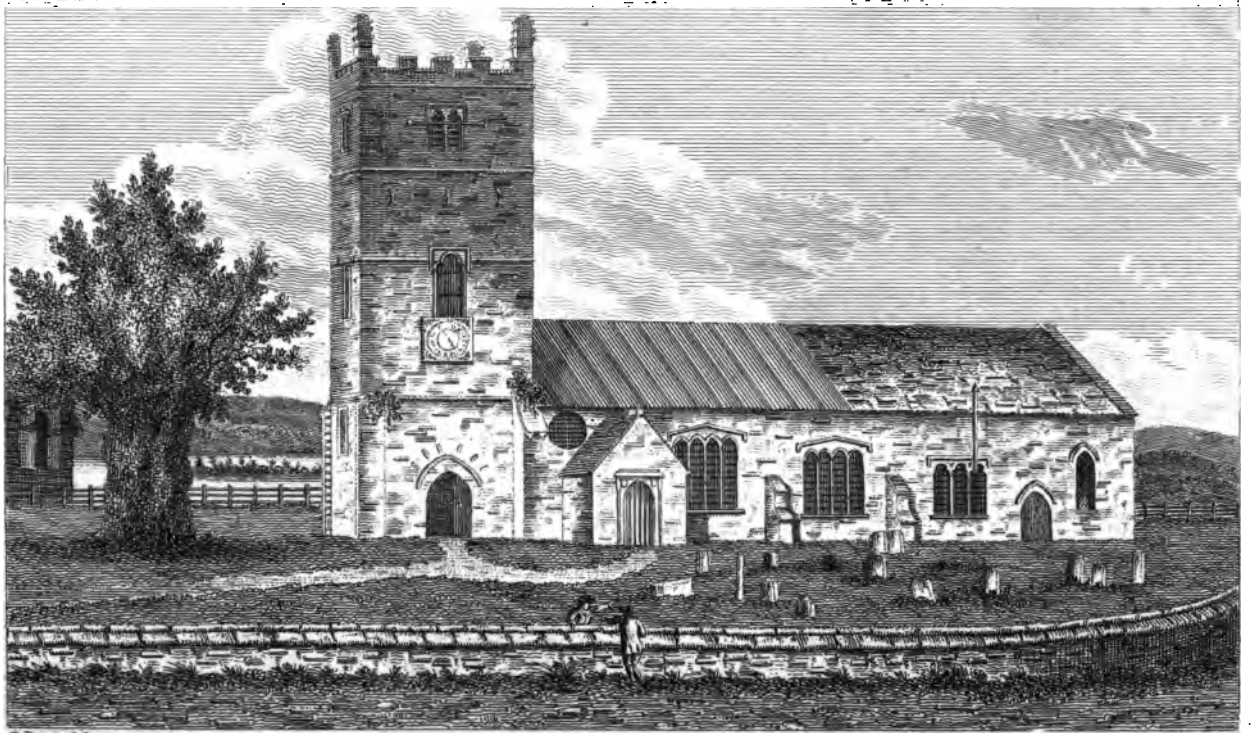
Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, when completed in folio, and sanctioned by public favour, was followed, at no great distance of time, by an abridgement, from the Author himself, in three handsome volumes octavo. How many editions of this might be printed, I am not fully informed. The Edition in my eye is dated 1753. The first Edition of the folio appeared in 1731: but I fancy it had seen more Editions before the Abridgement was made.

I am one of those who, not finding it convenient to go to the expence of the great Edition, completed in 1807 by Professor Martyn, have anxiously wished to see a good and judicious Abridgement of the work as it now stands. It could not perhaps be expected that the Professor, who had gone through the Herculean labour of republishing the folio, would choose to employ himself immediately in the task of abridging. But many competent persons might be found, and the work might as yet have the advantage of revision at least by the eye of the very worthy and learned Professor. I am persuaded that the number is not small of those who would be heartily glad of such a publication. The number could not fail to be considerable, in the present flourishing state of Botany and Horticulture.

It may be that such a work is actually preparing; if so, it will be gratifying to those engaged in it, to know that the work is so much desired. If it has not been thought of, I hope that this suggestion, thus made public by the wide circulation of Mr. Urban's Magazine, may lead some spirited publisher to undertake it in a judicious manner.

As

STOURMINSTER-MARSHAL CHURCH, DORSET. *Gent. Mag. Jan. 1815. Pt. II. p. 17.*



J. Percy del. 1799. *Malcolm sculp*

As ENGLAND'S PARNASSUS is now republishing in the HELICONIA, I will communicate through you, Mr. Urban, a small index which I made for my own use, of the Poets quoted in the Work. The Editors of Heliconia (particularly Mr. Park, whom I rejoice to call my friend,) are heartily welcome to reprint it in that work, if they should have any wish to do so. I believe it is accurate.

A. (R.) the Editor, suppose Robt. Allot.
Achelly, Thos.
Bastard, Thos.
C. (H.) qu. Constable?
Chapman, G.
Churchyard, Thos.
Constable, Henry, printed at length.
Daniel, Sam.
Davies, J.
Dekkar, Thos.
Drayton, Mich.
Fairfax, Edm.
Fitzgriffen, Ch.
Fitz Jeffery, and —— Geffrey, probably the same.
Gilpin, E. printed also Guilpin.
Greene, Robt.
Harrington, Sir J.
Higins, J.
Hudson, Thos.
I. probably *Incerti.*
Ignoto.
Johnson, B. (so spelt.)
K. of K. (qu. who?)
K. of S. (qu. King of Scots?)
Kyd, Thos.
Lodge, D.
M. of M. (Mirror of Magistrates.)
Markham, J.
Marlowe, Chr.
——— Thos.
——— W.
Marston, J.
Middleton, Ch.
O. E. of, (probably Earl of Oxford.)
Oxford, E. of, (distinctly named.)
Nash, T.
Peele, Geo.
Roydon, Matth.
S. T. B. (qu. who?)
Sackville, M.
Shakespeare, (N. B. always so spelt.)
Sidney, Sir Ph.
Spencer, E. (so spelt)
Storer, Thos.
Surrey, E. of.
Sylvester, Jos. (often Sylvister.)
Turbervile, G.
W. (T.) probably Watson.
Warner, W.
Watson, Thos. (at length.)
Weever, J.
Wiat, Sir Thos.

These notices, Mr. Urban, are much at your service; or any thing else within the power of,

Yours, &c. A. N. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 5.

THE parish of Stourminster Marshal, co. Dorset, is a very large one, situated on the Southern banks of the river Stour, four miles West from Wimbourne Minster. It takes its name from the Church, or *minster*, on the Stour; and its additional name, from its lords the Pembrokes, earls *Marshal* of England. It is also called *East* Stourminster, from its situation with regard to Stourminster Newton in the same County.

In Domesday book, Sturminstre was held by Roger de Belmont. It consisted of 25 carucates, worth when he received it 66*l.*, now 55*l.* In the reign of King Edward (the Confessor) it was held by Archbishop Stigand.

Roger Belmont was related by marriage to the Conquerer. He married the heiress of the Earl of Mellent, by whom he had that earldom. Robert his son was made Earl of Leicester by Henry I. The family did not possess this vill very long, for, 18 Henry III. it came to the Marshals earls of Pembroke. It subsequently passed by marriage to William Ferrers, earl of Derby.

The manor of Stourminster Marshal afterwards underwent such a variety of divisions and alterations as can scarcely be traced. See pp. 27 to 38, of vol. III. of the new Edition of Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire."

The Church of Stourminster (*See Plate* II.) stands in the East part of the parish, near the river Stour. It is a considerable structure, consisting of a very large chancel, a body, a North aile, and an embattled tower, in which are four bells and a clock. The body rests on three round arches on square pillars; the arch between it and the chancel is pointed, on round pillars. The body is covered with lead, the rest tiled. The South porch was rebuilt in 1803.

This Church is a peculiar jurisdiction granted to the hospital of St. Giles, at Pont Adomar, near the mouth of the Seine, in Normandy, no doubt, by one of the Popes; and by Henry VI. in 1441, to Eton College, who present to the vicarage, and constitute the vicar their official.

The learned Dr. Thomas Ashton was vicar of this place from 1749 to 1753. See a life of him in vol. III. of Mr. Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, compiled from the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," and other authentic sources. The present vicar is the Rev. George Heath, D.D.

A view of Corfe Mullen Chapel, in this parish, was lately communicated to your Magazine, by your excellent Correspondent, Mr. Hamper *.

* See vol. LXXX. p. 201.

By the Return to Parliament in 1811, the parish of Stourminster Marshal contained 116 houses, occupied by 130 families (110 of which were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 19 in trade, &c.) consisting of 278 males and 310 females, total 588.

Yours, &c. B. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

YOUR Mathematical Readers (and doubtless you have such) will infallibly be pleased with the following discussion of two different methods suggested for the *Rectification of the Hyperbola*. The one proposes to effect it by means of two Ellipses; the other shews that it may be better done by an appropriate Theorem. The former is *Mr. Woodhouse*, then Tutor at Caius College, Cambridge; the latter, *Mr. Hellins*, Vicar of Potters-Pury in Northamptonshire. The discussion refers to two Papers, published at different times in the *Philosophical Transactions*; that of *Mr. Woodhouse*, at Art. X. p. 219, in the Volume for 1804: that of *Mr. Hellins*, at Art. VI. p. 110, in the Volume for 1811. It was written originally for a respectable Journal, but by accident deferred, and finally prevented from appearing there. But considering it as a question interesting and important to Mathematicians, I am induced to forward it to you. R.

N. B.—It is written by a very eminent Mathematician and Professor.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1811. PART I.

Art. VI. *On the Rectification of the Hyperbola by means of two Ellipses, proving that Method to be circuitous, and such as requires much more Calculation than is requisite by an appropriate Theorem; in which Process a new Theorem for the Rectification of that Curve is discovered.*

To which are added, some Observations on the Rectification of the Hyperbola: among which the great Advantage of descending Series over ascending Series, in many cases, is clearly shown, and several Methods are given for computing the constant Quantity by which those Series differ from each other. By the Rev. John Hellins, B. D. F. R. S. *and Vicar of Potters-Pury, in Northamptonshire. Being an Appendix to his former Paper on the Rectification of the Hyperbola, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for the year* 1802. *Communicated* by Nevil Maskelyne, D.D. F.R.S. *Astronomer.*

The Rectification of the Ellipsis, and of the Hyperbola, are problems of the same class; and, by a judicious application of appropriate theorems, may be solved with equal facility. Yet, since the discovery that the latter of these problems might be solved by means of the former, that method of solving it has been considered as the best by several eminent mathematicians. The Rectification of the Ellipsis is the main subject of Art. X. in the Philosophical Transactions for 1804; in which Paper Mr. Woodhouse, the writer of it, has applied the Rectification of the Ellipsis to the Rectification of the Hyperbola, and to the solution of a problem in Physical Astronomy.

It must be evident to every intelligent Reader, and appears also from Mr. Woodhouse's own references, that the greater part of the matter contained in his Paper was taken from other books, and no small part of it from French books, some of which were by no means easy to be procured, especially in time of War.

So scarce were the foreign books required, that two years elapsed before they could be procured. In that interval, however, and even to the present time, I have not heard of any correction which this Paper has received from its Author. But several of its errors have been pointed out in different periodical publications; and a few of them are noticed by the second writer, Mr. Hellins. A few brief remarks on Art. X. of the Philosophical Transactions for 1804 shall therefore suffice, with respect to that part of the subject.

The differential notation of *Leibnitz*, which is used throughout this Paper, instead of the fluxional notation of *Newton*, displays such a partiality for foreigners, and so much disrespect to the great inventor of Fluxions, as could not be expected from any Englishman, and particularly from a Member of the University of Cambridge. The new notation also of the co-efficients of a binomial quantity raised to a given power, proposed by Mr. Woodhouse (p. 227) to be used "*for the sake of conciseness*," is rather surprizing; since the *Newtonian* method of denoting such co-efficients by the letters A, B, C, &c. *is both more simple and more concise.*

The

The writer also falls into blemishes of style, which might easily have been avoided. Such, for instance, as the following phrases, borrowed from the French: "The whole integral." "Integral from $x=0$ to $x=1$." "Integral" (of a quantity) "between $z=0$ and $z=1$." This is not the mathematical language of England; and it is a pity if the Author, in studying French mathematicians, has forgotten his English Masters.

Of his Algebraic processes, some are very obscure, and some are erroneous; so that to a person not otherwise acquainted with the subjects, they could hardly be intelligible. The following processes and results may be noted as erroneous. The process in p. 231, and the series derived from it in p. 232; also the process in p. 233, and that in p. 260, and the theorem derived from it in p. 261, for rectifying the Hyperbola by means of two Ellipses. The form of the fluent which Mr. W. assumes in p. 276, shews such a want of skill in series as is very inconsistent with the high tone in which he speaks on the subject.

Mr. Woodhouse is erroneous also when he speaks (p. 236 and 237) of *Fagnani's* Theorem as necessary in the investigation of *Euler's* Series (given in p. 235) for computing a quadrantal arch of an excentric Ellipsis. Had Mr. W. been acquainted with a Paper on Series, written by the Rev. *J. Hellins*, and published by the *Royal Society* in their Transactions for 1798, he might have perceived that Fagnani's Theorem is not at all necessary in that investigation.

Mr. W. is erroneous again when he speaks of M. La Grange (which he does more than once) as the discoverer of a substitution, by which the fluxions of Elliptic and Hyperbolic arches are transformed into others of which the fluents are attainable in swiftly converging series.

This misrepresentation (as Mr. W. acknowledges in p. 273) is on the authority of M. La Croix; who in the 2d Volume of his *Traité du Calcul Différential et du Calcul Intégral*, art. 422, speaks of the aforesaid substitution as the device of *M. La Grange*; and in the table of contents refers to the *Memoires de l'Acad. des Sciences de Turin* for the year 1785, for the origin of it. Yet the fact is, that a similar substitution was used, and a like result obtained, by our countryman, Mr. John Landen, at least ten years before *M. La Grange's* Paper appeared, as may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions for 1775. And the same device may be found in his *Mathematical Memoires*, vol. I. p. 32. Nay, *M. La Grange* himself, in the very Paper in the *Turin Memoires* to which *M. La Croix* refers, acknowledges that he had seen *Landen's* Paper on the Ellipsis and Hyperbola (in which the substitution is used) by the mention which he there makes of that Paper! It is no great commendation of a tutor in an English University, to be better acquainted with French books than with those that are valuable in English; and still less can he be excused, if, through carelessness, or partiality, he gives to one Author that praise which is due to another.

The grossly erroneous assertion in p. 273, respecting series of the swiftest convergency for computing the values of A and B. (which the Author affirms to be when the index is $=\frac{1}{2}$) is borrowed, with the exception of the peremptory mode of expression, from *M. La Grange! Nullius in verba*, the judicious motto of the Royal Society of London, might have warned the Author against this fault.

Notwithstanding these faults of the Paper (No. X. for 1804), and others which may be found in it, still it is not without its value, as a *synopsis* of the ingenious devices of several eminent mathematicians of this Island, and of more on the Continent, for rectifying the Ellipsis, and by that means solving a difficult problem in Physical Astronomy. It is valuable also for showing that several methods of computation, very different in Algebraic characters, are founded on the same principle, and are in fact the same. It is impossible therefore not to regret that the Author did not draw it up in a manner more conducive to his own credit.

A brief account of Art. VI. of the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1811, will conclude the present discussion.

This Paper, as its title indicates, consists of two principal parts; the Demonstration, and the Observations.

The Rectification of the Hyperbola by means of two Ellipses, is an invention of the late *Mr. John Landen*, F.R.S. which was first published in the

the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1775, and afterwards in Vol. I. of his *Mathematical Memoirs*, in 1780.

In the beginning of this Paper, Mr. Hellins speaks of this method as a display of great ingenuity, and observes that it has "justly obtained the notice, and called forth the praises of eminent mathematicians both in this Island and on the Continent." He next adverts to Landen's representation of himself, as the first who solved the *Problem of computing the difference between the length of the infinite arch of an Hyperbola and its asymptote*, (a problem of great importance in the rectification of that curve,) although it had been solved before both by *M'Laurin* and *Simpson*, in their Treatises of Fluxions; but candidly, and, as we believe, justly, attributes this misrepresentation of fact to the failure of *Landen's* memory, who was old, and much encumbered with other business. He then proceeds to demonstrate, *That the Rectification of the Hyperbola by means of two Ellipses* (the mode recommended in the former Paper) *is circuitous, and such as requires much more Calculation than is requisite by an appropriate Theorem.* This proposition is fairly and fully proved. Indeed, no one who deserves the name of a Mathematician, can cast his eye on the new Theorem given in Art. 9 of this Paper, and withhold his assent from the proposition.

Among the observations which make up the second part of this Paper, the first is: that, when the convergency of the ascending series (which is a new series given in Art. 11 of this Paper) ceases to be swift, then a good rate of convergency will take place in some of the descending series to be found in his former paper on the Rectification of the Hyperbola, published by the *Royal Society* in their Transactions for 1802. This naturally introduces the consideration of the constant difference which subsists between the ascending and the descending series given in that Paper. It is a curious fact, that this constant difference is no other than the difference between the length of the infinite arch of the Hyperbola and its asymptote, as is easily perceived by what is done from p. 460 to p. 465 of the volume last mentioned, where also methods are given for computing it. But as methods of computing this difference have been proposed by M'Laurin, Simpson, and Landen, he gives a brief statement of their methods, and compares them with such of his own as he has offered to the publick. The first comparison is of a series in Art. 808 of M'Laurin's Fluxions, with another in Art. 435 of Simpson's Fluxions, and with a third given in the former part of this Paper, by which it appears that each of these series has, in this case, the same rate of convergency, and the three may be said to coincide. The next comparison is of Landen's method of computing the said difference by means of two Elliptic arches, with the series before mentioned; which affords a striking instance of the inutility of rectifying the Hyperbola by means of two Ellipses. The third comparison is of a series derived from Landen's Theorem in his second Memoir, Art. 5, (for Landen cannot be said to have finished his work,) with those of M'Laurin and Simpson, before mentioned; by which it appears, that when the transverse axis of an Hyperbola is much greater than the conjugate axis, the series thus obtained converges much faster than the old series: and consequently that Landen had some reason for setting a value on that Theorem. It appears also, by this comparison, that, when the transverse axis of the Hyperbola is less than the conjugate, Landen's method of computing the difference in question is not wanted, since the old series (which is simpler in its form than that which is derived from his Theorem,) converges swiftly enough to answer the purpose. He then proceeds to show, that, by a combination of Landen's Theorem with the new one given in the former part of this Paper, a series of more rapid convergency is obtained for computing the aforesaid difference; the geometrical progression which has place in it, decreasing somewhat swifter than the powers of the fraction $\frac{1}{10}$, even in the most disadvantageous case, viz. when the ratio of the axes of the Hyperbola is as 1000 to 786, or as 4 to 3 nearly: so that twelve terms of this series (its convergency being quickened by numeral co-efficients,) will be

be sufficient for all common uses. Having obtained this series, he gives (in Art. 24,) a new and very convenient formula, for computing the difference before mentioned.

Mr. Hellins next (in Art. 25) adverts to p. 466 and 467 of the Philosophical Transactions for 1802, and shows that the difference between the ascending series and the descending series, there inserted, is the very expression which Mr. Landen obtained, by a very different method, in Art. 5 of his second Memoir, and on which he set a considerable value. This difference, as was before observed, (and is proved in this Article,) is the difference between the infinite arch of the Hyperbola and its asymptote; which difference he denotes by the letter d, the character by which we also, for the sake of brevity, shall denote that difference in the remaining part of our account of this Paper. It clearly appears, by the process in Art. 25 of this Paper, that, when the same geometrical progression obtains both in the ascending and in the descending series, the latter will be most eligible for arithmetical computation, on account of the absence of a column of quantities in that series which enters into the other. So that the formula for computing the value of d, by the descending series, will be more convenient in practice, than the *formula* for computing it by the ascending series. The first of these *formulæ* (which may be called Landen's Theorem) is given in Art. 25, the second is given in Art. 27 of this Paper. In Art. 28, Mr. H. refers again to his Paper in the Philosophical Transactions for 1798, for a method of transforming the series given in Art. 25, for computing the value of d, into others which converge twice as fast: And, in the next Article, he transforms one of his own descending series for the rectification of the Hyperbola (inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for 1802,) into a pair of series for computing the value of d, each converging by the powers of the fraction $\frac{1}{4a}$; where a, which denotes the transverse semi-axis, is supposed to be much greater than 1, which denotes the conjugate semi-axis; so that this series will converge very swiftly. In Art. 30, the last mentioned pair of swiftly converging series is transformed into another pair of a simpler form, but having the same rate of convergency; the operations being similar to those which he had described in his former papers inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for 1798 and 1800.

Art. 31 and 32 contain the investigation of the law which the co-efficients of the new pair of series observe *ad infinitum*; which law is discovered by a fluxionary process, for which we must refer our mathematical readers to the Paper itself, as it cannot be abridged, nor will the nature of our plan admit of its insertion here. Mr. H. then says, with great truth, "Thus, by the common application of *Sir Isaac Newton's* doctrine of Fluxions and infinite series, without any assistance from, or regard to, Landen's Theorem, we have obtained a pair of series for computing the value of d, which converge by the powers of $\frac{1}{4a}$, and of which we can find as many terms as we please. And by a similar process, may *Euler's* series for computing the quadrantal arch of an Ellipsis be obtained without any use of *Fagnani's* Theorem, or the *tentative methods*, and *strange artifices* as Mr. Woodhouse calls them, which appear in *Euler's* Paper."

In Art. 34, that ratio of the axes of an Hyperbola is pointed out, which serves as a limit of the use of the single series, and of the pair of series, before spoken of, for computing the value of d. And in the next Article, the pair of series is accommodated to the Hyperbola of which the semi-axes are 1 and b.

Mr. Hellins had shown in Art. 24, that, even in the most disadvantageous case, the value of d might be computed by a series converging somewhat swifter than the powers of $\frac{1}{16}$; he remarks in Art. 36, that series of much swifter convergency may be obtained for that purpose, by means of a transformation of the fluxion of the arch of the Hyperbola; but that such transformations were foreign from his present design.

By the examples which are given in the remaining pages of this Paper, the great advantage of descending series over ascending series, in the rectification of the Hyperbola, is very obvious; and Mr. H. concludes his Paper with this just remark: "In these examples the use and advantage

the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1775, and afterwards in Vol. I. of his *Mathematical Memoirs*, in 1780.

In the beginning of this Paper, Mr. Hellins speaks of this method as a display of great ingenuity, and observes that it has "justly obtained the notice, and called forth the praises of eminent mathematicians both in this Island and on the Continent." He next adverts to Landen's representation of himself, as the first who solved the *Problem of computing the difference between the length of the infinite arch of an Hyperbola and its asymptote*, (a problem of great importance in the rectification of that curve,) although it had been solved before both by *M'Laurin* and *Simpson*, in their Treatises of Fluxions; but candidly, and, as we believe, justly, attributes this misrepresentation of fact to the failure of *Landen's* memory, who was old, and much encumbered with other business. He then proceeds to demonstrate, *That the Rectification of the Hyperbola by means of two Ellipses* (the mode recommended in the former Paper) *is circuitous, and such as requires much more Calculation than is requisite by an appropriate Theorem.* This proposition is fairly and fully proved. Indeed, no one who deserves the name of a Mathematician, can cast his eye on the new Theorem given in Art. 9 of this Paper, and withhold his assent from the proposition.

Among the observations which make up the second part of this Paper, the first is: that, when the convergency of the ascending series (which is a new series given in Art. 11 of this Paper) ceases to be swift, then a good rate of convergency will take place in some of the descending series to be found in his former paper on the Rectification of the Hyperbola, published by the *Royal Society* in their Transactions for 1802. This naturally introduces the consideration of the constant difference which subsists between the ascending and the descending series given in that Paper. It is a curious fact, that this constant difference is no other than the difference between the length of the infinite arch of the Hyperbola and its asymptote, as is easily perceived by what is done from p. 460 to p. 465 of the volume last mentioned, where also methods are given for computing it. But as methods of computing this difference have been proposed by M'Laurin, Simpson, and Landen, he gives a brief statement of their methods, and compares them with such of his own as he has offered to the publick. The first comparison is of a series in Art. 808 of M'Laurin's Fluxions, with another in Art. 435 of Simpson's Fluxions, and with a third given in the former part of this Paper, by which it appears that each of these series has, in this case, the same rate of convergency, and the three may be said to coincide. The next comparison is of Landen's method of computing the said difference by means of two Elliptic arches, with the series before mentioned; which affords a striking instance of the inutility of rectifying the Hyperbola by means of two Ellipses. The third comparison is of a series derived from Landen's Theorem in his second Memoir, Art. 5, (for Landen cannot be said to have finished his work,) with those of M'Laurin and Simpson, before mentioned; by which it appears, that when the transverse axis of an Hyperbola is much greater than the conjugate axis, the series thus obtained converges much faster than the old series: and consequently that Landen had some reason for setting a value on that Theorem. It appears also, by this comparison, that, when the transverse axis of the Hyperbola is less than the conjugate, Landen's method of computing the difference in question is not wanted, since the old series (which is simpler in its form than that which is derived from his Theorem,) converges swiftly enough to answer the purpose. He then proceeds to show, that, by a combination of Landen's Theorem with the new one given in the former part of this Paper, a series of more rapid convergency is obtained for computing the aforesaid difference; the geometrical progression which has place in it, decreasing somewhat swifter than the powers of the fraction $\frac{1}{10}$, even in the most disadvantageous case, viz. when the ratio of the axes of the Hyperbola is as 1000 to 786, or as 4 to 3: nearly: so that twelve terms of this series (its convergency being quickened by numeral co-efficients,) will be

be sufficient for all common uses. Having obtained this series, he gives (in Art. 24,) a new and very convenient formula, for computing the difference before mentioned.

Mr. Hellins next (in Art. 25) adverts to p. 466 and 467 of the Philosophical Transactions for 1802, and shows that the difference between the ascending series and the descending series, there inserted, is the very expression which Mr. Landen obtained, by a very different method, in Art. 5 of his second Memoir, and on which he set a considerable value. This difference, as was before observed, (and is proved in this Article,) is the difference between the infinite arch of the Hyperbola and its asymptote; which difference he denotes by the letter d, the character by which we also, for the sake of brevity, shall denote that difference in the remaining part of our account of this Paper. It clearly appears, by the process in Art. 25 of this Paper, that, when the same geometrical progression obtains both in the ascending and in the descending series, the latter will be most eligible for arithmetical computation, on account of the absence of a column of quantities in that series which enters into the other. So that the formula for computing the value of d, by the descending series, will be more convenient in practice, than the *formula* for computing it by the ascending series. The first of these *formulæ* (which may be called Landen's Theorem) is given in Art. 25, the second is given in Art. 27 of this Paper. In Art. 28, Mr. H. refers again to his Paper in the Philosophical Transactions for 1798, for a method of transforming the series given in Art. 25, for computing the value of d, into others which converge twice as fast: And, in the next Article, he transforms one of his own descending series for the rectification of the Hyperbola (inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for 1802,) into a pair of series for computing the value of d, each converging by the powers of the fraction $\frac{1}{4a}$; where a, which denotes the transverse semi-axis, is supposed to be much greater than 1, which denotes the conjugate semi-axis; so that this series will converge very swiftly. In Art. 30, the last mentioned pair of swiftly converging series is transformed into another pair of a simpler form, but having the same rate of convergency; the operations being similar to those which he had described in his former papers inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for 1798 and 1800.

Art. 31 and 32 contain the investigation of the law which the co-efficients of the new pair of series observe *ad infinitum*; which law is discovered by a fluxionary process, for which we must refer our mathematical readers to the Paper itself, as it cannot be abridged, nor will the nature of our plan admit of its insertion here. Mr. H. then says, with great truth, "Thus, by the common application of *Sir Isaac Newton's* doctrine of Fluxions and infinite series, without any assistance from, or regard to, Landen's Theorem, we have obtained a pair of series for computing the value of d, which converge by the powers of $\frac{1}{4a}$, and of which we can find as many terms as we please. And by a similar process, may *Euler's* series for computing the quadrantal arch of an Ellipsis be obtained without any use of *Fagnani's* Theorem, or the *tentative methods*, and *strange artifices* as Mr. Woodhouse calls them, which appear in *Euler's* Paper."

In Art. 34, that ratio of the axes of an Hyperbola is pointed out, which serves as a limit of the use of the single series, and of the pair of series, before spoken of, for computing the value of d. And in the next Article, the pair of series is accommodated to the Hyperbola of which the semi-axes are 1 and b.

Mr. Hellins had shown in Art. 24, that, even in the most disadvantageous case, the value of d might be computed by a series converging somewhat swifter than the powers of $\frac{4}{15}$; he remarks in Art. 36, that series of much swifter convergency may be obtained for that purpose, by means of a transformation of the fluxion of the arch of the Hyperbola; but that such transformations were foreign from his present design.

By the examples which are given in the remaining pages of this Paper, the great advantage of descending series over ascending series, in the rectification of the Hyperbola, is very obvious; and Mr. H. concludes his Paper with this just remark: "In these examples the use and advantage

vantage of descending series appear: more examples of their utility might be given: and it might easily be shown, that there are cases in which such series have the advantage, even when the ascending series have a good rate of convergency. I trust, however, that enough has been done in this Paper, to satisfy all candid and competent judges of the matter, that *the rectification of the Hyperbola by means of two Ellipses is more curious than useful;* that the advantage of computing by descending series, is, in many cases, very great; and that such series will often answer the end of a transformation without the trouble of making it."

The importance of the subjects of the two mathematical articles here noticed, will be acknowledged by all scientific men, and will justify the attention here bestowed upon them.

With respect to the two Authors, the distinction is very obvious. The one borrows largely from books; the other takes from his own store: the one delights in Gallicisms, and is often obscure; the other is plain and perspicuous.

More might be said respecting the different tempers of the writers, but nothing that would not be self-evident to every reader of the two Papers.

Mr. Urban, *Inner Temple.*

THE life of our great Poet Milton has occupied the attention of many able pens. Every minute occurrence of his memorable career, which industry, joined to the spirit of modern inquiry, could at this distance of time recover, has been laid before the publick, and points out the high estimation in which his memory is *now* held. Indeed no genuine admirer of the Poet will regard any circumstance connected with the family of Milton, or which serves to throw light on the transactions of those times, as trivial. Much curious information, and many valuable notices, collected by the late Mr. Thomas Warton, are prefixed to his edition of Milton's Juvenile Poems.

It is owing to the commendable zeal and assiduity of a late writer of his life, the Rev. H. J. Todd, that even an additional harvest has been gleaned to adorn what the Author modestly terms an "unadorned narration:" and from his acknowledged talents and integrity, the writer is convinced he would not *intentionally* have inserted any thing that would not have borne the test of the strictest investigation. In *one* instance, however, this is not the case: and truth being the sole object in view, more especially that the character of Milton may not be liable to a charge of inconsistency, the writer of this may easily be pardoned for attempting to clear up a point relative to the Poet's first marriage into the family of Powell; in which, according to Mr. Todd's account, there is most certainly a considerable inaccuracy.

The first Life of Milton was written by Phillips, his sister's son, who may reasonably be supposed to know the circumstances connected with his uncle's first marriage. His words are: "About Whitsuntide (A. D. 1643) or a little after, he (Milton) took a journey into the country, nobody about him certainly knowing the reason:—after about a month's stay, home he returned a married man that went out a batchelor; his wife being Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Powell, then a Justice of the Peace, of *Forrest-hill*, near Shotover in Oxfordshire." (Phillips's Life of Milton, p. 22.)

Mr. Todd (on the authority of the late Mr. T. B. Richards) asserts, that "Milton married a daughter of Justice Powell of *Sandford*, in the vicinity of Oxford, and lived at a house at Forrest-hill, about three miles from Sandford." (Todd's Life of Milton, p. 25, 2d edition.)

The late Mr. Richards had certainly great opportunities of making inquiries concerning the family into which Milton married, having resided many years in the early part of his life, at Bensington, within ten miles of Oxford. But, if indeed he ever did make inquiries, he has in this instance been most strangely mistaken; having confounded the family of Richard Powell, Justice of the Peace, of Forrest-hill, with an antient *Roman Catholic* family, the Powells of Sandford.

To prove this point satisfactorily, it will be necessary to pursue the following plan:

1. Give a genealogical sketch of the Powells of Sandford.

2. State the result of an accurate examination of the parish register at Sandford.

3. Col-

3. Collect the incidental notices scattered through the works of those eminent Antiquaries Hearne and Anthony Wood, relating to this family.

The first part proposed, the writer is the better enabled to accomplish, being possessed of a curious Pedigree of the family, commencing with Maurice Ap Howel of Guernau, co. Cardigan, to the death of the late John Powell, esq. of Sandford, A.D. 1730, without issue male.

1. The manor of Sandford belonged in antient times to Sir Thomas de Saundford, who, in the reign of King Stephen, or thereabouts, gave it to the Knights Templars. At the suppression of religious houses, it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Edward [Edmund] Powell. (Tanner's Not. Mon. ed. 1744, p. 414.)

Arms: Arg. a lion ramp. Sab. debruised by a fess engrailed Gules.

1. Edmond P. (to whom the manor was granted) settled at Sandford 33 Henry VIII. A.D. 1542.

2. Edmond P. his son ob. 1592, sepult. ap. Sandford. He left two sons, 1. Edmond, his successor; 2. Sir William P. of Tutbury and Rolleston Park, co. Stafford. ob. s. p. 1656.

3. Edmond P. married two wives, 1. Frances, daughter of —— Gifford, of Chillington, co. Stafford, by whom he had three daughters, who died young and unmarried. Secondly, Cicely, daughter of Richard Fogge, of Dane-court, co. Kent, by whom he had two sons: 1. *Edmond, born* 1604, *his successor*; and 2. William: also six daughters. 1. Thomazine, born 1603, married Richard Spicer, of London, Doctor of Physick. 2. Philippa. 3. Anne, born 1607, married Richard Betham. 4. Mary, died young. 5. Mary, born 1609. 6. Cecilia, born 1611, buried at Sandford 1641. This Edmond P. dying in 1632, was succeeded by his eldest son.

4. Edmond P. born 1604, who married Winifred, daughter of John Throgmorton, of Coughton, co. Warr.; by whom he had four sons: 1. Edmond, died unmarried, v. p. 2. John, born 1632, who succeeded his father. 3. Francis, buried at Sandford, 1690. 4. Ambrose: —also three daughters. 1. Agnes, married to William Gould of Dunscombe, co. Devon. 2. Winifred, married to John White. 3. Mary, died unmarr. 1703.

5. John P. eldest surviving son, born 1632, succeeded his father; married Catharine, daughter of William Petre, of Stanford Rivers, co. Essex, and died 1678. He had two sons: 1. Edmund, who married Anne, sister to Rowland fourth Lord Dormer, and died v. p. without issue. 2. John, who succeeded his father.

6. John P. married Anne, daughter of Thomas Wyndham, and dying Aug. 1730, without issue male, was succeeded in his estates by his two daughters and coheiresses. 1. Winifred, born 1705, married to Sir Francis Curzon, of Waterbury, co. Oxon. bart. whom she survived, and died 1764, s. p. 2. Catharine, born 1709, married in 1732 to Henry Roper, 10th Lord Teynham, and died 1765.

From this short, though comprehensive extract, comprising the names of every individual of the Powell family from the above-mentioned pedigree, it appears then, that from 1542, when the manor of Sandford was granted to Edmond P. till 1730, during a space of nearly 200 years, there never was any one of this family named Richard. That at the time Milton is said to have married (in 1643) Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Richard P. of Forrest-hill, Edmond Powell born 1604, fourth in descent from the original grantee, both in name and possession, was Lord of the Manor of Sandford; that he was *then* 39 years of age; and of his daughters, the third, named Mary, died unmarried in 1703.

Besides, the family were rigid Roman Catholics, and connected by marriage with several antient families of that persuasion; as Gifford of Chillington, Napier of Halywell, co. Oxon. Dormer, Petre, Throgmorton, &c. as set forth in the Pedigree. That they continued in this profession is evident. The two daughters and coheiresses of the last John Powel married into two of the most antient Roman Catholic families in England, Curzon * and Roper, although they have both since that time conformed to the Establishment. While Milton was a rigid Presbyterian, whose principles must have ill accorded with those

* Henry Curzon, esq. of Waterbury, Colonel of the Oxford Volunteers, was a Candidate to represent the city of Oxford, in Parliament at the last general Election.

those of a Roman Catholic family; and when he was inveighing against Prelacy and Papal tyranny, it is quite absurd to suppose that he would become so closely allied to such an one; if he had, doubtless his enemies would not have failed to have published this circumstance to the world.

II. Parish Register of Sandford.

This Register, which has been kept with a very commendable neatness, has been most carefully examined. Milton, according to Phillips, was married in Oxfordshire; and it is reasonable to suppose, some notice might have been traced from this source. The entries of the Powell family commence in the middle of the 16th century, very shortly after they became seated at Sandford, and are brought down to the death of the last possessor, viz. "John P. esq. Lord of the Manor of Sandford, was buried Aug. 15, 1730;" and although these entries are numerous, yet no such marriage is noticed.

III. Incidental Notices from the writings of Anthony Wood and Hearne.

At Sandford "there is nothing extraordinary to be seen in the Church, besides some monuments of the Powells, Lords of the Manor here. The chief of these monuments is one in the South wall of Chancel*." (Leland's Itin. vol. II. p. 119.)

Antient Crosses: Trees in orchards were often planted in the shape of them. "There was formerly such an orchard at the great Ivy-house at Sandford, near Oxford; the present trees in it are much later, though there is now (1724) in it a very old holly tree, the oldest, I think, I ever saw, round which there was formerly a bench, where, in summer time, the present Mr. Powell's great grandfather used to entertain his friends." (Hearne's Rob. of Glou. p. 638.)

Nunnery of Littlemore, near Sandford: "I refer to Leland's Itinerary, for what I have said about the nunnery of Littlemore or Sandford; but I shall observe in this place, that the Minshery, Minchery, or Minchion Ree, belongs to the Powells of Sandford, being purchased by an ancestor of theirs in the third year of King Edward VI. of Sir John Williams (afterwards Lord Williams) of Thame. *Ex cod. MS. penès amicissimum virum Joannem Powell de Sandford, armigerum.*" (Hist. Glaston. pref. p. 16.)

A. D. 1661. June 29, "A. W. was at Sandford, near Oxon, in the house of John Powell, gent. which was a house and preceptory sometime belonging to the Knights Templars. He took a note of some arms in a bay window in a low room there." (Ant. à Wood's Diary.)

These celebrated Antiquaries passed their lives at Oxford, within three miles of Sandford, and must surely have been acquainted with the circumstance of Milton being connected with this family, and knowing it, would not have failed to have alluded to it. Hearne, indeed, appears to have lived on very friendly terms with the last possessor of the estate, whom he terms *vir amicissimus*. Wood made large collections relating to Oxfordshire families, now in the Ashmolean Museum, from which some extracts respecting this family, about the time of Milton's first marriage, are printed in Guillim's Heraldry (edit. 1724, p. 273); yet not the most distant hint occurs of any such marriage.

From what has been written we may fairly conclude, that the antient family of Powell of Sandford was in no way connected with the family into which Milton married, as related by Mr. Todd, in his Life of the Poet. Of what family Mr. Richard Powell, Jus-

* Erected to the memory of Sir William Powell of Tutbury and Rolleston Park, co. Stafford, second son of Edmond, and grandson of Edmond P. to whom the manor was originally granted in 1542. He died Dec. 15, 1656, æt. 83. Hearne has printed the inscription, by which it appears that he left his estates to the Powells of Sandford, in whose possession they continued till the death of the last John Powell in 1730, when, on a division between his two daughters and coheirs, Rolleston Park was assigned to Catharine, his youngest daughter, married to Henry Roper, Lord Teynham. The present Lord T. grandson of the said Catharine P. is now the owner of them.

Tutbury. In this parish, about a mile South of the town, is Rolleston Park. Sir Simon Degge says, "at Rolleston Park, a mile South of Tutbury, is the seat of [John] Powell, that was [great nephew] to Sir William P. Knight, and courtier in the time of King James; of whose son, as I take it, he purchased this Park, and made the Lodge his seat." (Shaw's History of Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 58. MS addit. to Erdeswick.)

tice

tice of the Peace, of Forrest-hill, was, the writer is unable to say. The former appears to have maintained a considerable degree of splendour during two centuries, and to have been connected with several noble families, the latter was not *perhaps* of any note or standing in the county.

Yours, &c. C. TORRENS.

Narrative of an Expedition to explore the Territory beyond the Blue Mountains; by an Officer of the 101*st Reg.*

THE Territory beyond the Blue Mountains has long been an object of considerable anxiety & conjecture; not only among the inhabitants of New Holland itself, but even among the learned men of almost every civilized Country in the World — an anxiety not springing from idle curiosity, but deriving its origin from that laudable thirst of knowledge, to which may be attributed almost every great and useful discovery, of which the modern world so justly boasts. The investigation of this hitherto unknown Country presents an object in all respects worthy the speculation and research of the Philosopher and the Merchant. With this impression, a party of spirited individuals, residing at Sydney-Town, having obtained the sanction of the Governor, undertook to pass the mountain-boundary which had so often baffled the labours of previous Adventurers; and the result of this last effort of perseverance has not only justified the undertaking, but realized the calculations of those who have accomplished the extraordinary task.

On the 9th of April 1814, the party, consisting of 27 persons, (of whom 19 were workmen, the rest being Gentlemen well acquainted with Geology, Botany, &c.) set out from Sydney; and having by the 13th reached the celebrated Cataract (which supplies the River emptying itself into Shark's Bay), where all prior attempts had ceased, they immediately commenced active operations. The Cataract issues from a large circular opening in the immense ridge of rocks composing the front line of the Blue Mountains, the terrific barrier which runs from one end of the Country to the other, preserving almost the whole way the regular perpendicular height of about three hundred feet. The aperture through which this awful Cataract falls in one column to its basin, is about 120 feet from the ground, being rather more than 30 feet less than the celebrated Falls of Niagara. The first idea which suggested itself to the Travellers, was to explore a passage through the fissure from whence the Cataract issued; but, on more accurate observation, it was ascertained that the column of water completely filled the whole diameter of the opening; so that no alternative remained but to scale the awful wall of rocks.

After innumerable attempts, they at length adopted a plan used many years since in repairing the great Tower of the Monastery at Raucoux in Westphalia — by making a hole in the rock at about two feet from the ground, and driving the end of a strong stake into the opening, and so continuing to make fresh holes (each two feet above the former, not in a straight, but in a slanting direction of ascent), and to introduce as many stakes, they were enabled to construct a firm flight of steps, connected by coarse basket-work, about the texture of common hurdles, the materials being furnished in abundance from the neighbouring woods. This was a task requiring of necessity much labour and considerable time, so that it was not until the 27th the workmen attained an elevation parallel with the upper part of the opening through which the Cataract rushed; they were, however, most agreeably surprized to find that here the *rock* ended, the immense continuation of the precipice consisting of a kind of bituminous Coblon earth, firm, but very yielding to the spade. By the following day was hollowed out a space sufficient for the workmen to move at will with their wheelbarrows, &c. and the noble undertaking was now determined on of excavating a flight of steps to the summit! Within about thirty feet of the top, the labourers discovered the petrified skeleton of an unknown animal, the head and body resembling those of a bear, with a tail similar to that of a crocodile, only not so long. It is a remarkable fact, that when about 140 feet from the ground, the thermometer (Farenheit) fell to 37, and continued so till the party had ascended within fifty feet of the surface, when

when the mercury as suddenly rose to 72!

On the 28th of May, the Adventurers had the inexpressible satisfaction of landing on the surface of the terrific elevation over which their indefatigable exertions had triumphed; exertions (independently of that sweet gratification which always accompanies successful, and not dishonourable, perseverance) amply repaid by the scene which presented itself to their view. At the distance of about three miles a second ridge of rocks bounded their view; but the intermediate country, on either side, displayed a level and beautiful tract of land, at once exhibiting the boldest figures and the softest beauties of Nature: stupendous columns of basalt, studded with a silvery copper ore, shooting out from the soil in all directions, afforded a wonderful and most pleasing contrast to trees and shrubs of the finest growth and most luxuriant richness, boasting a variety of species and an extent of beauty hitherto unwitnessed even in that Country, so celebrated in the annals of Botany. Nature must have been in her most sportive humour when this spot was formed, the basalt and ore being thrown into such fantastic shapes, that on a cursory view they had the appearance of a herd of gigantic copper-coloured cattle, attended by colossal shepherds of variegated silver.

On inspecting the smaller ridge of rocks, which formed the next barrier opposed to them, it was discovered that the River supplying the Cataract before alluded to, found a rapid descent through a tolerably wide opening in the rocks, and by its own force at once excavated a passage in the soft soil on which it fell, to the depth of about 170 feet, when, meeting the solid rock, it continues its course for three miles under ground, and finally issues from the immense aperture described at the commencement of the undertaking. This fully explained the mystery of the Cataract issuing more than half way down the Blue Mountains, instead of flowing over their top.

The Travellers having sent a Report of their progress to Sydney-Town, received a considerable supply of necessaries, particularly of the famous New Holland ponies, which with very little difficulty they were enabled to lead up the wicker steps: these animals were of the greatest use in conveying the provisions and tents from day to day, as the party advanced; for the second ridge of mountains was passed in two days, with comparatively very little labour in excavation. Several most extraordinary trees, of species before totally unknown, presented themselves. Of one kind there were some that measured the wonderful extent of 45 feet round the trunk; another very curious genus exhibited an immense number of spikes or thorns, nearly a foot long and as hard as iron, dispersed all over the trunk. It was remarkable that at the feet of these last-mentioned trees were invariably seen considerable quantities of bones, which, there was little doubt, were the remains of unfortunate animals, that, either in the ardour of pursuit, or the darkness of night, had been at different times transfixed by the terrific spikes in question.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 6.

My acknowledgements are due to your Correspondents whose communications (Part II. of your last Volume, pp. 22. 209.) have strengthened the conjecture which I ventured to offer respecting Psalm 109, (Part I. p. 551): but, as I happen to be a "poor unlettered woman," to use the expression of your Correspondent W. in your last volume, p. 535, I must beg his excuse for declining to hazard an opinion whether or not "such passages *ought* to be rendered" in a different manner. Indeed, Mr. Urban, it was scarcely a fair challenge, after having professed that my supposition was founded on "the authorized translation," and that I was unable to ascertain how far it might be agreeable to the original.

Your Correspondent W. need not be reminded that many prophetical passages have a double signification, referring equally to the present and future; but in submitting an interpretation of Psalm 109, I considered it merely with a view to its grammatical construction, and as a part of our Church service, very liable to be misunderstood by the *unlearned*, and perhaps among others, by

Yours, &c. H.

Fragments

Fragments of Literature.

No. VIII.

John Strype.

IN one of the letters of Dr. Samuel Knight, Canon of Ely, dated Blunts-ham, near St. Ives, March 24, 1733, is the following passage relating to Strype, the Antiquary:

"I made a visit to old father Strype, when in town last: he is turned of ninety, yet very brisk and well, only a decay of sight and memory. He would fain have induced me to undertake Arehbishop Baneroft's Life; but I have no stomach to it, having no great opinion of him on more accounts than one. He had a greater inveteracy against the Puritans than any of his Predecessors.

"Mr. Strype told me that he had large materials towards the Life of old Lord Burghley, and Mr. Fox the Martyrologist, which he wished he could have finished; but most of his papers are in characters: his grandson is learning to decipher them."

Secretary Thurloe.

From "The Case of Oliver St. John, esq. concerning his Actions during the late Troubles," 4to. published July 30, 1660, it should seem that Thurloe, who was afterwards Cromwell's Secretary, was originally Mr. St. John's servant. This was in 1648. About 1651 he left Mr. St. John, and in 1653 joined Cromwell. At p. 3, Mr. St. John adds, "Having bred him from a youth in my service, he out of respect once or twice in a quarter of a year visited me:" but denies that he gave any private advice to Cromwell by Mr. Thurloe's means. Mr. St. John, as is well known, was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Wynkyn de Worde.

The following extract is from the Certificates of Colleges and Chantries in the Augmentation Office, 1st Edw. VI.

"The Paroche of St. Brids in Flete Stret. Wynkyn de Worde deceassed xij yeres past willed and gave to the sayd Churche in Money to buy Landes with the same, and wth the profittes therof to kepe an obite for his Soule for ever ..... xxxvjs."

Latham's Faulconry, 4to. Lond. 1633.

The following may be considered as by far the most curious portion of this work.

"An Explanation of the Words of Art contained in this Booke.

Bathing, is when you set your Hawke to the water, to wash or bathe her selfe, either abroad or in the house.

Batting, or to bat is when a Hawke fluttereth with her wings either from the pearch or the mans fist, striuing as it were to flie away, or get libertie.

Bousing, is when a Hawke drinketh often, and seemes to be continually thirstie.

Creance, is a fine small long line of strong and even twound packthreed, which is fastened to the Hawks leash, when she is first lured.

Ceasing, is when a Hawke taketh any thing into her foot, and gripeth or holdeth it fast.

Checke, or to kill, Checke is when Crows, Rooks, Pies, or other birds comming in the view of the Hawke, she forsaketh her naturall flight to flie at them.

Casting, is any thing that you giue your Hawke to cleanse her gorge with, whether it be flannell, thrummes, feathers, or such like.

To *Cast* a Hawke, is to take her in your hands before the pinions of her wings, and to hold her from bating or striuing, when you administer any thing vnto her.

Cadge, is taken for that on which Faulconers carrie many Hawks together when they bring them to sell.

Dropping, is when a Hawke muteth directly downeward, in seuerall drops, and ierketh it not long-waies from her.

Disclosed, is when young Hawkes are newly hatch't, and as it were disclosed from their shels.

Erie, is the nest or place where a Hawke buildeth and bringeth vp her young ones, whether in woods, rocks, or any other places.

Endew, is when a Hawke digesteth her meat, not onely putting it ouer from her gorge, but also cleansing her pannell.

Gorge, is that part of the Hawke which first receiueth the meat, and is called the craw or crop in other fowles.

Gurgiting, is when a Hawke is stuft or suffocated with any thing, be it meat or otherwise.

Inke, whether it be of Partridge, fowle, doues, or any other prey, is the necke from the head to the body.

Intermewed, is from the first exchange of a Hawkes coat, or from her first mewing, till she come to be a white Hawke.

Iesses, are those short straps of leather, which are fastned to the Hawks legges,

legges, and so to the lease by varuels, anlets, or such like.

Lver, is that whereto Faulconers call their young Hawkes by casting it vp in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not vnlike a fowle.

Lease, or Leash, is a small long thong of leather, by which the Faulconer holdeth his Hawke fast, folding it many times about their fingers.

Lice, are a small kinde of white vermine, running amongst the feathers of the Hawke.

Mvting, is the excrements or ordure which comes from Hawkes, and containeth both dung and vrine.

A *Make-Hawke* is an old staunch flying Hawk, which being inured to her flight, will easily instruct a younger Hawke to be waining in her prey.

Managing, is to handle any thing with cunning according to the true nature thereof.

Mew, is that place, whether it be abroad or in the house, where you set down your Hawke, during the time that she raseth her feathers.

Mites, are a kinde of vermine smaller than Lice, and most about the heads and nares of Hawks.

Plumming, is when a Hawk ceaseth a fowle, and pulleth the feathers from the body.

Plummage, are small downy feathers which the Hawke takes, or are giuen her for casting.

Pelt, is the dead body of any fowle howsoeuer dismembred.

Pill, and pelfe of a fowle, is that refuse and broken remains which are left after the Hawke hath been relieued.

Plume, is the generall colour or mixtures of feathers in a Hawke, which sheweth her constitution.

Pearch, is any thing whereon you set your Hawke, when she is from your fist.

Prey, is any thing that a Hawke killeth, and feedeth her selfe thereupon.

Pannell, is that part of the Hawke next to the fundament, whither the Hawke digesteth her meat from her bodie.

Qvarrie, is taken for the fowle which is flowne at, and slaine at any time, especially when young Hawks are flowne thereunto.

Ryfter-hood, is the first hood which a Hawke weareth, being large, wide, and open behinde.

Reclaiming, is to tame, make gentle, or to bring a Hawk to familiaritie with the man.

Raised in flesh, is when a Hawke grows fat, or prospereth in flesh.

Ramage, is when a Hawke is wilde, coy, or disdainfull to the man, and contrary to be reclaimed.

Sliming, is when a Hawke muteth from her longwaies in one intire substance, and doth not drop any part thereof.

Stooping, is when a Hawke being vpon her wings at the height of her pitch, bendeth violently downe to strike the fowle, or any other prey.

Summ'd, is when a Hawke hath all her feathers, and is fit either to be taken from the Crie or Mew.

Setting downe, is when a Hawke is put into the Mew.

Sore-hawke, is from the first taking of her from the eiry, till she haue mewed her feathers.

Trussing, is when a Hawke raiseth a fowle aloft, and so descendeth downe with it to the ground.

Vnsumm'd, is when a Hawks feathers are not come forth, or else not com'd home to their full length.

Weathering, is when you set your Hawke abroad to take the aire, either by day or night, in the frost, or in the Sunne, or at any other season.

A FRIEND TO ACCURACY wishes to be informed whether the anecdote of Dean Swift's dining with Sir Robert Walpole (afterwards Earl of Orford) at Chelsea, related by the father of the late Barré Charles Roberts in a letter to his son (see p. 570 in our Magazine for December last), has appeared in any former publication: further than that, the probability of the circumstance may be partly inferred from Lord Peterborow's letter to Swift, inserted in the first five editions of Dr. Hawkesworth's Collection, but suppressed in the subsequent impressions. In the copy of the 5th edition, 1767, that came into the possession of the writer hereof many years ago, a manuscript memorandum, without signature, is attached to page 253 of vol. III. as follows: "Letter CCCLXXXV. Lord Peterborow to Dr. Swift. This letter is left out of all the subsequent editions; in consequence, there is reason to believe, of the intercession of Sir Robert Walpole's youngest son (Horace Walpole of Strawberry Hill), who was extremely averse to the knowledge being handed down to posterity of his father's having ever, while Prime Minister, proposed, or even consented to an interview with a man so obnoxious to the Whig party as Dean Swift."

Or

On the Antiquity of the University of Cambridge.

(From Mr. Dyer's *History of the University and Colleges of* Cambridge, *vol.* I.)

IT should seem that, in describing a place of literature, it is difficult for genuine sons to suppress partial regards. Gratitude is apt to grow overfond, Curiosity to become superstitious: and hence men give to antiquity what is due only to truth. Thus we are told by some, that Cambridge was founded in the year of the world 4321*; by others in 3588, *i. e.* 375 years before Christ†. Then it was, they say, when Cambridge was formed into a seat of literature by one Cantaber, a Spaniard, and from him called Cantabrigia. Very early they introduce into it Grecian Philosophers, to give it literature: they people it early with Christian Doctors: it is soon destroyed, and soon revives: and in purifying it from heresies, and in promoting Astronomy, with the other sciences, they lead us on with a tolerable grace to the year of Christ 529 ‡.

Then we are surrounded with a train of sacred testimonies and illustrious Patrons; with charters from Kings Arthur and Cadwallader, and confirmations by Edward, son of Alfred; with bulls and confirmations from Popes Honorius, Sergius, and John: and thus we are brought down to the year of Christ 915, the date of Edward's charter.

Yet, after all, we are following an *ignis fatuus*, a light reflected from a history unsubstantiated by authority, and written by a very fabulous writer. For such is the book appealed to, called Liber Niger, or the Black Book, in the archives of the University of Cambridge; and such, in the opinion of all writers, was he to whom this history is ascribed, Nicholas Cantalupe.

"Nicholas Cantalupe, (to borrow Bishop Nicolson's words §,) is *reported* also to have penned a general Chronicle of England." Yet of such little account was he, that by Bellarmine, whose business was to chronicle such chroniclers, he is not once mentioned ‖. But, it appears, he was Prior of a Monastery of Carmelites Friars A. D. 1441.

As to the Black Book, the little credit due to that depends not merely on the assertions or solitary proofs of Oxford Antiquaries. They, indeed, have been as violent in opposing its claim, as some Cantabrigians have been rash in its support. Nor can we wonder that, when one Cambridge Orator supported the superior antiquity of his University, by a desperate appeal to this book of fables, an Oxford Orator ¶, the assertor of the superior antiquity of his University, should entrench himself, as it were, within this argument. It was a sort of stratagem of war, and a justifiable one. But Bishop Nicolson speaks too largely when he affirms, that "the Black Book at Cambridge makes as considerable a figure there as our old Statute-books at Oxford."

This book is, indeed, the groundwork of Caius's idle assertion for its great antiquity (though even Caius and Codex differ in their dates), and of the violent Controversy between Key and Twine of Oxford, and Caius of Cambridge. It is introduced also into Parker's History of the Antiquities of the University of Cambridge, though he decides neither for nor against its authenticity. But the opinion of Hare was decided. "This is said (he is speaking of an Historiola alluded to above) to be taken ex Nigro Codice Universitatis, *from the Black Book of the University*: but it seems to be no better than idle fiction, though the preceding Charters, I. 3. 5. (*viz.* the Charters of Kings Arthur, Cadwallader, and Edward,) are copied from it."** Hare, being a Papist, was probably willing to reserve the Pope's Bulls for the honour and glory of Alma Mater.

* The History, &c. of Cambridge, as printed in Mr. Hearne and Mr. Parker.

† Hist. Cantab. Lib. I. Authore Joanne Caio Anglo. So Caius states it, after Gildas. Nay the foundation of Cambridge has been placed still higher, in a time in which, says the Assertor Antiq. Oxon. "Nullos adhuc incolas, nisi forte à gigantibus occupatam contendant, magno scriptorum consensu constat; viz. A. M. 1829.

‡ Hist. in Liber Niger.

§ English Historical Library, p. 50—128.

‖ De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis, Liber unus, 1663.

¶ Assertio Antiq. Acad. Oxon. p. 7.

** Hare's MS Collections, vol. I.

But

But Baker*, our honest and learned Cambridge Antiquary, considered these Bulls also gross forgeries, for the purpose of fresh impositions. Dr. Ashton, too, a learned man, and well acquainted with Cambridge Antiquities, has prefixed to the Index of the first Volume of Parris's Index, his testimony against both Bulls and Charters †: and Dr. Parris appears from what he says "of the most useless part of the book‡," to have been of the same judgment.

What Carter's opinion of this Black Book was, is clear enough. He says, without the smallest authority, indeed, "that the first original of this famous University is said to be about A. D. 536, when one Cantaber, a Spaniard, was a Governor under Arthur, King of the South Britons:"‡ so unaccountably out of order is he in his chronology, and so at variance both with Caius and Codex.

To crown all, Mr. Robert Smyth, when remarking th Mr. William Bokenham was the author of the Historiola, adds, "being part, as it is called, of the Black Book of Cambridge. Therein is the story of Cantaber, whose son Grantanus is said to have built Cambridge, called from him at first Cairgrant:" but of this book, and the Legends, Leland has said too justly, "there are a hundred things of the same kind. Truly I never read any thing in it more vain, nor at the same time more stupid and foolish."§ If, therefore, our Oxonians pay as much (and no more) deference (I use Nicolson's words) to their old Statute Books, as our best-informed Cantabs do to the Black Book, it is clear they pay no deference to them at all.

As to the earliest Charters and the Bulls, then, contained in this book, their authority will tell but for little. In tracing the birth of some Colleges, I have found, if they have not in their Chartularies an original Charter of Foundation, they have at least an *attested copy*, which, as it would be valid in a Court of Law, so would it authenticate history: but, in the present instance, there are neither originals, nor attested copies of originals; and as Black Books would be no legal evidence, so can they give no authority to History.

As little can be said in favour of Cantaber: no such name is once mentioned either by Gildas or Bede, who are our earliest writers of British History; nor, of course, by succeeding writers, who tread in their steps; such as Spelman, in his British Councils, and Camden, in his Britannia. And yet a Spanish Prince, settling in this island, founding a seat of learning, and giving name to a part of the country, must have been circumstances of notoriety. Had they been true, must they not have been heard of? Had they been heard of, must they not have been recorded? Is it probable that neither Cæsar, nor Tacitus, should have heard of such an occurrence? There was a Roman Camp near Cambridge. Tacitus was very curious about the Britons, and prepared to do them justice, as may be fully seen in his Life of Agricola. Indeed, he expressly observes that some of the Iberi, an Eastern people of Spain, passed over to the Western side of Britain: and had any of the Northern inhabitants of Spain, *the Cantabri*, settled in the Eastern part of Britain, is it not as likely he would have mentioned also that: I say, *the Cantabri* (so the Biscayans were called); for, had there been any foundation for this report, they should rather have been called *some Cantabri*, a gentile name, than ONE *Cantaber*, a proper name of an individual.

As neither Cæsar, nor Tacitus, nor Gildas, nor Bede, nor any contemporary writer, mentions the circumstance; neither does Richard of Cirencester, in his account of the Province of Flavia, where Camberico was, as it occurs, stated by him, in the 5th Iter of Antonine's Itinerary‖.

But enough of Black Books, and Bulls, and dreams of Charters. The truth is, many circumstances have combined to disturb the repose of our University Records, and Public Li-

* MS Hist. of St. John's College, in the British Museum.

† Hæ Chartæ Antiquæ, una cum Bullis, omnino videntur esse fictitiæ.—Dr. Ashton's Note to Dr. Parris's Index to Hare's Collections, 1st vol.

‡ History of Cambridge.

§ Mr. R. Smyth's MS. in Mr. Nichols's copy of Carter's History, &c. and Leland in his Notes to Cantio Cygnea.

‖ Ricardus Monachi, &c. de Situ Britanniæ, Cap. vi.

braries.

braries. Antient writers speak of the Danes as having made a complete desolation of every monument of literature and religion in these parts: the Saxons, too, had been here before, and they came at first not as revivers, but as destroyers: and whatever honours Popery may claim in subsequent periods, by her creations, yet our alterations from Popery to Protestantism introduced much disorder and confusion. Eighty years after the foundation of Duke Humphrey's Library at Oxford, not a single book remained of the old Library*. Caius, who has preserved the titles of the books left in the two public Libraries at Cambridge in 1574, confesses they had been plundered of a great part; and, though he speaks of privileges granted by antient Kings, he appeals to none directly, nor could he to any authentic, higher than Henry III. Fuller, in his History of Cambridge, has given, after Caius, an account of the furious disputes about privileges, that had subsisted long before, between the Townsmen and Scholasticks of Cambridge, together with the entire destruction made of the University Records by the former; and such Records as the Scholasticks would have been most willing to preserve, the Townsmen would have been most willing to destroy. Some of our most flattering testimonies, therefore, must have been made up of conjectures, traditions, and antient histories, accessible to every one; or of impostures, and fragments of no account.

I have included antient histories, because, in questions of this kind, it is no uncommon thing for Writers to speak of Archives, which, while they do reach to later occurrences, do not to such as are remote. Here they take up antient Authors: but where are their Archives?

The first public instrument relating to this UNIVERSITY, that can be spoken of as undoubtedly authentic, is of the 13th year of Henry III. A. C. 1229.

Splendid, therefore, as our History might have appeared, if introduced with a Spanish Prince, brought into this Island by our King Gurguntius, and founding a British University, and decorated in front with the names of Kings and Popes; I leave these uncertainties for others to shape into what forms they please; as also to Oxford Historians, to manage their tale of Greek Philosophers, coming into this Country with King Brutus, and instituting an Academy at Greekland near Oxford*. For I cannot help observing how pleasantly the Oxford Assertor, after convicting the Cambridge Orator of having trifled, sets about trifling himself. But enough of trifles; for *stultum est absurdas opiniones refellere;* "It is foolish to aim at too much accuracy in confuting trifles."

We can lay little stress on any literary occurrences in this antient Town till the time of Sigebert, which, according to the Venerable Bede, was about the year 637.

Olim Granta fuit titulis urbs inclyta multis,
Vicini à fluvii nomine nomen habens:
Saxones hanc belli deturbavere procellis,
Sed nova p[illegible]veteri non procul inde sita est, [secutus,
Quam Fœlix Monachus Sigeberti jussa
Artibus illustrem reddidit atq. scholis.
Hæc ego perquirens gentis monumenta Britannæ
Asserui in laudem, Granta, diserta, tuam. LELAND.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 9.*

YOUR Correspondent, who repeats the charge of ignorance against Dr. Priestley, (p. 520.) puts me in mind of a very ingenious Lady, who persists in assuring the publick that *Dr. Wilmot was the Author of Junius's Letters.* But where is the evidence of the facts?

Any person who considers the great number of quotations, amounting to some thousands, from the Greek and Latin Fathers, and many of them of great length, which Dr. Priestley has collected, arranged, and interpreted, may naturally enough expect to meet with some mistakes; and a very small share of candour might be sufficient to pardon them. The present charge of ignorance against this Writer is grounded on an alleged mistake of the meaning of a Greek epithet, which has more significations than one; and, if the mistake were real, it would scarcely be of the weight of a feather. Are not all Translators lia-

* Reliquiæ Bodleianæ.

* Oxon. Historiola, ex Libro Procuratorum.

ble

ble to fall into mistakes; and which of them has ever been able to satisfy every body in all things? But the mistake, in the present instance, not having been proved, we may be allowed to suppose that it does not exist.

Let your Correspondent read with attention this vast collection of quotations, not with the paltry view to find mistakes, but to examine with seriousness and impartiality the evidence they contain, and then let him conscientiously draw the legitimate inference from them: after which, let him lay the result of his diligent inquiry before your Readers, and we shall be happy to afford it the consideration it deserves. Truth can be no loser by it.

The sentiments of Ignatius may be pretty clearly ascertained from what this venerable sufferer for his religion said, when he appeared before the Emperor Trajan. His words are very remarkable: *You err* (says he) *in that you call the evil spirits of the heathens, gods: for there is but one God, who made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all things that are in them; and one Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son, whose kingdom may I enjoy.* Any sentiment in the Epistles, inconsistent with this solemn declaration, must necessarily be suspected of having undergone some alteration, and cannot be implicitly admitted as genuine. And, let me ask, are these words of this excellent man the language of an Arian, a Trinitarian, or a Unitarian? Let the Reader judge.

I beg leave, Mr. Urban, to add a word or two to a Parish Priest, who (p. 538.) looks upon it as *a duty to support the antient faith, and established Institutions of our Country.* Of course, it was once a duty to resist the introduction of Christianity, as well as the progress of the Reformation, in this Country. And had this resistance, which was actually exerted, prevailed, we, the inhabitants of this highly-favoured Isle, might now have been bigoted Papists, or even idolatrous Heathens. Also, had this duty been regarded as paramount in former times, we of this day, instead of living under a free Government, in which the people themselves have a share through their Representatives, might have been groaning under the tyranny of a single Despot, who, like William the Conqueror, should have disposed of our lives, and liberties, and property, by his own arbitrary will and pleasure. But our glorious Ancestors understood their duty better than the Parish Priest; and to their noble exertions we owe the important improvements that have been made in our Civil and Religious Institutions. May we, and our posterity, have the wisdom, the virtue, and the fortitude, to improve by, as well as to admire, their eminent example.

The doctrine of the Parish Priest, whose instruction, I have the satisfaction to hear, is more conformable than your Correspondent's to that of the zealous and benevolent Apostle, who exhorts us to *prove all things*, to *hold fast that which is good*, and to *go on to perfection.* And though it be true that absolute perfection is what cannot be attained by any human endeavours, yet it is equally true (as he has often told us, and I have listened to it with delight,) that it is our duty always to aim at it, as the best means of improvement, either in Art, in Science, or in Morals.

Accept the thanks of an individual, Mr. Urban, for your interesting account of *Improvement in the Art of Printing*, (p. 341.) which is highly gratifying to

Yours, &c. A Sussex Freeholder.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 18.

THE Extinct Baronage by Banks is a work of unquestionable merit; but I cannot approve of the remarks in the first volume, under the article of *Rythre* and *Lascels.* It was, I admit, Mr. Banks's duty to reject unfounded claims to antient descent; but it should have been done with more address and civility. Whether the Ryders and Lascels of the present day are of the same lineage as the antient Barons Rythre, and Barons Lascels, I am not disposed to discuss; and your Readers will not, I suspect, feel much interest on the subject. But where was the necessity of attempting to turn into a ridiculous point of view two noble families of the existing Nobility? one of them founded by an eminent Judge; and the other (whether descended from the Barons Lascels or not) most assuredly established in Yorkshire for some centuries. Mr. Lascelles, Member for Northallerton in the reign of Charles

Charles I. "was," says Noble, in his Lives of the Regicides, "of an antient family." He was seated at Stank in Yorkshire (still in the possession of the Harewood family), and married the daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, bart. Mr. Banks seems to lay too much stress upon "epigrams" and "epitaphs" as *deciding* points of Family Antiquity. He talks, too, of *the Kingdom* of Ireland, though his book is dated 1807. By Lord *Shirebourne*, he probably means Lord Sherborne.

A constant Reader & Subscriber.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 17.

THE antiquated and now improper style of "*Kingdom*" of Ireland occurs rather frequently in Mr. Banks's Extinct Baronage. In vol. II. p. 109, he speaks of Bligh, Earl of Darnley, *in Scotland*. What he states of the Howard Family in p. 376, is a fact; but is not the mention introduced in a way rather uncourteous, when treating of a family whose claims to respect are founded on a basis so much stronger than bare antiquity? I do not mean to combat the truth of Mr. Banks's statement; I only object to the sneering way in which it is brought forward. The House of Howard may yield to many families in point of mere antiquity; but few can compare with them in high rank, celebrity, and alliance, for such a continuance.

Yours, &c. G. H. W.

Mr. Urban, *Lee, Jan.* 18.

I HAVE a copy of "Epigrammatum Joannis Owen Cambro-Brittani, Oxoniensis, Editio Postrema. Lugd. Bat. Ex Officina Elzeviriana, Anno 1628," 12mo.

The number of Epigrams in this work, which is divided into several books, amounts to more than sixteen hundred, some of which have much of the true epigrammatic point about them; others, as may well be expected from their number, little besides the forced conceit of the time. The Latinity, as far as I am qualified to form a judgment, is good; at any rate, as much so as the quaintness of some of the subjects will allow. The book came to me, with others, from a deceased relation, a member of the family of Owen, of Orielton in Pembrokeshire; and under the following Epigram,

"An Petrus fuerit Romæ sub judice lis est,
Simonem Romæ nemo fuisse negat,"

I find, in my late friend's writing, the note, "This Epigram cost Owen a fortune."

I had formed an opinion that these Epigrams were the early productions of the celebrated Dr. John Owen, the Nonconformist, the friend and favourite of Cromwell, and who, during the time of the Commonwealth, was preferred to the Deanery of Christ-Church, Oxford, and was also Vice-Chancellor of that University; but I learn from Middleton's Biographia Evangelica, that the Doctor was born in the year 1616, and therefore at the time of the publication in question (which, as we see, was not a first edition), could only have been about twelve years of age, and, of course, not its Author.

I shall hold myself greatly obliged to any of your Correspondents who can favour me, through your excellent Miscellany, with some account of their real Author, and any observations that may occur respecting this, or any other of his works.

Yours, &c. W.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 19.

THE following account of a curious Volume on Cookery, may be amusing to some of your Readers.

"The Accomplisht Cook, or the Art and Mystery of Cookery. Wherein the whole Art is revealed in a more easie and perfect Method than hath been publisht in any Language. Expert and ready Wayes for the Dressing of all Sorts of Flesh, Fowl, and Fish, with variety of Sauces proper for each of them and how to raise all manner of Pastes; the best Directions for all sorts of Kickshaws; also the tearms of Carving and Sewing. An exact account of all Dishes for all Seasons of the Year, with other A la mode Curiosities. The Third Edition, with large Additions throughout the whole Work; besides two hundred Figures [on Wood] of several Forms for all manner of bake't Meats (either Flesh or Fish), as Pyes, Tarts, Custards, Chessecakes, and Florentines, placed in Tables, and directed to the Pages they appertain to. Approved by the fifty-five Years Experience and Industry of Robert May, in his Attendance on several

ral Persons of great Honour. London, printed by J. Winter, for Nath. Brooke, at the Angel in Cornhill neer the Royal Exchange, 1671."

To this volume, which contains nearly 500 pages, is prefixed Robert May's Portrait, with the following verses:

"What! wouldst thou view but in one
All hospitalitie, the race [face
Of those that for the Gusto stand,
Whose tables a whole Ark comand
Of Nature's plentie, wouldst thou see
This sight, peruse May's booke, 'tis hee."

And the work is inscribed

"To the Right Honourable my Lord Montague, my Lord Lumley, and my Lord Dormer; and to the Right Worshipful Sir Kenelme Digby; so well knwn to this nation for their admired hospitalities.

"Right Honourable, and Right Worshipful,—He is an alien, a meer stranger in England that hath not been acquainted with your generous housekeepings; for my own part, my more particular tyes of service to you, my honoured Lords, have built me up to the height of this experience, for which this Book now at last dares appear to the world: those times which I attended upon your Honours were those golden days of peace and hospitality, when you enjoyed your own, so as to entertain and relieve others.

"Right Honourable, and Right Worshipful,—I have not only been an eye-witness, but interested by my attendance; so as that I may justly acknowledge those triumphs and magnificent trophies of Cookery that have adorned your tables; nor can I but confess to the world, except I should be guilty of the highest ingratitude, that the onely structure of this my Art and Knowledge, I owed to your costs, generous and inimitable expences; thus not onely I have derived my experience, but your Countrey hath reapt the plenty of your humanity and charitable bounties.

"Right Honourable, and Right Worshipful,—Hospitality, which was once a relique of the gentry, and a known cognizance to all ancient houses, hath lost her title through the unhappy and cruel disturbances of these times, she is now reposing of her lately so allarum'd head on your beds of honour: in the mean space, that our English World may know the Mæcenas's and Patrons of this generous Art, I have exposed this Volume to the publick, under the tuition of your names; at whose feet I prostrate these endeavours, and shall for ever remain your most humbly devoted servant,

ROBERT MAY*.

"From Sholeby in Leicestershire; Sept. 29, 1664."

A Preface addressed "To the Master Cooks, and to such young Practitioners of the Art of Cookery, to whom this Book may be useful," is followed by "A short Narrative of some Passages of the Author's Life," signed W. W.

Then is given a whimsical account of "Triumphs and Trophies in Cookery, to be used at Festival Times, at Twelfth Day, &c. accompanied by two Copies of Verses, signed James Perry and John Town, on their "loving Friend, Mr. Robert May, his incomparable Book of Cookery." After "The most exact, or à la Mode Ways of Carving and Sewing," are given "Bills of Fare for every Season in the Year; also how to set forth the Meat in order for that service; as it was before Hospitality left this Nation."

Should this communication prove acceptable, I may, in my next, send you some diverting extracts.

Yours, &c. B. N.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 5.

NO man is more ready to acknowledge your conciliating disposition, or more willing to respect your award than myself; but I must beg leave to appeal against two observations in your Note on Mr. Storer's last letter. These, I am persuaded, were penned with the haste which is unavoidable in a periodical publication.

You say, Mr. Urban, that you have "no wish to *extol* any one Artist to the prejudice of another." For this the whole world will give you full credit. You add, "we recommend them all to adhere to the pencil and the graver, and not to use the pen, except in describing their various productions." This advice, in itself, is perfectly good; but it is not applicable to the case in question. Mr. Britton, who, I believe, once ranked

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* The Author of "The School of Instruction for the Offices of the Mouth," flourished at the same time with May. He exceeded all his contemporaries in folding of napkins. See the prints in his book, which exhibit them under a great variety of forms. This practice continued for many years. It seems to have required almost as much time as dressing an elegant dinner.

him-

himself as an Artist, whatever he may be now, *did not* confine the use of his pen to the description of his own productions. He first advanced pretensions which the publick were very far from being disposed to admit. When these were questioned, he chose to level an attack against persons, who (to pay them no compliment) are at least as well acquainted with Antiquities as himself. This was combined with insinuations, calculated to prejudice the reputation, and depreciate the labours of *others*, whom he did not venture to name. I appeal to your candid judgment, whether such conduct indicates the liberal ambition of a scholar, or the sordid avidity of a monopolist.

You call the phrase, which has justly occasioned so much animadversion, "an unguarded expression." On this I must beg leave to say, that your good nature has induced you to give it a far more favourable construction than it deserved. It first found its place on the cover of one of the Numbers; it was next given, in less qualified terms, in your Magazine; and lastly it was introduced, under a new shape, in the reply to Mr. Storer, and corroborated by an insinuation, calculated to shew, that all opposition to Mr. Britton was hopeless. Can this, Mr. Urban, be suffered to pass with the indulgence which is allowed to an unguarded expression?

I am neither Author nor Artist; but I think it my duty to lend my humble aid in rendering justice to those who are wantonly attacked, and consequently are entitled to the privilege of self-defence. Had Mr. B. not obtruded himself a *second* time on public notice; had he not even challenged animadversion; you, Sir, would never have been troubled with any correspondence of mine — so ill-according with the liberal purposes for which your Magazine was intended. Yours, &c.

An Inhabitant of Salisbury.

††† We have without hesitation inserted this Letter, and hope it will put an end to an unpleasant controversy.—Our own expression, written *(currente calamo)* with the most conciliatory intention, was far too general, if it implied a wish that Artists would not *write*. They are the Correspondents whose favours we anxiously covet; and we only request them to be tender in depreciating their Rivals.—We have paid our respects to Mr. Storer in p. 57; and shall be equally glad to notice any similar publication.

Allhallows Church, Tower-Street.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 20.

"We shall resign our charge over to J. Carter, who will readily make one of the party, as the invitation sets forth (Vol. LXXXIII. Part I. p. 528), to review the Church after its repairs."

So says the "Architect," same Vol. Part II. p. 30; of course, when the repairs were completed, and the Church opened for Divine service on New Year's Day last, I took the earliest opportunity of visiting the spot, which was on the 11th instant.

"Architect's" notes on the improvements to be done, (same Vol. Part I. p. 333.) "Cieling to give place to a new one, in a better character; windows, more immediately the East one, re-constructed; monuments removed; old grave-stones broke up, and the whole pavement to be re-laid."

Same Vol. p. II. p. 30. "the Architect" observes, the cieling is already giving way to a new one; new string to the lower story; on North side of Church a new door-way," &c.

On application to the Rev. Henry White for permission to examine the edifice, I met with every attention necessary for that purpose, he sending orders to the inferior officers of the Church to attend me on the occasion.

Survey. — "Cieling:" an entire new one, worked in fir timber and stucco; old ditto, chesnut, and although, as "specified," without any truss whatever, it maintained its position for three centuries at least;—as for modern cielings, of fir and stucco, every one knows the date of their probable existence! No doubt various reasons may be adduced why the new cieling is preferable to the former; (though the "Specification" sets forth, "the cieling to be formed in flat compartments, with intersecting timbers and mouldings resembling the original,") but, it is apprehended, in no wise satisfactory to Antiquaries, supposing for an instant such personages deserving of respect or consideration. The distribution

of

of the compartments of the old cieling with intersecting mouldings, bosses, &c. ran West and East; the new ditto, with pointed compartments, in servile imitation of the modern fanciful cieling of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, runs South and North. "Mullions and tracery of side and East windows" re-constructed, and with attention to the original work. "Monuments" remain as before, but appear to have been made up in the mutilated parts with stucco; if so, the patch-work has been hid by the new-fashioned white-wash splashing resorted to in such cases. "Pavement," "relaid;" "brasses," no doubt, as before; did not observe the "indents" in the old stones as hinted. "New supernumerary hollow," to string at East end of the exterior rubbed out, and the line masoned somewhat more in unison with the original, yet existing at West end of the building. New "door-way, North side of Church;" its incongruities, as objected to by "Architect," corrected, particularly in the spandrils of the arch, as the "Turk's-caps" have been dislodged.

So far the "Architect's" communications, "to stimulate the beautifiers and improvers to entertain a due respect for our antiquities," have not wholly been without their proper effect; and thus one of our National remote ecclesiastical erections yet stands with some shew of what it once was. As for the other "repairs," independent of the "Architect's" observations, they are as follows:

Tower: new trowelled, South side and East end new faced, North side remains *untouched*. The attached Vestry at East end (17th century work) taken down, and a new Gothic ditto built up; that is, a sort of attempt in the Tudor style (decline of our antient architecture), with Pointed doorway, windows, buttresses at the angles, and parapet. It might have been thought, while this Vestry undertaking was going on, to give a restoration of the sweeping cornice to the windows East and North, and to the parapet of body of the building, which, if not battlemented, *something* like the Vestry parapet would not have been much out of character. In the interior, a new Gothic Tudor screen in front of organ gallery; another attempt in this way. Within the Vestry similar attempts are in continuation, in architraves to door-ways and windows; a chimney-piece likewise claims observation on the same score. Modern flat cieling; one of the doors to this Vestry shews mullions with perforations; cannot, however, recollect one old document to bear out this part of the attempt; it must therefore be set down as quite a "new thought."

With respect to the pews, organ-case, font, pulpit, and altar-piece, they are seen even as the *Wren-ean* school left them, but new painted, gilded, and varnished.

Upon quitting this Survey, it may be told, that two new stone Tudor fancied chimney-pieces and stoves have been introduced; an objectionable expedient certainly, for however *warm* a few may feel themselves, from the near affinity of a roasting fire, the greater part of the congegation must, as heretofore, be content to *suffer cold*. So much for the drawing-room semblance of modern accommodation. Nor must it be omitted to set down the award of praise to those who opposed and prevented removing the pulpit into the centre of the Church, and placing it directly *before the Altar*: another modern and unaccountable practice, prevailing in too many of our London places of Divine worship. Let the opposers to this portion of the "repairs," I repeat, let them be praised!

Yours, &c. J. Carter.

Architectural Innovation. No. CC.

Progress of Architecture in England in the Reign of Anne.

Continued from LXXXIV. Part II. 549.

Buckingham-House in continuation. At present, according to the Duke of Buckingham's description, the "goodly elms and gay flourishing limes," have submitted to feel decay; "iron palisade," changed to a more modern and simple form; "great bason, with statues and water works," no traces remain*; "terrace," done away, entrance is up three small steps into the hall; "covered passage

* While the famous lead statue yard was in being, in Piccadilly, (about 20 years back,) many of these statues were there deposited, particularly that of Neptune.

from

from the kitchen," built up; "corridores supported on Ionic pillars," filled in with brick-work, and modern door-ways, windows with compartments over them, inserted therein, with string, plinth, &c. constituting concealed passages from the wings to the house; "kitchen with an open cupola at top," not visible at this time.

Colin Campbell's plan, as seen externally, is now nearly the same, with the exception of the palisade, great bason, covered passages, the building up of the corridores, terrace, or flight of steps, and an additional door-way to left wing. His front, the pilasters at the extremity of the line taken away, as is the terrace; circular pediment to door-way altered to a triangular ditto; festoons of fruit and flowers under windows of principal floor cut out, and in their place the side strings are run in continuation. Festoons of fruit and flowers over centre windows of attic floor cut out likewise, and in their place the side ballustrades run in continuation; cills of three mouldings only remain under windows of principal floor, a continued string occupies their place to hall story; to the attic floor, architraves to the four sides of windows, and to the windows of wings common modern cills; to the architraves of the windows of hall and principal floors are additions of frieze and cornice. Inscription in frieze of centre division painted out; statues on dwarf pilasters and balustrade taken down; the same has been done with the vases on corridores. Pediments to dormer windows of wings give place to a flat head; additional door-way to left wing made out with common scrolls, cornice, &c.

Buckingham Vignette; the Doric archways filled up, in which are inserted common passage door-ways, and over them semicircular windows: the stone arches obliterated by the filling up, as noted above, common windows occupying their places.

Having in the preceding Number given his Grace of Buckingham's and Campbell's descriptions of this noble house, as it appeared when finished, externally and internally; and in the present Number its modernized external state at this day; it is with extreme concern we are compelled to observe, that this survey must be left incomplete, as every means have been tried to obtain permission for view of the interior, but hitherto without effect; and it is understood that nothing but an express order from Royalty itself can bring about so necessary a business. Indeed it is more than a common disappointment, as our Rise and Progress of English Architecture, which is presumed to be of some National interest in the history of our Arts, must at this point be rendered disjointed, and stand unconnected in a certain degree with the general thread of the pursuit. Still if this portion of our Essays should meet the eye of those most competent to grant a gracious order for completing the necessary Survey, and be favourably entertained, an immediate communication may be entered on, by directing a line for J. Carter, our firm friend and second in all Antiquarian labours, at Nichols, Son, and Bentley's, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street; and which will ever be considered as the greatest honour that can be conferred on an humble follower of the Arts, and a most dutiful and loyal subject.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 23.

YOU will oblige me by the insertion of the following sketch of a Morning Prayer for young people of all classes and persuasions. I trust it will prove acceptable to your Readers.

Yours, &c. B.

"Almighty Creator! oh deign to shed thy blessed influence over me this day, that I may know to shun the path of Error, and walk in the way of Righteousness and Truth. Impress me with an humble sense of duty to my honoured Parents, and of universal love towards my fellow-creatures. And, in thine infinite goodness, O Lord, grant that this be a day of happiness and rejoicing amongst the Creatures of thy Bounty; so shall all Mankind joyfully unite in one Chorus of Praise to the Eternal God of Mercies."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

THE imposture of Johanna Southcott having ceased by her death, happy would it be if the World would grow wise by experience. Prophets and *Prophetesses* indeed may be expected to arise so long as insanity, delusion, or design has an influence on the mind of the possessor of such unhappy principles; but that the minds of others should be so influenced,

enced, and become partakers of every wild error that the wildest imagination can body forth, surpasses any conception of sober reason or sound understanding. We are told that the Followers of this unhappy Woman have not been confined to the very lowest rank of society, but that some, even of superior education, have been deluded by her. Let this humble our pride when we desire to be "wise above what is written;" and let it, at the same time, induce us to distrust our own judgment before we give way to dangerous doubts. There is a true and a right way set before us, by which we may "try the Spirits whether they be of God;" we must *search the Scriptures*, not for hidden meanings, but for that which lies near the surface, for that bread which *all* may eat, for that living water which will give refreshment to *all*.

Though a friend to toleration in its purest sense, it was pain and grief to me to sit on a Bench of Magistrates when a License was, *ex officio*, granted to a Teacher of Johanna's doctrines. The man acknowledged his conviction of their truth, though not publicly interrogated on the subject, and that he had a small Congregation of Hearers scattered up and down in the Country. The want of power to investigate principles on such occasions, by certificate of character, &c. is certainly a proof of the good that might have arisen, even to Dissenters themselves, from that particular clause in Lord Sidmouth's celebrated Bill. In such a case as the present the Legislature was imposing a hardship on the Magistrate, by enjoining him to license the teaching of not only absurd but impious doctrines.

I have a local reason, Mr. Urban, for troubling you with this letter. About thirty years ago a female from Scotland, of the name of Buchan, came into the part of the county where I reside, and from whence I write, and endeavoured to make proselytes to her opinion. Like Mrs. Southcott, she pretended to inspiration, and interpreted mysterious passages of Scripture to her own purposes. In one instance, at least, she was too successful. A respectable farmer, living on his own estate, was induced to sell it, and, with his wife, who was equally deluded, and a numerous family, attended the pretended prophetess to her native land. In this expedition, it may be imagined, his possessions were soon dissipated. Here it was that she predicted that the last day would arrive at a time which she mentioned; and her followers were collected together in an upper chamber in awful expectation of its arrival. This person informed the writer, that when he saw from the window the sun rising above the horizon in all its splendour, he began to have suspicions. I do not recollect by what art she reconciled her disciples to this disappointment; but the person abovementioned, after some difficulty, disentangled himself from this connexion and returned home. Soon after this time Mrs. Buchan died; but not till she had predicted her resurrection to life, like Mrs. Southcott, in three days. A second disappointment closed the scene of delusion.

Not many years after this period Mrs. Southcott came into this neighbourhood, on a mission similar to that of Mrs. Buchan. The person whose story I am telling, not perfectly cured of all delusions, travelled round the neighbourhood as a self-taught Teacher. In one of his visits at an obscure village in Yorkshire he accidentally met with Mrs. Southcott. At the first interview she acquainted him that she was the Woman predicted in the Revelations. He informed her that he had seen *another Woman foretold in the Revelations*; and wished her to explain the difficulty. Her interpretation began and ended in a most severe invective and abuse.

I have never seen any written Account of Mrs. Buchan, and should be glad if any of your numerous Correspondents could throw any farther light upon her history. I am aware how worthless such characters are, and how greatly to be despised; but it is absolutely necessary to undeceive the ignorant on such subjects as the present. It will hardly be believed that in an enlightened age such occurrences could take place; but as they have taken place, it is the duty of every good member of society, not only to recommend but to profess that religion in truth and purity which we derive from the most unpolluted source. "Take heed that no man deceive you; for many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ; and shall deceive many:—all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet."

CLERICUS DUNELM.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Jan. 9.—The Hulsean prize for 1814, has this week been adjudged to the Rev. THOMAS FULLER, B. A. Fellow of St. John's College, for his dissertation "on the comparative value of Prophecies and Miracles, as Evidences for the Truth of Christianity."—The subject of the Hulsean prize essay for 1815 is—"The distinct provinces of Reason and Faith."

The following are the subjects for Sir WILLIAM BROWNE's Gold Medals for the present year: For the Greek Ode: *In augustissimum Galliæ Regem solio avito redditum.*—For the Latin Ode: *Vivos ducent de marmore vultus.*—For the Epigrams: *Quicquid dicam, aut erit aut non.*

Works nearly ready for Publication:

"The History of the Kings of England, from the arrival of the Saxons, A. D. 449, to his own Times. By WILLIAM of MALMESBURY. Collated with authentic MSS. and translated from the original Latin, with a Preface, Notes, and an Index. By the Rev. JOHN SHARP, B.A. late of Trinity College, Oxford, Curate of Elstead and Treyford, Sussex.

"Travels in Europe and Africa by Col. KEATINGE; illustrated with Engravings of Antiquities, Scenery, and Costume, from Drawings taken on the spot."

The Second Volume of Mr. Southey's History of Brazil.

"A History of the War in Spain and Portugal, from the Year 1807 to 1814. By General SARRAZIN."

"Memoirs of the French Campaigns in Spain, of 1808, 1809, and 1810. By M. ROCCA, Officer of Huzzars."

"A Journal of a Tour through some parts of France, Switzerland, Savoy, Germany, and Belgium, during the Summer and Autumn of 1814. By the Hon. RICHARD BOYLE BERNARD, M. P."

"Observations made during a recent visit to Paris; containing a particular account of that City, its buildings, amusements, manners, &c. By SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. of the Inner Temple." 8vo.

"An Historical Survey of the Character of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, drawn from his own Words and Actions. By the Author of the 'Secret Memoirs'."

"Memoirs of Thirty Years of the Life of the late Empress Josephine."

"Maria, or the Hollanders. By LOUIS BUONAPARTE," 3 vols.

A corrected edition of Dr. WILLIAMS'S "Abridgement of OWEN on the Hebrews."

"A Supplement to the Memoirs of the Life, Writings, Discourses, and Professional Works of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS. By JAMES NORTHCOTE, Esq." 4to.

A new Poem by Mr. POLWHELE, entitled "The Fair Isabel," a Cornish Romance, in Six Cantos. Mr. Walter Scott (who had the perusal of it in MS.) speaks of the Poem at every opportunity in the highest terms of commendation.

New editions of Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, and Tyrtæus, as also of the Local Attachment, are also in preparation.

A new edition of Mr. WORDSWORTH's Lyrical Ballads, &c. &c. with additions.

"The Selection from the Works of GEORGE WITHER, announced some time since by Mr. GUTCH of Bristol, will appear in March or April next. It will contain a Life of the Author, with critical notices, and an engraved head of the Poet, from the one prefixed to his Volume of "Emblems."

"Tannahill's Poetical Works; containing the favourite Songs of Jesse the flower o' Dunblayne, Gloomy Winter now away, &c."

"A new and enlarged edition of Mr. WRIGHT'S Advice on the Study of the Law, with Directions for the choice of Books, addressed to Attorneys' Clerks."

"Private Education, or the Studies of young Ladies considered. By ELIZABETH APPLETON, late Governess in the Family of the Earl of Leven and Melville."

The Third, being the concluding Part of "A Poetical History of England," written expressly for young Persons, and designed to afford facility and interest to the study of History.

A Second Volume of Mr. T. MORELL's "Studies in History; containing the History of Rome from its earliest Records to the death of Constantine."

Works preparing for Publication:

"A Translation of the Psalms of David, with Notes, By SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL.D. F. R. S. F. A. S. late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph." 2 vols. 8vo.

"Sermons on Ancient Prophecies of the Messiah, dispersed among the Heathens. Also, Four Discourses on the Nature of the Evidence borne to the Fact of our Lord's Resurrection. By SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL.D. F. R. S. F. A. S. late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph." 8vo.

The "French Preacher," 8vo; by the Rev. Mr. COBBIN; consisting of valuable Discourses, translated from the most eminent Catholic and Protestant Divines; with Biographical Notices, &c.

Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE'S "History and Antiquities of the County of Warwick," is in considerable progress towards republication, with a very great accession of valuable materials both of Historical and Local interest.

"A History of the Public Events of Europe, from the Commencement of the

the French Revolution, to the Restoration of the Bourbons. By JOHN SCOTT."

"A Geological Itinerary through the Counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Derby," 8vo.

"An Historical Account of the Episcopal See, and Cathedral Church of Sarum or SALISBURY: comprising Biographical Notices of the Bishops, the History of the Establishment, from the earliest Period; and a Description of the Monuments. Illustrated with Engravings, from Drawings by Mr. F. NASH. Compiled from the best authorities, particularly the Episcopal and Chapter Records. By W. DODSWORTH.

"Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the MS. Journals of Modern Travellers in those Countries, edited by ROBERT WALPOLE, A. M. with Plates."

"The Paris Spectator; or, L'Hermite de la Chaussée-D'Antin. Containing Observations upon Parisian Manners and Customs at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century. Translated from the French, by WILLIAM JERDAN."

"Ways and Means, in lieu of the Property Tax. By Captain FAIRMAN, Aide-de-camp and Military Secretary to the Governor and Commander in Chief of Caracao. First proposed to, and approved by, the late Mr. Perceval; with an Epicedium on that Minister."

"Varieties of Life; or, Conduct and Consequences. A Novel. By the Author of 'Sketches of Character,' 3 vols."

Proposals have been circulated for the republication of "CENSURA LITERARIA, containing Titles, Extracts, and Opinions of Old English Books, especially those which are Scarce. By Sir EGERTON BRYDGES, K. J." The articles will be classed in Chronological Order, under their separate heads of Poetry, History, &c.; and a general Index will be given.

Mr. JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, of the Inner Temple, author of "An Historical Account of the Laws enacted against the Catholics, both in England and Ireland," has issued Proposals for publishing "AN Historical Inquiry into the Ancient Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Crown; from the Period in which Great Britain formed a Part of the Roman Empire."

In the Portledge Library, which a few years ago was purchased by Mr. S. Woolmer, of Exeter, and which he has still in his possession, was found a printed proposal, by four booksellers of London, for printing "Sir Henry Chauncey's History and Antiquities of Hertfordshire," dated 1697; in which they apologize to the Nobility and Gentry, that on account of the dearness of paper, and high price of printing, they shall be under the necessity of charging the subscribers *twenty-shillings* for each book, which was to be a large folio volume, printed on fine paper, of 110 full sheets, including also five maps, and 35 elegant engravings of the seats, monuments, &c. of the Nobility and Gentry of that county. Of this work 500 copies were printed, and lately a copy was sold in London for *forty-guineas*.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE, in one of the notes affixed to the poem of "Charlemagne," has announced his intention to publish a second epic at some future time, the title of which is to be the *Cirneide*, from Cirnos, the Greek name of Corsica. The final expulsion of the Saracens from that Island, with descriptions of the manners of the Islanders, forms the subject. This poem, the author tells us, is intended to bear that relation to Charlemagne, which the Iliad bears to the Odyssey, as it will be in some manner connected with it; Isolier, one of the subordinate characters in Charlemagne, being its hero.

The French have published an Atlas of their naval discoveries in the Southern Ocean. In this they admit that the English first discovered the coast of New Holland from the isles St. Francois to a point, in which they were met by the French Captain Baudin; the remainder of the coast, with an exception of about 50 or 60 leagues, they claim the discovery of.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The Abstract of Dr. SPURZHEIM's Lectures; Dr. BOOKER's second Letter concerning H. P. LEWIS; ATTICUS; &c. &c. in our next.

We thank L. S. for his useful and entertaining "Extracts."

Mr. DODSWORTH'S Seal shall be used in our earliest Miscellaneous Plate.—We look forward with pleasure to his forthcoming HISTORY.

The complaint of H. F. against the Trustees of Bamburgh Castle, comes more within the province of the Lord Chancellor than that of a periodical Publication.

RICHMONDIENSIS asks,—Whether the Rev. THOMAS HOLDSWORTH, rector of North Stoneham, co. Southampton, (mentioned in the notes of the History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. Part II. p. 857) is the same who was Dean of Middleham in Yorkshire?

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Consolatory Verses, addressed to Her Royal Highness Madame, Duchess of Angoulême; and dedicated to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England. By the Rev. Sir* Herbert Croft, *Bart.* Paris, *printed by* P. Didot, *senr.* 1814. *Quarto, pp.* 18.

WE rejoice to find that our old and much respected friend and valuable Correspondent (who has been long *detained* in France) has recovered sufficient energy to pursue his literary labours. The present elegant tribute of consolation to an august Personage, is introduced by the following short, but loyal Address.

"*To His Royal Highness the* PRINCE REGENT *of the United Kingdom of* Great Britain *and* Ireland.

"May it please your Royal Highness to accept these lines, as a small mark of gratitude for the favours conferred by your Royal Highness, through a long series of years, upon Lady Croft, and upon, Sir, your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most devoted humble servant, HERBERT CROFT.

Paris, 30 May 1814; the day of the signature of your Royal Highness's European Peace."

The Poem not having as yet been published in this country, our Readers will not be displeased by a perusal of the introductory lines:

"Meek Child of sorrow, whose still-wearied eyes
Stream over such unusual miseries!
Lov'd, Royal Lady, whom, we, all, confess
Virtue has mark'd, ev'n more than wretchedness!
I don't deny the sources of your grief;
But let a Stranger try to lend relief.

"Stranger! yet Hartwell's * bowers and alleys know
You do not term the British Muses so.
'Twas there the Muse of Young† consol'd your mind; [sign'd:
And made it, if more sad, still more resign'd.
There Thomson ‡ prov'd how each kind Season fills [worst ills:
The world with charms that balanc'd life's
There Rogers taught your tender soul to see
The Pleasures, sadly sweet, of Memory;
Which, sometimes, in a visionary trance,
Hurried your rapt thoughts back to your lov'd France.

"You 're, now, come back to your lov'd Country; brought
By God himself, and not in airy thought.
Much-injur'd Victim! may, on this blest day,
Oblivion's waters wash all tears away!

"But that I know forgiveness is the tie [Family;
Which to their Prince binds all your
I'd speak of the fond words Religion lent
To France's Martyr, in his testament.
He charg'd the Seventeenth Lewis to 'forgive,
If they should let the Royal Infant live;
If he should ever be condemn'd to drain
The cup of human misery, and reign§.'"

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* "I delayed the printing of these verses, expecting from England a drawing of Hartwell, which I meant to have used as a frontispiece. The present trifle might, so, have been more worthy the beautiful characters of Mr. P. Didot; well calculated, spite of the justice he always renders others, to succeed to the reputation of the late Bodoni, as type-founder and as printer. I know that these useful talents are hereditary in this honourable family, and how justly celebrated the younger brother, Mr. Firmin Didot, is; for I possess his elegant octavo editions of Juvenal and Persius, in the preface to the latter of which his learned Editor thanks me for my little aid. But Mr. Firmin Didot's modesty would be shocked to see his name placed before that of his illustrious elder brother, to whose various talents France and Europe owe the famous folio editions of Virgil, Horace, Racine, and La Fontaine. Mr. P. Didot is, now, preparing a similar folio edition of Boileau; and is continuing his two most beautiful and correct collections of French Classics, one in octavo, for male readers, and a different one, in a smaller size, for ladies. These two patriotic collections were begun and carried on with uncommon courage, when the Corsican's tyranny had dried up every possible source of commerce. Since the Restoration, the female collection is taken under her Royal patronage by the Princess to whom these verses are addressed."

† "The *Night-Thoughts* of Young, whose Life my friend Johnson permitted me to write, among his *Lives of the English Poets*, almost forty years ago."

‡ "The *Seasons*, one of the favourite books of the unfortunate."

§ "I speak as a man, and not as an Englishman, when I say that France has obligations to Lewis the XVIIIth for consenting to reign, and to quit Hartwell for the

After many appropriate compliments to the weeping Princess, Sir Herbert Croft thus apostrophizes:

"Oh! France, be happy! This sincere request [nest breast:
Comes from an Englishman's frank, ho-
All England, now no more a rival state,
Wishes to see France happy, free, and great.

"France, England! what! is one, then, doom'd to be
The other Country's constant Enemy,
Only because kind Nature blessings sheds, [heads?
Kept back from others, on both people's
Only because all other Nations try,
In vain, with our two favour'd ones to vie?
Both envied Nations! yes, we both possess [ness;
What would increase each other's happi-
What would improve, in spite of either's pride,
The public character, on either side.
When do we see ev'n savages suppose,
Because they 're neighbours, that they must be foes?

"No, no! each wave that flows between our states
Our Sister Nations joins, not separates:
Each fisherman's, tir'd, late-returning oar, [to shore:
When all is still, half sounds from shore
The maid, on Shakespeare's moonlight cliff, whose heart [depart,
Thinks where she saw her truelove sad
Half sees a fond French sailor, joyful, reach [beach.
His long-left home, and leap upon the

"In how few minutes, Blanchard's air-hung boat, [high, to float?
'Tween the two countries ceas'd, on
Twice sixty minutes wafted Lewis over,
To happy Calais, from delighted Dover;
While Calais, as it shook with loyal joy,
Seem'd to hear Dover join in VIVE LE ROI!"

The Reverend Baronet has subjoined several excellent notes; some of which accompany our extracts.

"I will finish these notes," he says, "with a quotation that will be seen with pleasure, I hope, by all French and English readers of verses, the second object of which is to contribute to do away all mean enmity between the two greatest nations in Europe. I would be the first to blush for my own Nation, if it deserved the reproach from which it is so honourably and so completely cleared by this testimony of the gallant Comte de St. Morys. My noble friend, one of the officers of his restored King's guard, finishes, with this philanthropic passage, his little work which was printed and published April 9, 1814, which produced a great effect, and of which the title alone *(Reflexions d'un sujet de Louis XVIII.)* did the highest credit to his courage, his loyalty, and his good sense, at such a moment. Ten days before it appeared, not to say almost at the very moment, Buonaparte was still the tyrant of France and of Europe.

"Dates are of importance, when so many honest subjects of Lewis the XVIIIth cannot help using the language of the indignant Alceste:

'Hé, madame, l'on loue aujourd'hui tout le monde [fonde.
Et le siècle par là n'a rien qu'on ne con-
Tout est d'un grand mérite également doué: [loué:
Ce n'est plus un honneur que de se voir
D'éloges on regorge; à la tête on les jette; [la gazette.'
Et mon valet-de-chambre est mis dans
Le Misanthrope, Acte III. Scène VII.

"*Note relative à ce que j'ai dit plus haut sur la reconnaissance due au Prince Régent d'*Angleterre *et au Parlement* Britannique.

"Buonaparte avait constamment dirigé, contre les gouvernemens avec lesquels

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the Louvre. Montaigne quotes the saying of an antient King: 'That any man, who knew the weight of a sceptre, would not pick one up, if it lay before his feet.' Every French reader's heart will be touched by the first words of the following extract from the most sublime will and testament of Lewis the XVIth: all wise heads will subscribe to the good sense and useful truths of the conclusion:

'Je recommande bien vivement à mes enfans, après ce qu'ils doivent à Dieu, qui doit marcher avant tout, de rester toujours unis entre eux, soumis et obéissans à leur mère, et reconnaissans de tous les soins et les peines qu'elle se donne pour eux; et en mémoire de moi, je les prie de regarder ma sœur comme une seconde mère. Je recommande à mon fils, *s'il avait le malheur de devenir roi*, de songer qu'il se doit tout entier au bonheur de tous ses concitoyens; qu'il doit oublier toute haine et ressentiment, et nommément tout ce qui a rapport aux malheurs et aux chagrins que j'éprouve; qu'il ne peut faire le bonheur du peuple qu'en régnant suivant les lois, mais en même temps qu'un roi ne peut les faire respecter et faire le bien qui est dans son cœur qu'autant qu'il a l'autorité nécessaire, et qu'autrement, étant lié dans ses opérations, et n'inspirant point de respect, il est plus nuisible qu'utile.'"

il

il était en guerre, un système d'imposture si vaste, qu'une grande partie des faits historiques les plus importans de notre temps, a été altérée, ou reste encore inconnue pour les Français; c'est surtout l'opinion sur la nation Anglaise qui a été égarée par les artifices du gouvernement de ce tyran. Je me rappelle avoir lu dans le *Moniteur*, à l'époque où il fit étrangler le général Pichegru, assassiner Monseigneur le duc d'Enghien, et où j'étais aussi incarcéré par son ordre, que les Anglais avaient envoyé la peste à Boulogne dans des ballots de marchandises jetés exprès par eux sur le rivage. Il se trouva alors des fonctionnaires publics assez vils et assez bêtes pour certifier qu'un chien avait été frappé de mort en leur présence à l'ouverture d'un de ces ballots. Je me rappelle aussi avoir vu, dans le catalogue d'une exposition des tableaux du salon, une description de celui qui représentait la défaite des royalistes à Quiberon, dans laquelle il était dit que les éternels ennemis du continent tiraient sur les émigrés, au lieu de chercher à les sauver. On voit qu'aucun moyen n'était oublié pour parvenir à tromper la France, et Buonaparte n'y réussissait que trop bien par cette infame calomnie, qui, à force d'être répétée, a fini par obtenir quelque croyance. Je dois donc à la vérité, de dire que mon père fut sauvé à Quiberon par les Anglais, avec plusieurs émigrés de distinction que je pourrais nommer, et qu'il n'a péri qu'après avoir été déposé par eux, suivant son desir, à l'île de Houat, près la presqu'île de Quiberon. Certes, aucune considération ne pourrait m'induire à vanter la générosité d'une nation à laquelle je devrais reprocher la mort de mon père et de plusieurs de mes amis; mais je n'ai connu de la part de la nation Anglaise que ses bienfaits répétés envers mes concitoyens.

" De ce qu'à diverses époques de l'histoire, les Anglais ont été nos ennemis les plus dangereux, il ne s'ensuit pas que nous n'ayons trouvé en eux, dans ces derniers temps, de généreux amis.

" De ce que le grand comte de Chatam avait une haine aveugle contre les Français, dans un temps où les idées libérales n'étaient pas aussi dominantes qu'à présent, il n'en est pas moins vrai que Lord Wellington offre un des plus beaux caractères de l'histoire moderne, et que la postérité consacrera avec ceux des Turenne et des Bayard.

" De ce que les Anglais ont été quelquefois oppresseurs dans leurs colonies, il n'en est pas moins vrai que c'est à eux qu'est due l'abolition de la traite des Nègres. Enfin, de ce que dans les commencemens de la révolution, les Français ont été emportés au-delà des bornes par la noble passion de la liberté, et de ce qu'après ils ont été forcés de courber la tête en esclaves sous le joug de fer de Buonaparte, il ne s'ensuit pas qu'ils ne puissent être d'excellens citoyens sous le gouvernement légitime et paternel de Louis XVIII. Et en effet, quand nous crions *Vivent les Bourbons! Vive Louis XVIII!* nous avons le bonheur que la raison la plus sévère applaudisse à tous nos mouvemens d'amour et d'enthousiasme."

2. *Réflexions soumises à la Sagesse des Membres du Congrès de* Vienne, *et à tous ceux pour le Bonheur desquels ils sont rassemblés. Par le Chevalier* Croft, *Baronnet Anglais.*

Non sibi, sed toti genitos se credere mundo. LUCAIN, lib. II.

A Paris, *de l'Imprimerie de* P. Didot l'Aîné, *Imprimeur du Roi*, Rue du Pont de Lodi. 1814. *8vo. pp.* 59.

LIKE a true Patriot, and a Well-wisher, both to his native and adopted Country, Sir Herbert Croft ventures in this little volume to offer his advice to the illustrious Negotiators, who are settling, we confidently hope, a permanent Peace to the wearied world. Leaving the worthy Writer's arguments to the judgment of those for whose use they were more immediately intended, we shall content ourselves with extracting a second address to the Son and Representative of our own revered and justly beloved Sovereign.

" *A son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent* d'Angleterre.

" Mon Prince, j'ai eu l'honneur de vous dédier, comme une faible marque de ma profonde reconnaissance, mes vers Anglais adressés à MADAME, Duchesse d'Angoulême: je desire encore que votre auguste nom paraisse à la tête de l'ouvrage que je publie maintenant. Il n'a pour but que l'espoir d'être utile; et l'on ne soupçonnera jamais un baronnet Anglais et un ministre du culte, d'avoir pu, sans cet espoir, écrire et encore moins dédier son livre au Prince Régent d'Angleterre.

" Le sujet de mon ouvrage me rappelle heureusement ici les mots dont Votre Altesse Royale se servit dans une lettre adressée, il y a plus de onze ans, au Roi votre père; mots si justement applaudis par le public, et qui feront réfléchir, sans doute, dans des circonstances si critiques, les Souverains rassemblés à Vienne.

'Dans

'Dans ces temps malheureux, Sire, disiez-vous, on scrute avec des yeux sévères et jaloux la conduite des Princes. Personne n'est, plus que moi, attentif à ces dispositions.'

"Que l'histoire et la postérité, qui scrutent si bien tous les Princes, disent du fils aîné de GEORGES III. tout ce qu'ambitionne Votre Altesse Royale, tout ce que je desire, non seulement pour Votre Altesse Royale, mais aussi pour tous mes compatriotes et mes semblables! c'est là le vœu le plus sincère et la prière la plus constante,

"Mon Prince,

"De votre très fidèle et très reconnaissant serviteur

"HERBERT CROFT.

"Paris, 30 Septembre 1814."

3. *A Statistical Account, or Parochial Survey of* Ireland, *drawn up from the Communications of the Clergy. By* William Shaw Mason, *Esq. M. R. I. A. Remembrancer and Receiver of First Fruits, and Secretary to the Board of Public Records. Vol. I.* 8vo. J. Cumming, and N. Mahon, Dublin; Longman & Co. and Nichols, Son, & Bentley, London. pp. 684.

A MORE excellent or decidedly satisfactory species of Topography cannot be devised than has been accomplished in the volume before us; but it requires many powerful and concurring circumstances to enable an Author to avail himself of such assistance as the Clergy and other residents in particular Parishes are capable of affording. It is not enough that a Topographer shall obtain strong general recommendations, or that he shall circulate queries which may almost be answered in the study, and without research: he must conquer indolence, overcome indifference, and wait with years of patience for the labour of a day; and when he would arrange his materials in the sequel, there are fifty chasms to be supplied, and a personal examination is as necessary as when he began. We should consider ourselves happy were it in our power to prevail on the Amateurs of County History to examine the work before us, and reflect how readily they might supply the most authentic information, by imitating the example of the Irish Clergy, who have thus convinced their countrymen of their liberality, and their general knowledge of the state of their respective Parishes. We flatter ourselves that the result may be favourable, and that future Historians of undescribed Counties in England will not circulate their inquiries in vain.

Mr. Mason must feel an uncommon degree of satisfaction in offering his Statistical Account of Ireland to the United Kingdom, as he is exempt from the charges which might be applied to his work, had he compiled it from such information as he could collect in hurried visits; and as he may confidently assert that those best qualified to correct any errors he might have been led into in this way, have themselves pledged their names to its accuracy. Besides, the official situation he holds gave him an opportunity of bringing forward numberless curious facts, which would be procured with difficulty and much expence by persons less fortunately circumstanced: and to these advantages we may add his own abilities, in making use of his materials, and giving the whole a connexion highly worthy of imitation.

As the dedication to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, is in some degree explanatory, we insert it at length:

"On laying before you the First Volume of the Statistical Account of Ireland, permit me to take the opportunity of expressing my grateful acknowledgements for the liberal and zealous encouragement with which you have honoured me in the prosecution of this work. However sensible I might have been of the great advantages to be derived from a compilation containing accurate and authentic details of the present state of Ireland, I could not but be equally impressed with a consciousness that such an undertaking was a task too weighty for the exertions, however well intended, of an unassisted individual.—From this difficulty I have been relieved by your kindness;—you saw the utility of such a developement of the interior of the Country; and you approved of the mode I had adopted for its attainment. To find that my views, on a subject of such importance to the future welfare of Ireland, coincided with those of one who had surveyed it with a Statesman's eye, encouraged me to proceed with energy. Your continued patronage has facilitated the arrival of the work at its present state, and affords a prospect of its final accomplishment. If my ardent wishes for this desirable end be crowned with success, my gratification will be considerably heightened

heightened by the reflection, that the stock of materials thus collected may be serviceable in any future arrangements, which you may deem necessary for the prosperity and happiness of this part of the British Empire."

Taking the work in the point of view noticed in the conclusion of the dedication, we cannot omit our meed of praise to this enlightened Statesman, who, in wielding the mighty arm of Government, directs part of its energy to discover the actual situation of the Country and that of its inhabitants;—thus enabling himself and his colleagues to judge in what way it may be ameliorated, and how the necessary burdens of the State may be imposed with the least injury to the general prosperity.

We now turn our attention to the Preface, which we shall analyse, to render the account of Ireland as familiar to our readers as this portion of the book is intended to make it. Mr. Mason begins by defining the word *Statistics* (a term of recent invention) to be of that department of science which exhibits the state of a country as it actually exists within itself—and not, according to the German definition, as applying to any relation with its neighbours: and it is in the former sense he wishes it to be applied in his own case. This science he considers as unattainable in any other way than by an accurate investigation of every part of a country, to ascertain its resources physical and moral.

"Statistics become, therefore, the basis of Political Economy, as they furnish the facts on which that science is raised: and hence their study becomes an object of primary importance to the Philosopher and Statesman."

A note in this part of the preface expresses high respect for Sir J. Sinclair, and quotes a passage from his address to the literary characters of the Continent, inviting them to illustrate their native places as he had done in Scotland; and in proceeding with his text, Mr. Mason again adverts to the above gentleman, gratefully acknowledging the obligations of the publick at large, and his own, for assistance on this occasion.

"To bestow upon this undertaking, and the information it contains, the essential characters of accuracy and truth, it was necessary to analyse the country, and by separating it into its smallest divisions, to place each completely within the scope of a single individual, so that nothing material could escape the eye, excited by common ability and exerted by common industry. It was also necessary that, in each of these sub-divisions, there should be some person qualified, to a certain degree at least, by education, literary habits, and continued residence, to collect, methodize, and report whatever was worthy of notice in such district."

The parochial divisions, and the clergy attached to them, naturally suggested themselves as the best means of attaining the ends of the Author: accordingly, letters were addressed to the latter throughout Ireland, "soliciting their assistance in an undertaking which, if well conducted, would heighten the character of themselves and of their profession, by uniting both with the beneficent objects of the present inquiry." A series of queries, systematically arranged, was attached to each letter; and the accounts of the parishes of Thurso in Scotland, and Aghaboe in Ireland, were inclosed, as directions or models how to proceed with their labours. It gives us pleasure to add, in Mr. Mason's words, "that the trouble and expences incurred by a correspondence so extensive and voluminous, have been fully repaid by the result;" and our pleasure is equal in transcribing the handsome compliment paid by the Author to his fellow labourers:

"The Clergy in every part of Ireland have stepped forward with alacrity and spirit; they have felt that, in promoting a scheme for the general improvement of the country, they were but fulfilling an essential part of the duties of their own profession; they felt, that it placed them on high ground, and they determined to rest upon it; they were actuated by the same spirit of enlightened philanthropy which guided the conduct of the Scotch Clergy, respecting whose labours an able political Author (Malthus) has recently declared, that the very valuable accounts collected in it will ever remain an extraordinary monument of the learning, good sense, and genuine information, of the Clergy of Scotland."

A note at p. xii. contains a letter from Sir John Newport, bart. which truly characterises Mr. Mason's work, though

though offered by way of advice before the compilation was arranged.—The advice is extremely judicious and proper; and it is much to the honour of the Compiler, that it has been scrupulously followed.

"I am obliged (says Sir John) by your communication of the re-print of the Statistical Account of Thurso, together with Dr. Ledwich's interesting sketch of the parish of Aghaboe; as well as for the information that you have undertaken the highly useful task of becoming the Parochial Historian of Ireland. It is a duty which I consider as calculated to produce the most beneficial consequences to the country, more especially if it be conducted (as I have no doubt it will be by you) with candour and impartial exactness, excluding from its pages every thing extraneous to its avowed and most valuable object, the collection of regular statistical information, pointing the inquiry of public men, intent on public objects, to the great and permanent improvement which may be expected in a country where, as Mr. Grattan has truly said, God has done so much, and man so little."

The consequence of the circular letters was an ample supply of materials, the selection and arrangement of which seemed the only difficulty; in discharging this part of his duty, the Compiler was chiefly influenced by priority of communications. As he conceived the work would be used as a book for reference, a facility of developing the information it contained should be considered as a primary object; and he therefore determined on a division of the subject-matter of each return, into a uniform series of heads or chapters. Those accounts which first arrived, after having been thus modified, are now presented to the publick in alphabetical order; the remainder are ready for successive publication, according to a similar plan. "In an undertaking hitherto attempted without success, extensive in its communications, and often complicated in its details, the Author is conscious that defects and inaccuracies have occurred:—for those which appear in the present volume, he appeals for his excuse to the liberality of the gentlemen to whose spirited exertions he is indebted for its completion. The same cause will form an apology for the appearance of the present volume having been delayed some time beyond the intended period of publication. As to those in progress, he trusts that the improvement in the practical part of his arrangements will secure him from repetition of error."

"The Statistical Account of Ireland will, it is hoped, convey much useful knowledge respecting the internal state of the country; and such knowledge, where there is wisdom to apply it, must necessarily lead to national improvement. To the real friends of Ireland, therefore—to those who wish to establish her prosperity upon the only solid basis, observation and experience—the Author now intrusts this volume. Their candour will give him full credit for what has succeeded; the same candour will throw a veil of benevolence over its unintentional, he might almost say, its unavoidable, defects."

An historical and useful account of the various attempts which have been made to accomplish what Mr. Mason has so happily succeeded in, appears in a note, p. xv; and at the conclusion of the Preface the Author introduces a Synopsis of Political Economy addressed to him by Walter Thom, esq. late of Aberdeen, "whose talents," Mr. Mason says, "were they not already known in the literary world, could not be exhibited in a more favourable point of view, than by a reference to the following analysis."

The sections, according to which the account of every parish in the volume is arranged, are thus distinguished:

"The name of the parish, antient and modern; its situation, extent, and division, climate and topographical description.—Mines, minerals, and all other natural productions.—Modern buildings, both public and private, including towns, villages, gentlemen's seats, inns, &c. the roads, scenery, and superficial appearance of the parish.—Antient buildings, monastic and castellated ruins, monuments and inscriptions, or other remains of antiquity.—Present and former state of population; the food, fuel, and general appearance: mode of living, and wealth of the inhabitants; diseases, and instances of longevity.—The genius and dispositions of the poorer classes; their language, manners, and customs, &c.—The education and employment of their children, schools,

schools, state of learning, public libraries, &c. Collection of Irish MSS. or historical documents relating to Ireland. —State of the religious establishment, mode of tithes, parochial funds and records, &c.—Modes of agriculture, crops, stocks of cattle, rural implements, chief proprietors' names, and average value of land, prices of labour, fairs, and markets, &c.—Trade and manufactures, commerce, navigation and shipping, freight, &c. — Natural curiosities, remarkable occurrences, and eminent men. — Suggestions for improvement, and means for ameliorating the situation of the people.—Appendix, consisting of statistical tables, containing the value of the stock, annual produce of the parish, &c. &c."

The twenty-nine Parishes noticed in this volume occupy 646 pages, and it is illustrated by plates of monumental inscriptions and antient coins, several maps and plans, and views of the Abbey of Aghaboe, the gable of the chancel of Dungiven, the Church of the same place, and Castle of Lea.

[*To be continued.*]

4. Lavoisne's *Complete Genealogical, Historical, Chronological, and Geographical Atlas; being a general Guide to History, both antient and modern, exhibiting an accurate Account of the Origin, Descent, and Marriages of all the Royal Families, from the beginning of the World to the present Time; according to the Plan of* Le Sage, *greatly improved. A new Edition, enlarged with Eleven new Historical, and Twenty-five Geographical Maps; the whole forming a complete System of History and Geography. By* C. Gros, *of the University of* Paris, *and* J. Aspin, *Professor of History, &c. Dedicated with Permission to Her Royal Highness the Princess* Charlotte *of* Wales. *Printed by and for* J. Barfield. *Imperial folio.*

THIS is a new and much enlarged edition of a valuable work which first appeared in 1807; and of which both the editions are particularly creditable to Mr. Barfield, who is the proprietor, printer, and publisher. It would be difficult to name a single volume in which so great a variety of information can be found, in matters relative to Geography, Chronology, History, and Biography.

The volume contains no less than LXIV Maps, all neatly coloured; the whole illustrated by a copious description very beautifully printed on the sides of the several maps.

The following "explanation of the map No. 30, intended to facilitate the use of this Atlas," will give a good idea of the whole work.

"As a specimen of the utility of the Maps now presented to the publick, we insert the following explanation of the manner in which they should be used. The *Map* No. 30, has been selected, as affording a greater variety of subjects than many others, and as leading to the history of the reigning House of Brunswick. The first part of this map presents the reader with the Family of Tudor; from which it appears, *first*, that Henry VII. was the head of that family; (whose two-fold right to the crown—in himself as a descendant of Henry III. and by his marriage with Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV. —is clearly described in the preceding map, No. 29.) *Secondly*, That the family of Tudor gave five sovereigns to England, and then became extinct in the elder branch. *Thirdly*, That Mary of Scotland was next heiress to the crown after Elizabeth. *Fourthly*, That Lady Jane Grey, proclaimed Queen in 1553, was only the fifth in order of succession after the death of Edward VI., and that consequently her title to the crown, was very remote. *Fifthly*, That the existing families of Somerset, Hertford, Seymour, Bridgewater, Moira, Cobham, and Derby, are descended from the family of Tudor through the Female line.—The second part of this map presents the family of Stuart; and shews, *First*, That James VI. of Scotland was on the death of Elizabeth first in order of succession, through his great-grandmother Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. *Secondly*, That the family of Stuart gave six sovereigns to England, besides William III. who reigned jointly with Mary. *Thirdly*, That William was the first in order of succession after the children of James II. *Fourthly*, That from the four natural children of Charles II. are descended the eight illustrious families, Buccleugh, Delorraine, Richmond, St. Albans, Grafton, Southampton, Harrington, and Newcastle. *Fifthly*, That the direct line of James II. is now extinct. The uncoloured part of the map, between the families of Stuart and Brunswick, presents the several families in the female line which could claim the crown of England; whence it appears, *First*, That the Houses of Savoy, France, and Spain, were next in order of succession after the exclusion of the male line of James II., as descendants from that Prince's sister Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans.

Secondly,

Secondly, That those three branches being excluded as Catholics, the issue of Elizabeth, sister of Charles I., was next in order. *Thirdly*, That of eight branches which issued from Elizabeth Stuart, the seven elder were excluded on account of their religion, by the law of succession. *Fourthly*, That the House of Brunswick, though last in order, was the only one, which, being Protestant, could lawfully ascend the throne of England. *Fifthly*, That the family of Brunswick has given three Sovereigns to Great Britain.—From a single inspection of this map (and indeed of any of the others) it will be seen that several important questions may be readily answered by the student, as *Who was* head of the family of Tudor? *What were* the rights of Henry VII. to the crown? *How many* Sovereigns were there of the family of Tudor? *Who was* heir apparent after Queen Elizabeth? *What claim* had Lady Jane Grey on the crown? *What existing families* derive their origin from the House of Tudor? *What was* the right of James I. to the crown? *How many* Sovereigns were there of the family of Stuart? *What right* had William III. to the crown after the abdication of James II.? *What existing families* are descended from the natural children of Charles II.? *What is* the present state of the family of James II.? *What houses* were next in order of succession after the posterity of James II.? *What families* were next after the issue of the daughter of Charles I.? *What branches* of the posterity of Elizabeth Stuart were excluded from the succession to the throne of England? *Why were* they so excluded? *What right* had the family of Brunswick to the crown? *How many* Sovereigns have there been of that family?—Many other questions might also be put, and answered upon the same principle: as, for instance, the length of each reign; the number of children of each Sovereign; and others very easy to be discerned by an intelligent teacher; and, to repeat what we have already observed, as facts presented to the eye make a much deeper impression on the mind than when committed to memory by reading or report only, it is most certain, that this mode of learning History, by the inspection of Maps, will save much time and labour both to the tutor and the scholar."

Mr. Barfield, the industrious and intelligent printer to the Prince Regent, thus proceeds:

"The great and glorious events which, in consequence of the magnanimous exertions of the Allied Sovereigns, have recently taken place in Europe, and which so immediately produced the emancipation of Holland, and the recal of the illustrious House of Orange to the government of that country, have induced Mr. Barfield, the publisher of 'Lavoisne's Atlas,' at a very considerable expence, to print an additional genealogical map of that family, in order to render complete the genealogy of all the reigning Sovereigns of the world, and which he presents gratuitously to those who have so early and liberally patronized the Work.—Contents of the additional Map.—Nassau and Orange—Genealogical, Historical, and Chronological Map of the Houses of Nassau and Orange, from the beginning of the Fifth Century to the present time, including an Historical Account of the Stadtholders from 1559 to the Restoration of William Frederick, Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands, and the appointment of his son, the Prince of Orange, to be Commander in Chief of the Armies, 1814."

Messrs. Gros and Aspin, the Editors of this magnificent volume, as we are informed by an advertisement, teach History according to the plan of the Work.

5. L'Angleterre *au Commencement du XIX Siècle. Par* M. de Levis.

AT the conclusion of a sanguinary war, which, in duration, has twice exceeded that of Troy, we are naturally anxious to learn in what degree of estimation we are held on the Continent; but more especially by our neighbours and rivals the French.

"Puisse la paix unir les rives de la France
Aux rives d'Albion fille altière des Mers,
Rappellons par nos vœux cette heureuse alliance
Qui peut seule calmer les maux de l'univers."
Charlemagne, ou l'Eglise delivrée, Canto II.

In the work now before us, M. de Levis has given a copious account of the present state of the Metropolis, including its Scientific and Literary Institutions, with its Architectural Beauties, Ecclesiastical and Civil. In his Preface, the Author informs us, that he visited this country in his early youth, and gained a complete knowledge of our language; that early connexions introduced him into families

families of the first distinction in the Political world, both of the Ministry and Opposition. From these circumstances he has been enabled (he says) to obtain correct information upon the various subjects discussed in his work; the first volume only of which is as yet published, and it being but little known in this country, a few extracts may be amusing to our Readers.

DISTANT VIEW OF THE METROPOLIS.

"Lorsque l'on est parvenu au haut de *Shooters-hill*, colline assez élevée, on jouit d'une vue magnifique; la Tamise paroit couverte d'une multitude d'embarcations de toute espèce; la blancheur de leurs voiles contraste avec l'azur des eaux, & les beaux arbres qui ombragent ces rives verdoyantes, déploient un luxe de végétation inconnu dans les climats moins humides: un grand nombre de maisons de plaisance auxquelles les Anglois ont donné le nom Italien de Villa, et qui, sans être d'une architecture aussi riche et aussi pure que leurs modèles, ne manquent point d'élégance, ont été bâties dans les situations les plus favorables pour jouir de ce beau paysage, et contribuent à l'orner." (Chap. 3. p. 27.)

Speaking of the immense number of Carriages of all descriptions constantly met with in all the avenues of London, he says,

"Les Anglois aiment beaucoup l'air, et ne craignent ni le vent ni le froid; ce goût est commun aux deux sexes, et l'on voit les femmes les plus delicates s'exposer sans crainte aux intempéries d'une atmosphère humide. Il est certain que chez un peuple aussi sujet aux vapeurs et aux maux de nerfs (soit que cette incommodité tienne au climat ou au mauvaise régime) l'exercice en plein air est nécessaire à la santé. En conséquence, dans les classes aisées, tout le monde sort et va prendre ce que l'on appelle un *airing*, lors même qu'il fait un ouragan." (Chap. 3. p. 29.)

ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.

"Il est située à Chelsea le plus occidental des fauxbourgs de Londres, dans une belle position sur les bords de la Tamise, mais qui déja ne porte plus de vaisseaux. L'edifice est vaste et regulier sans être d'une architecture remarquable. Il est cependant l'ouvrage du Chev. Wren; mais en comparant cet établissement avec celui de Greenwich, on reconnoit aisément que les Anglois attachent plus d'importance à leur flotte qu'à leur armée de terre. En effet, tout à Chelsea est sur une plus petite échelle: les jardins sont moins vastes et les bâtimens moins somptueux; cependant les militaires qui l'habitent sont bien nourris et bien vêtus." (Chap. 8. p. 132.)

The Remarks of M. de Levis seem to have been made some years since, as he speaks of Ranelagh as a place of amusement, which has been pulled down more than seven years.

RANELAGH.

"Le Voyageur éprouvera une impression très différente en visitant le Ranelagh. Celui-ci est bien le plus insipide lieu d'amusement que l'on ait pu imaginer. Il consiste dans une immense rotonde, dont le plafond est soutenu par un gros pilier, autour duquel est placé un orchestre. Les musiciens, mauvais ménétriers, jouent continuellement le même air, tandis que la foule circule dans la salle. Comme la vitesse de la marche est nécessairement uniforme, il en resulte que l'on tourne souvent dans ce manège pendant une heure sans pouvoir joindre des personnes de sa connoissance qui ne sont qu'à quelques pas de soi. Ce prétendu amusement seroit pour une nation vive et gaie, une espèce de tourment: et je me persuade que si le Dante l'avoit connu, il l'auroit placé dans son purgatoire. Les Anglois en jugent autrement; le Ranelagh leur plait beaucoup; il reçoit même l'épithète de *fashionable*, expression emphatique dont on se sert pour designer tout ce qui est à la mode dans le grande monde." (Chap. 9. p. 195.)

THE PANTHEON.

"Le Pantheon est situé dans l'intérieur de la ville: c'est également une rotonde très richement décorée, dans laquelle on donne des bals masqués. Ce genre de divertissement plait beaucoup à la bonne compagnie de Londres, et le haut prix des billets en exclut presque entièrement la classe inférieure. On ne s'y montre point, comme à Paris, sous des dominos simples, dont l'uniformité peut servir à couvrir des intrigues galantes. Les Anglois y portent communément des habits de caractère, et s'efforcent de prendre le langage et les maniéres des personnages qu'ils réprésentent. Ce qu'il y a de singulier, c'est que les journalistes rendent compte de ces réunions comme d'une pièce nouvelle. Dès le lendemain, les papiers publics apprennent à toute l'Angleterre que Lord un tel a très bien joué le rôle d'un Matelot ou d'un Arlequin, et que Lady N——

N—— (ils la nomment) a été très aimable sous le costume d'une Laitière ou d'une Religieuse."

VAUXHALL.

"Le Vauxhall est un jardin public sur la rive droite de la Tamise, à l'extremité occidentale du Borough. Il a été imité dans toute l'Europe avec les modifications que les mœurs et les goûts des différens peuples ont exigés. A Londres, on ne danse point au milieu du jardin; on y a construit un orchestre couvert et decoré avec beaucoup d'élégance dans le style Oriental; lorsqu'il est illuminé, il produit un effet très agréable; on y donne des concerts fort médiocres, mais les Anglois ne sont point grands connoisseurs; d'ailleurs ils viennent au Vauxhall pour se promener, et pour y souper, plutôt que pour entendre la musique. D'immenses galeries divisées en niches sont garnies de tables; et le nombre des personnes qui y mangent excède quelquefois dix mille. Les mets qu'on leur sert, de la viande froide, des poulets et des gigots, parôitroient bien grossiers à des habitans du midi accoutumés à ne prendre le soir que des glaces et des sorbets; en revanche les bourgeois de Londres rejetteroient avec dedain ces refraichissemens, qu'ils croiroient ne convenir qu'à des hommes sans vigueur et sans énergie. Chaque peuple méprise les coutumes opposées aux siennes, sans songer que c'est le climat qui en fait toute la différence. Au reste, cette multitude de lampions de couleur suspendus en guirlandes aux arbres et aux batimens, ce grand concours de personnes vêtues avec élégance et qui s'amusent paisiblement, offre un spectacle agréable et qui reste dans la mémoire." (Chap. 9. p. 199.)

In a subsequent chapter M. De Levis says, that we had only one great Minister since the Revolution, and that minister was Lord Chatham. With respect to his son Mr. Pitt, he considers him as a man of limited talents and mistaken views. These accusations against Mr. Pitt are to be proved in another volume. In the mean time, as the Gentleman's Magazine finds its way regularly to Paris, it may be requisite to remind M. de Levis, that the system of politicks pursued by Mr. Pitt is considered, by nine-tenths of regenerated Europe, as having been the means, under Providence, of effecting the glorious termination of the late struggle, in the prosecution of which he sacrificed his valuable life; leaving to his afflicted fellow-countrymen and to Europe, the highest veneration for his talents, with a deep sense of gratitude for his eminent services.

"Hic rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu
Sistet eques: sternet Pœnos, Gallumq; rebellem."
Virg. Æneis, VI. 857.

T. F.

5. *Dr.* Clarke's *Travels, concluded from Vol. LXXXIV. Part* ii. p. 554.

POMPEY's Pillar* is the next object in Dr. Clarke's volume to arrest the attention and curiosity of the Reader. This has of late years been very much discussed; and it is to the persevering diligence and sagacity of our Countrymen, that it has been finally ascertained in honour of what Roman Emperor it was erected. There seems to remain but very little doubt, that it was to Diocletian to whom this tribute of respect was paid. Whether this Prince ordered this beautiful monument to be raised, must still remain matter of conjecture. Dr. Clarke, however, who seems to take every opportunity of bringing his critical powers and acumen into exercise, has proposed for consideration another and very different name, to be substituted for Diocletian; and this is Adrian. His arguments, as may be readily supposed, are ingenious and specious. They occur at pp. 264. et seq.

The extravagant behaviour of General Menou, his rudeness, threats, and foolish challenging of Lord Hutchinson, will not fail to excite the reader's contempt and ridicule, at p. 273. The contrast of the conduct of the Members of the French Institute, and the liberal forbearance and indulgence on the part of the English, who would on no account touch the private collections or journals of individuals, is detailed with much vivacity and interest at p. 277.

A most excellent delineation of the Catacombs of Necropolis at Alexandria is introduced at p. 286, accompanied by a very learned discussion on these extraordinary remnants of antiquity.

The part which now succeeds is, in our judgment, the most curious, entertaining, and interesting of the whole; namely, the Voyage from Alexandria to Cos, and the Visits to the Greek Islands. We cannot forbear relating one fact, most highly

* Engraved in our vol. LI. p. 17.

honourable

honourable to the gallantry and heroism of our countrymen. It is mentioned at p. 299, and it is this: "The number of the Enemy expelled by our Army from Egypt, after all the losses he had sustained, was greater than the aggregate of the English combined forces when they were first landed at Aboukir."

The description of the management of a Turkish frigate, crowded with passengers of every nation under Heaven, would not fail to excite emotions of mirth, were it possible to lose sight of the extreme perils, occasioned by ignorance, negligence, and superstitious attachment to custom. It really seems a miracle that the Traveller and his companions should have escaped. The particular circumstances are related with much spirit at p. 314, &c.; and doubtless with the greater from the old impression of *actorum laborum meminisse dulce est.*

A pleasing account of Marmorice and its Bay occurs at p. 320, of which also a very neat view is inserted. The following note is extracted from Col. Squire's MS correspondence: unfortunately the writer is since dead.

"On the ninth my brother-officers and myself were landed and encamped with a party of 200 artificers, for the purpose of making *fascines*, and preparing our particular branch of the service for the ensuing campaign.—Would you believe, that most of our *fascines* are of the most beautiful Myrtle; and that probably in a few weeks we shall be planting our cannon in myrtle batteries before Alexandria."

In his visits to the different Islands of Cos, Rhodes, Lindus, Patmos, Paros, &c. &c., the learned and ingenious Traveller had full scope for the exercise of his sagacity in the examination of almost innumerable fragments of antiquity. Nothing escaped his vigilance; and many obscure facts are elucidated by his knowledge. For these matters, and the very curious incidents which they involve, we must be satisfied with referring the Reader generally to p. 330 et seq. to 424.—Among those things which impressed ourselves as particularly deserving of attention, are, the Greek inscription at Naxos, p. 398; the account of the very rare mineral Arragonite, p. 412; &c. &c.

The Author's dislike of Russia and its people seems not to diminish by years, or change of scene and circumstances. It peeps out at p. 438, 9.

At p. 440, we are informed, that the famous Oxford marbles, generally believed to have been found at Paros, were in reality discovered among the ruins of Ioulis in the island of Zia, the birth-place of many celebrated characters, and of Simonides in particular. This place is but imperfectly known, and seems worthy of more careful investigation.

The arrival of our Traveller at Athens seems to have inspired him with no ordinary degree of animation; and his descriptions of what he did and saw, partake of his enthusiasm. But, as before observed, Athens and its curiosities have been so repeatedly and so recently described, and the volumes detailing its recommendations to curiosity, are so numerous and so satisfactory, that it does not seem necessary to expatiate much on this portion of the work. Every Reader at all anxious upon the subject, will unquestionably add Dr. Clarke's labours to the collection, of which he may be already in possession. He will be sure to find indubitable testimonies of extensive reading, acute observation, and successful investigation.

The question of Lord Elgin's marbles has much exercised the public opinion, as well of this country as of Europe. The act of removing them from their original and proper station has been sanctioned by the approbation of many, and reprobated by others in terms of the bitterest severity and reproach.

Lord Byron's vigorous and keen anathema against the deed is fresh in the recollection of all: it seems to deserve repetition:

"Cold is the heart, fair Greece, that looks on thee, [lov'd;
Nor feels as lovers o'er the dust they
Dull is the eye that will not weep to see
Thy walls defac'd, thy mouldering shrines remov'd [hov'd
By British hands, which it had best be-
To guard those relics, ne'er to be restor'd.
Curst be the hour when from their Isle they rov'd,
And once again thy hapless bosom gor'd,
And snatch'd thy shrinking gods to Northern climes abhorr'd."

Neither has Dr. Clarke been sparing of his censures on this occasion.—There

There is one respect in which we also must join in the disapprobation of this Nobleman's conduct. It was his public character and influence as Ambassador from this powerful country which afforded him the means of accomplishing his wishes with respect to these valuable antiquities. They might, therefore, in some measure, be considered as public property. It was reasonable and just that Lord Elgin should be indemnified for the expenditure of any part of his personal property; but it surely did not become him, on their safe arrival here, to make hard terms with the publick, as it were in the character of a mercantile speculation. A very large sum was offered by the late excellent Mr. Perceval, that these marbles might constitute a Public School of Art; but these terms were rejected, and they still continue in Lord Elgin's private possession.

At p. 532, is a neat Biographical Sketch, and a very handsome tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Tweddell, a most ingenious and accomplished young man, who, after visiting Switzerland, Germany, many parts of Russia, and the Crimea in particular, died at Athens in 1799. A pleasing expectation is held out by Dr. Clarke, that some portions of Mr. Tweddell's interesting correspondence may hereafter be made public.

At p. 539, the Traveller talks of a sparry carbonate of lime of a *honey colour*. Now as the hues of honey vary exceedingly from its age, from the climate under which it was formed, as well as from other particulars, it is not quite apparent what colour is intended. A remarkably curious Terra Cotta lamp is described at p. 572, which Dr. Clarke very reasonably supposes to have been one of the Imagines, or Grata Munera, which the friends of a person deceased used to carry after the corpse in the funeral procession.—Unfortunately it was stolen from the party, and has not arrived in England.

We would willingly insert, if we could afford the space, a most singular but most dangerous adventure which befel the Author at Athens; see p. 588. In his accidental wanderings he stumbled upon a building, which he was induced to enter, from the sound of voices which he heard from within.—A general shriek soon informed him that it was a woman's bath:—he fortunately made his escape unobserved; for, had he been seen by any of the Turkish guard, he would unquestionably have been put to death.

A very interesting account of Theodore, a Calmuck artist, is inserted at p. 599. It exhibits, perhaps, the only example of a Russian slave making his way by force of genius alone, to an extraordinary degree of excellence in the Fine Arts. We are much inclined to accede to Dr. Clarke's opinion on the situation of the Tomb of Themistocles, p. 602.

The account of Argos is well written, and will afford every reader considerable information and entertainment; and will not be the less acceptable, if Mr. Gell's book should at the same time be at hand. It is evident from the Tell-tale, as Dr. Clarke calls the Oracular Shrine described at p. 677, that industry, perseverance, and sagacity, may still discover and explain a great many more valuable antiquities in this part of Greece.—The whole of the description is given with great vivacity and effect.

The last thing we have to notice is the description of the supposed cave of the Nemæan lion, p. 711, 12.

In conclusion, we have only to thank the Author for great abundance both of instruction and amusement. We think him occasionally a little too sanguine, and at intervals somewhat fanciful; but his conjectures, if not always satisfactory, are generally ingenious; and his reasoning and arguments, if not always substantial, very specious and plausible.

The plates, we think, are better executed in this than in either of the volumes which preceded; with the exception perhaps of the general outline of the Author's Route, subjoined at the end. On this the line of communication between the different places visited by Dr. Clarke is not designated with sufficient distinctness.

A few Errata, which had not escaped us, we find corrected by the Author himself at the end.

6. *Specimens of the Classic Poets, from* Homer *to* Tryphiodorus: *with Biographical and Critical Notices. By* Charles A. Elton, *Author of a Translation of* Hesiod. Baldwin. *3 vols.* 8vo.

THE work before us may be characterized as a sort of "Elegant Extracts"

tracts" from all the poetical remains of Antiquity. Against the plan of this multifarious performance an objection immediately offers itself. If the diversities of style and thought which form the peculiar character of each Poet were abstracted, a great portion of the interest which their works inspire, would be lost. It matters not whether we read Theocritus or Lucretius, Bion or Ovid, if they be all dressed out in a similar garb, and can only be distinguished by a reference to the top of the page: and this must be the case where the effusions of so many different bards are all filtered through the brain of one and the same Translator.

But this objection will, on a second view, be found rather specious than solid. If twenty English versifiers undertook to render into our language twenty Greek and Roman poets, the style of each would probably be found peculiar: but that the peculiarity would be in great measure that of the Translator, must appear evident, if we suppose the case of the same twenty writers producing separate versions of a single author — when we should perceive differences of style, certainly not referable to the common original. When we remember the eminent success with which Dryden has adapted his style to the pastoral and heroic of Virgil, the satiric bitterness of Juvenal, and the lyrical gaiety of Horace, the attempt itself must be allowed to be justifiable: but it must ultimately be judged by the degree of success.

It may serve to connect in one general view the rise and declension of antient poetry, as well as its comparative state at different æras, if we consider the literature of the Greeks and Romans as forming a continuous stream, having its source in the fabulous ages of Greece, and flowing through Latium with undivided current till it is lost in the obscurity of the Middle Ages. For enabling the Reader thus to connect and compare the successive periods of classical poetry, the plan of the present series of writers is extremely well conceived: and the work possesses a value quite independent of its merely literary merit.

It would be easy to find the parallel of these successive periods in modern times, and particularly among our own indigenous poets. The sudden splendour of the age of Pericles brings to our view the literary glory of the age of Elizabeth: Shakspeare, comprehending within himself the excellences as well as the defects of the three tragic poets of Greece; and Ben Jonson forming the counterpart of Aristophanes. The external polish, the chastened correctness of taste, and the symmetry in the structure of verse, which mark the Augustan epoch, offer sufficient traits of coincidence with the age of Queen Anne: and, as we descend, the meretricious decoration and voluptuous effeminacy of Claudian will meet a parallel in Darwin: though not a few among the antients, like our own Cowper, preserve, even in deteriorated times, a vein of purer ore; and the names of Oppian, Musæus, and some others, induce us to agree with Mr. Elton, in thinking that the poets of the latter ages have been too much undervalued.

We dare affirm that many of the names comprised in these volumes will be new to a large number of readers. It is therefore not without reason, that Mr. Elton has prefixed to the specimen of each author a biographical and critical notice. These critiques will be found interesting. We were particularly pleased with the remarks on Claudian; they coincide exactly with the judgment which we have always maintained, although contradicted by the notions in vogue. The tawdry bombast of this poet has been compared by the fulsome Author of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire with the majesty of Virgil. It is difficult to conceive any motive that could induce this most uncandid of all Historians to pay so unmerited a compliment, unless it be a kindred feeling with all that is verbose in diction or monotonous in style.

We cannot, however, in every instance, concur with Mr. Elton's opinions. On the contrary, he seems to us sometimes actuated by a love of paradox, and a disposition to literary scepticism. An example of this forces itself on our notice almost at the very threshold of the first volume; where the ill-starred father of epic verse is treated with the accustomed

tomed levity of modern unbelievers. "Whether," he observes, "such an individual (as Homer) ever existed, may be a reasonable doubt:" and the verses which have borne his name for nearly 3000 years are distributed among a whole troop of wandering *troubadours*, after being cut up into ballads of convenient length!

The true genius of Homer is, we think, ably discriminated by Mr. Elton: for, strange to say, after refusing the Bard a being, he immediately proceeds to analyse his poetical character. This reminds us of certain theologians, who deny the personality of the Devil, and descant upon his attributes. But it is high time to say something of the Translations.

The parts chosen from the Iliad are those on which Pope has bestowed the utmost refinement of melodious and highly ornamented verse: among these are, the description of Achilles arming for battle, the watch of the Trojans before Troy, which so completely silences the assertion of Twining, that Homer had no idea of the picturesque; and the parting of Hector and Andromache. Between Pope and Mr. Elton no comparison can be formed with respect to the peculiar merit of a translator—the faithfulness of representation: and we are much mistaken if these passages, regarded as English compositions, have not infinitely the advantage in point of taste and nature, as rendered by the latter. In the following short extract we leave the decision of comparative excellence to the judgment of our readers:

He spoke: and, fondly gazing on her charms, [arms:
Restor'd the pleasing burthen to her
Soft on her fragrant breast the babe she laid, [vey'd:
Hush'd to repose, and with a smile sur-
The troubled pleasure soon chastis'd by fear,
She mingled with the smile a tender tear.
POPE.

So he said, and placed
The babe within his own beloved's arms;
She softly laid him on her balmy breast,
Smiling through tears. ELTON.

Next to the war of Troy, and the atchievements of its conquerors, the most popular subject of heroic verse among the antients was the Expedition of the Argonauts. Of the Argonautic poets, the eldest in time is Onomacritus, the Pseudo-Orpheus. This antient epic assumes the air of a romantic old ballad. It is judiciously imitated in old English Alexandrine heroics, the metre of Drayton's Polyolbion, which produce an agreeable variety, and have a very characteristical effect. The account which Orpheus gives of his miraculous minstrelsy is very prettily told.

"Through winding cavities that scoop'd the rocky cell [vocal shell:
With tone sonorous thrill'd my sweetly
High Pelion's mountain heads and woody valleys round, [the sound.
And all his lofty oaks re-murmur'd to
His oaks uprooted rush, and, all tumultuous, wave [hollow cave:
Around the darken'd mouth of Chiron's
The rocks re-echo shrill: the beasts of forest wild [ing trance beguil'd:
Stand at the cavern's mouth in listen-
The birds surround the den, and, as in weary rest, [of the nest."
They drop their fluttering wings forgetful

Considerable extracts are given from Apollonius, the master of Virgil in the pathetic and descriptive, and his superior in epic spirit. Few descriptions even of the Odyssey exceed that of the sailing of the Argo, or that of the interview between Jason and Medea. Mr. Elton has been peculiarly successful in his specimens of this Author. We extract the celebrated picture of night:

"Night then brought darkness o'er the earth: at sea [rais'd
The mariners their eyes from shipboard
Fix'd on the star Orion and the Bear:
The traveller and the keeper of the gate
Rock'd with desire of sleep and slumber now [wept
Fell heavy on some mother, who had
Her children in the grave. No bay of dogs,
No noise of tumult stirr'd the city streets,
All hush'd in stillest darkness. But sweet sleep
Sooth'd not Medea."

Of Valerius Flaccus, the last of the Argonautics, we shall only say, that we rejoice in his dress of rhyme, the best vehicle for tame and spiritless narrative. Although we admit his freedom from false ornament, we cannot acquiesce in this translator's praises of his genius. As a specimen of the couplet-translations, we select a famous simile of Silius Italicus, relative to the soldiers of Hannibal, fatigued

tigued with the dreary sameness of the Alpine prospect:

" Thus, in mid-sea, the mariner explores
With fruitless longing the receded shores:
When no fresh wind with spirit-stirring gale [sail:
Bends the tall mast, or fills the flagging
O'er boundless deeps his eyes exhausted rove,
And rest reliev'd upon the skies above."

The following little love-sonnet of Meleager will exemplify this author's versatility of style.

Thou breath'st the flute: some mur-
mur'd air,
Some sweet, wild note, Zenophyle!
Pan's own Arcadian pipe is there:
And how then should I fly from thee?
The Loves have hemm'd me round and
round,
Nor let me breathe a moment's space:
Thy shapely form has wing'd a wound,
Thy minstrel tune, thy motion's grace:
Thy — oh! what words can serve my
turn?
For all of thee, for all I burn!"

The comic dialogue of the Syracusan gossips in Theocritus is given with great fidelity and spirit. The satiric poets, and some of the lyrics of Horace, with parts of his epistles, are also vigorously executed.

Among the didactic and heroic poets of the latter ages, we would particularly refer the Reader to the splendid description of " the harpooning of the whale" from Oppian, and to the death of the Amazon Penthesilea from Quintus Calaber: but we have no room for further comments. Mr. Elton's peculiar talent lies, we think, in the translation of heroic verse. We are confident that, if he would render the whole of one of the more celebrated epopœias into English verse, the publick would repay the undertaking. Apollonius has scarcely had justice done him by the versions of Fawkes and Preston: the one flat and feeble; the other paraphrastical. Even the Odyssey might appear with better auspices. Mr. Elton's " Cave of Calypso," and his " Interview of Ulysses and Laertes" warrant us in the assertion, that among the translators now living, there is none to whom we may look with so much hope of seeing this part sustained with dignity and grace, as to the Author of the pieces before us.

7. *New Series. The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year* 1805. Rivingtons. *Large* 8vo.

THE treat to be expected in the perusal of this copious Volume may be judged of from the Editor's Preface:

" Few periods can be found to offer events of higher importance than the year 1805. Spain, having for some time attempted to avoid being committed in hostilities as the Ally of France, was at length, by the cupidity of the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, so far urged beyond the bounds of neutrality, as to draw on herself a declaration of war from Great Britain. The origin of this unfortunate occurrence will strongly claim attention. The systematic march of ambition displayed by the head of the French Government, his assumption of the crown of Italy, his various and pertinacious encroachments on the liberties and independence of surrounding countries, together with his undisguised and insatiable desire of extending his dominions, rousing the jealousy, and awakening the fears, of the leading Nations of Europe, again gave rise to a Confederacy, to resist his power, and frustrate his designs.

" Every practicable endeavour was made by negotiation to obtain the object of the coalesced Sovereigns, and to place the security of Europe on a proper basis, before an appeal was made to the sword; but, when it was discovered that nothing could induce the Gallic ruler to abandon his views, and listen to the dictates of justice and moderation, a combined effort in arms was made, which it was hoped would limit the resources of despotism, and break the spell of aggression. It must, however, be lamented, that the measures of the Allies were prematurely hurried into action, and that neither the sufficiency of force, nor the wisdom and energy of performance, equalled the laudable intentions of rectitude and freedom. By the weakness or treachery of an Austrian General, a gallant, highly equipped, and numerous army was suddenly annihilated. Confounded by this unexpected disaster, the Confederates in their subsequent proceedings exhibited nothing but failure and disgrace.

" While, in common with every European, the native of Great Britain largely participates in this calamitous scene, while he regards with surprize and regret the changes made in several States to gratify the policy of the French Chief, he will be peculiarly affected by the

the circumstances immediately relating to the achievements of his own countrymen, in the destruction of the Enemy's Marine. With respect to affairs which may be termed domestic, the parliamentary transactions will disclose many particulars of very considerable moment.

"The Debates of both Houses of the Legislature have been abridged as much as it was possible, consistently with a due regard to the preservation of their distinguishing features. An attempt has been made to curtail them without diminishing their spirit. How far success has attended the undertaking, the reader must determine. The subjects discussed will invite the consideration of the reflective part of the community in no common degree; and when it is remembered that, with this Session of Parliament, Mr. Pitt closed his splendid career of statistic oratory, the Debates on that account, independently of the weighty affairs which became matter of argument, must naturally be deemed to possess more than an usual share of interest.

"The concerns of our possessions in India are also entitled to no small portion of notice. The causes of the unhappy dissentions between the Court of East India Directors and the Marquis Wellesley, connected details of which have never yet been laid before the publick, at least in any history of the year, have been unfolded with impartiality, and the strictest deference to truth.

"The State Papers are unquestionably numerous; but those only have been given, which are indispensably requisite to illustrate the various occurrences that have been recorded.

"From the fame which M. de Kutusoff had latterly acquired, and few names now stand higher in heroic remembrance, the Reader may think that Commander has been harshly treated by the Author; but, if the strictures on his conduct have been severe, they were merited by his behaviour at the battle of Austerlitz. Whatever applause the great soldier in question may have since justly acquired, his incapacity in 1805 undoubtedly ruined the hopes of the Allies. He was then certainly *not a General*, and hardly qualified, in the military sense of the term, to be a partizan. Experience, however, afterwards chastened and confirmed his talents, while it made him an ornament to his most honourable profession.

"It would be extremely unjust, dassled and delighted as the people in all the countries of Europe must be with the recent events on the Continent, to consider past circumstances without reference to the time, when they occurred. Let it be recollected that, had it not been for the singular and almost incredible extravagance of the able and abandoned character, who, apparently by the direction of Heaven, was induced to make war against the Elements and Nature, when he led the finest army, in science, bravery, and devotion to command, that was ever celebrated in the records of ancient or modern history, to perish in the frozen plains of Russia, and leave their bones to bleach in the eager and petrifying breath of the Polar blast, the fairest part of the world would, in all probability, have still groaned under his despotism. This enterprise sealed his fate. His star turned pale; yet, unconscious of approaching misfortune, elated by uniform success; confident in his power, with blind rashness, he insolently rushed on to destruction; and fell by degrees, but with great velocity, from the amazing height, which he had hitherto occupied. His colossal power was annihilated. Providence, in pity to mankind, dashed the fabric 'in pieces, like a potter's vessel.'"

"Disgraced, degraded, fugitive as he was, his fortunes might still, in some measure, have been retrieved at Dresden by an honourable peace; and could he have induced his fierce and sullen spirit to yield for a time, till the French conscription, that detestable and tremendous engine of his public crimes, had recovered from the exhausted state into which his madness had thrown it, he might possibly again have been the terror of Nations; but 'his heart was hardened,' and he still persisted, with inadequate means, to hold the same haughty front, and to advance nearly the same pretensions, as when he grasped the bolts of a combination of military experience and numbers. Chased before the storm, which he had courted, when, as a last frantic effort, he turned to bay his pursuers, an asylum for his former boundless ambition was still open in the throne of a mighty kingdom; yet, 'quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.' He was infatuated, and spurned the offer with contempt. Then, in the language of Homer, Perdition gaped beneath his feet; deserted by the malignant demon who had constantly protected him, he sank, it is to be hoped, never again to emerge from obscurity.

"The Editor has deeply to lament the long suspension of the publication of this Volume, which has been occasioned by circumstances beyond his controul. The time, however, has not been wholly unoccupied. Great progress has been

been made in the History and Compilation of the next Volume, containing the narrative of the extraordinary incidents that distinguished the year 1806, which he confidently hopes will appear in the course of three months; and no pains have been spared to render it worthy the public acceptance."

1. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of* Chester, *at the Primary Visitation of that Diocese, in July, August and September* 1814. *By* George Henry Law, *D D. F.R.S. Lord Bishop of* Chester. *4to. pp.* 35. Rodwell.

IF the Established Church has of late been assailed by adversaries of various descriptions opposing each other in every point but that of enmity, or rather of envy, to the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy; we see with much satisfaction the Dignitaries of our Church, faithful to their profession, and diligent in their vocation, exerting themselves to counteract every species of machination.

The present Bishop of Chester thus benevolently addresses his Clergy:

"A shorter interval than usual has taken place, since the last Visitation of this Diocese. I have, however, been induced to request your attendance at this early period, from finding it to be your wish, as it most undoubtedly is mine, that our meetings in future should be rendered more frequent, and become triennial. Much benefit, I believe, always does—much, I am sure, ought to arise, from a personal intercourse and communication, between the Diocesan and his Clergy. Mutual information and instruction are thus best conveyed. Ecclesiastical discipline and unity are by the same means duly kept up, and the plans and wishes of the Clergy more easily made known to each other. Some additional anxiety and trouble, may hence be occasioned to yourselves, and to me; but they will be far outweighed, I trust, by the magnitude of the benefit which must accrue.

"Seldom indeed can three years elapse, without many events occurring, to which the consideration and zeal of the Clergy may most usefully be directed. Their sentiments and conduct must always have an important influence on the opinions and character of the age. In the present instance, this period of time has been most particularly distinguished, inasmuch as it has given birth to measures of supreme importance, and which are closely connected with the best interests of religion. It is indeed an æra which will be long remembered. In it we have witnessed the formation of Diocesan and District Committees. In it we have seen a National Society, for the religious education of the poor, projected, established, and matured. I know not, therefore, how I can better discharge the solemn office now imposed upon me, than by directing your attention to the objects and design of these invaluable institutions."

After discussing the more immediate subject thus proposed, and some suitable admonitions to his Clergy, the Bishop humanely adds,

"It may naturally be expected on this occasion, that I should take some notice of those legislative enactments, which have lately been passed, with respect to the residence of the Clergy. And here, with a view to your interest and security, I would observe, that a greater degree of attention is due to these parliamentary regulations, than in general they appear to have received. It has been my endeavour, by circular letters, to communicate to you, at the time of their passing, the purport of these several acts; and this is all which I could do; but this is not enough: The acts themselves should be read and understood; from what has taken place in other Dioceses you must be aware, that there are those who are sufficiently ready to avail themselves, not only of any culpable neglect, but also of any unintentional omission in the Clergy. It may appear hard that inattention should incur the penalties of guilt. The immunities however which, with so much consideration and kindness have been twice holden out by the Legislature, cannot be expected again. Of these, therefore, I trust, that all who required it, have availed themselves; otherwise, neither talents, nor virtue, nor even poverty itself may secure them, against the malice of the informer.

"We have to lament, that in consequence of these bills, a very general but erroneous opinion has gone abroad, with respect to the residence of the Clergy. When non-residence is talked of, I understand by that term, an implication of neglect—the non-performance of duties—of duties which could be, and which ought to be discharged; but surely they are not to be included in this censure, who do all they are capable of doing—who themselves constantly perform the services of their own Church, and who reside as near to it as they possibly can. The Clergy, I must observe, have been hardly dealt by, and the list of non-residents unfairly swelled, by returning such in

in the number. But whatever may be the case in other Dioceses, I am happy and proud to declare, that there are not many in my own, who can fairly be classed under the description of non-residents. From the late parochial returns it appears, that though there are some who had sinned against the letter of the law, there were comparatively very few, who were real and virtual offenders—few who could be charged with wilful dereliction or neglect. In this Diocese, of so great an extent, and of such an immense population, there are not many incumbents who do not, at least, serve one of their Churches.

"The total number of benefices, is 592.—Upon these, there are 390 who do their own duty;—five only are absent without licence, or exemption. The proportion also of those who have licences is much diminished. Some absentees of necessity there always must be, from age, from indisposition, and various other causes of just and legal exemption. But, upon the whole, I am satisfied there are not many, of whom, in this particular, there is just ground of complaint. At a time then, when some, in whom we should have wished for and expected kinder feelings, are so very ready to malign the Clergy, when they are represented as devoted to trifling amusements, and crowding every place of public resort; happy am I to bear this testimony to the different Character of my own Clergy—a testimony due to the cause of truth, and to them."

The excellent Prelate concludes,

"And now, my Reverend Brethren, though I have been happy to give praise where praise is due, yet let not any thing which has been said, diminish or relax your efforts, in the due discharge of the most solemn and arduous office which can be entrusted to man. To you is committed the care of souls. For them you must one day answer at the dread tribunal of Almighty God. It is not therefore enough to be moral, you must be exemplary. It is not enough to be blameless, you must let your light shine before men. You must endeavour by your lives and doctrines, to adorn the Gospel of God our Saviour, in all things. You must strive and labour to save yourselves—and others.

"The times most imperiously demand it. We have been generally and loudly accused of lukewarmness—of supineness—of neglect. Our enemies are on the watch, ready to point out, to exaggerate, and supply, every omission—extreme to mark what is done amiss. Be jealous then, be vigilant. The cause is worthy of your utmost efforts; on the fair character of its Ministers depends in a great degree the security of the Church of England, and with it, the peace and welfare of the State.

"If such be the alarming responsibility of the Parochial Minister, with what accumulated weight must all these obligations press upon those, who are placed in the more elevated stations of the Church. Your experience, therefore, your counsel, your assistance, are all required by me; and truly can I add, that they have not been found wanting. Ill should I do justice to my own feelings, or to you, if I did not acknowledge, in the strongest manner I am able, that during the whole of my connexion with you, I have received every support and co-operation, which kindness could administer. These have materially lightened the labours of this extensive and important Diocese; and for these, I now beg leave to return you my most sincere and most grateful thanks."

9. *An Address, on the Resurrection of* Christ; *delivered in* Bunhill-fields, *Wednesday, November* 23, 1814, *at the Interment of* Thomas Mullett, *esq. Merchant; who died, Monday, Nov.* 14, 1814, *in the* 69*th year of his age. By* John Evans, *A. M.* 8*vo, pp.* 28.

FROM this consolatory Address, written evidently from the heart, an ample extract will be found in our Obituary of the present month, p. 83.

10. *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of* Great Britain. *Illustrated with a Series of highly-finished Engravings, exhibiting general and particular Views, Ground Plans, and all the architectural Features and Ornaments in the various Styles of Building used in our Ecclesiastical Edifices. By* James Storer. *Vol.* I. 8*vo.* Rivingtons, Murray, *&c.*

IN our last Volume, p. 541, we briefly noticed this elegant volume; and the expectations we entertained from a slight glance at its contents have not been disappointed. The whole Work is to be comprised in four Volumes, the first of which contains the Cathedrals of Canterbury, Chichester, Peterborough, Lincoln, Oxford, and Winchester; and of these, and their various Parts, not less than LXIV beautiful Cabinet Plates are given, all uniformly well engraved; and of these XVIII are devoted to Canterbury. The Volume is not paged; in order that, "when the Work is completed, the parts may be arranged in whatever manner may be thought

thought most convenient, either in the order of the Alphabet, to correspond with County Histories, or in Districts."

In the conclusion of a short but sensible Preface, in which the decided superiority of "the Ecclesiastical over the Political Historian, the Religionist over the Warrior," is fully established; we are told,

"In the sketches of History and Antiquities here respectfully submitted to the Publick, it was natural for Protestants and Lovers of Antiquity to adopt the language and sentiments of the great Fathers of the English Church. The following accounts of our Cathedrals are chiefly the works of persons who, having finished their university education, have visited, either as travelling fellows or private inquirers, the different countries of Europe—who have personally witnessed the effects of idolatrous ceremonies and of true religion on society; and who felt it a sacred duty to state the facts to such of their countrymen as may not have had similar opportunities of observing the miseries of superstition and ignorance. The Editors cannot omit the opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the right reverend Prelates, Divines, and private Gentlemen, who have liberally aided their exertions; and, as the Writers are not the Artists, they may be permitted to speak of the latter, and say from their personal knowledge, that the Plates exhibit more faithful portraitures of the different edifices than any hitherto laid before the publick."

Turning for a specimen of the Historical part of the Work to the Cathedral of Lincoln, which has perhaps been less generally described than either of its companions in this Volume, Mr. Storer observes,

"The numerous panegyrics on the noble front need not here be repeated. On the North-west side of the Eastern transept is a Chapel built by St. Hugh, which has retained all its ornaments and figures in a perfect state. From this transept is the passage into the cloisters. Near the West cloister is a shed raised to preserve the Roman pavement lately discovered here; the North cloister is converted into a library and cabinet of antiquities, in which are many very curious articles, as knives, swords, urns, &c. On the East side of the cloisters is the entrance to the Chapter-house, pl. 9. On the South-west side of the less transept are the lavatory, containing a curious stone laver like a trough, and the Vestry, which has nothing peculiar. In the greater or West transept, the Dean and Chapter sometimes held their Consistory court. The Chantries in both ends of this transept are separated by screen-work. Projecting from the South-west corner of this transept is an elegant porch, called a Galilee; but the term is not very correct, as this Church never formed part of a convent, and consequently could have no novieiates or penitents. It is said that the building of it was commenced by Bishop Wells, and finished by Greathead. In this transept once stood the superb Shrine of Bishop Alderby, often called a Saint. It is said to have consisted of a rich canopy, and marble altar-tomb, supported by massy pillars of silver, enriched with diamonds and rubies, and enclosed with rails of silver gilt. Not a vestige of this pagan luxury remains *. There is a Chapel on the South side in rear of the West front, now used as a Consistory court. Opposite to this, on the North side, is a Chapel for morning prayers, containing the old Font, pl. 7. We have now to ascend the West towers, to take a view of a singular kind of flat arch, called 'the elastic stone beam,' which nearly crosses the West end of the nave, or rather abuts on the two West towers. Neither the constructor nor use of this catenarian arch is known; and it has been noticed by only one writer †. It is placed between the vaulting and the roof of the nave, and according to the accurate measurement of the ingenious Mr. Espin, is 29¼ feet long, 21 inches broad, 21 in diameter at each end, and only 12 in the centre. Its upper surface is level, its under one slightly concave; it is composed of many large stones, every one of which is a key-stone, and is so sensibly elastic, as to vibrate very forcibly when leaped or trod upon. Hence we are inclined to think that it has been built with the design of propagating the sound either to or from Great Tom, and not, we apprehend, without effect."

Speaking of the reign of Henry III. we are informed that,

"This was a period in our history so abundant in licentiousness, fable, and delu-

* "Among the most laudable changes must be mentioned that of removing the mural tablets and paltry monuments from the walls and pillars of the Cathedral, placing them in the side Chapels, and repairing the parts which had been hewn away to receive them."

† See a judicious and useful little "History of Lincoln," printed by A. Stark, in 1810.

delusion, that very few well-attested facts can be found in the works of its Chroniclers or Annalists. The revenue of foreign Ecclesiastics, whose only business was that of fabricating falsehoods to delude and plunder the English, was then double that of the Crown. The people were beggared, and the King so distressed by them, that he was impelled to rob the Jews, and afterwards murder them! Here also we have another money-making device of Papal rapacity, the tale of the Jews crucifying a Child in Lincoln about 1256. Prior to this, the King had extorted one third of all their property, and they had solicited leave to depart the kingdom, but were refused. The priests, however, determined to raise money as well as the Sovereign, contrived this project, to manufacture a god, obtained the dead body of a child, reported that it had been crucified, called it Hugh, made it a saint; and the contributions of the devotees who came to worship its tomb, was to the See another valuable estate, free of all encumbrances, and worth many thousands a year. A gold shrine was afterwards erected in the Cathedral: but whether it was of hammered or cast gold, the legislators of antiquarianism have not yet been able to determine. The better taste of Messrs. Lysons, we doubt not, will consign this, and many other such questions, to lasting repose."

On this subject the Editors would have done well had they consulted the very accurate and curious account of this famous Shrine, by Mr. Gough, in the Second Volume of his Sepulchral Monuments, p. lxviii; where is a plate, engraved from drawings made by Mr. Grimm, on opening this shrine, in the presence of Sir Richard Kaye the late Dean, Dr. Gordon the late Precentor, Mr. Gough, and the Writer of this article.

Each Cathedral has a proper index; with a complete list of its Bishops and Deans, and of the Abbots or Priors of such of them as had formerly those Ecclesiastical Superiors. And here, for the present, we dismiss Mr. Storer; and recommend him as a very proper candidate for general approbation.

11. *Practical Hints to Young Females on the Duties of a Wife, a Mother, and a Mistress of a Family. By Mrs.* Taylor. 12*mo, pp.* 66. Taylor and Hessey.

THIS is a book we would wish to be in the possession of every young female who is entering upon the busy scene of life; being well calculated to promote their true interests, by the most excellent and familiar precepts for the regulation of their conduct. The Chapter on Domestic Economy will be found to contain some useful hints; which are with equal propriety thrown out on other subjects in the course of the Work. The following might with some advantage be attended to by newly-married pairs:

"There is one simple direction which, if carefully regarded, might long preserve the tranquillity of the married life, and insure no inconsiderable portion of connubial happiness: it is, to *beware of the* first *Dispute.*"

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"It is scarcely possible that persons of taste should be given up to low pursuits, or find their leisure hours hang heavy on them; for if they do not excel in painting, poetry, musick, or any of the liberal sciences, yet they are delightfully employed in cultivating them, and have an aversion to vulgar or unprofitable amusements."

Lord KAMES.

1. C. Nicholson's *complete Preceptor for the German-flute; or the Beauties and Capabilities of the Flute developed, in a Series of Rules and Instructions for the management of Tone, Double-tonguing, Gliding, Vibration, and other Graces; calculated to afford great facility in the Pupil's Practice, and founded entirely on a New System: to which are added a Series of progressive Lessons for one or two Flutes, ad libitum, together with a complete Set of Preludes, Cadences, &c. composed by the Author. pp.* 76, fol. 10*s.* 6*d.*

MR. C. NICHOLSON is a young man of some repute as a Flutist. As an "Author" he will not rank very high, though certainly far above Wragg, a contemporary master, who has published a book of instructions for the flute, which has met with a better reception than it deserved. The flute is considered more a gentleman's instrument than any other, not excepting the violoncello and the organ, which are so superior to it in their musical effects. If we compare the different books of instruction, from Quantz to Nicholson, we shall be surprized

prized to find so little improvement or alteration made in so long a period. At last we are come to Mr. Nicholson's new system, and the reader is probably desirous of some information respecting it. Well then, we have examined the book through and through, and can nowhere find it but in the title-page. As to "gliding and vibration," which are novelties to some players, take the Author's own account of them: "*Gliding* is produced by sliding the finger *forwards* gently and gradually from off the hole, instead of suddenly lifting it, as generally practised; by which the succeeding note will have the effect of being imperceptibly led into, or *incorporated* with its next succeeding note: for example, suppose the note to be F sharp, with G natural following, by gently sliding the first finger of the right hand forward from off the hole, it will lead by a sweet swelling gradation into the note of G. The same effect may be produced in various instances with equal delight." On page 41, he directs the performer to glide in this manner from E to A, a fourth, without due explanation. *Vibration* he denotes thus ~. "The effect of vibration is produced two ways, first by a regular swell and modulation of the breath, bearing some similitude to a state of exhaustion of panting, with a regular decrease or diminution of the tone: the other way, by which the same effect is produced, is by a tremulous motion of the finger immediately over the hole, without coming in contact with the flute by the same motion, and in some instances with the finger covering about one half the hole." p. 22. The Author, as this egotist very frequently styles himself, has managed to spread an explanation of the fingering over eleven pages, using horizontal rows of dots to represent the holes of the flute. The method of Quantz, followed by Gunn, we think preferable. Mr. Nicholson does not mention flutes with more than six keys, such as Monzani's, of which we have formerly given a description. He differs from Monzani in directing the performer to hold the flute in a position as nearly horizontal as possible*. His instructions for blowing are but scanty. To produce the required tone of lowest D, "the lips should be braced as much as possible, so as to form a small aperture or opening, the under lip covering half of the embouchure or mouth-hole, and blowing downwards gently and steadily into the flute. To produce a soft, mellow, and round tone, the lips should not be so much braced as in the former instance, but rather project, the orifice being formed from the soft or innermost part of the lips, and the breath directed obliquely into the flute as before, but much softer. The upper tones are to be produced from the lips being well braced, and forming an aperture not larger than the uncovered half of the embouchure of the flute, the under lip projecting rather more than the upper one, and directing the breath a little upwards or against the side of the instrument, more than down the center," p. 4. On page 15, we find a repetition of the old error of considering the major third as equal to five, and the minor as equal to four semitones. Several other inaccuracies in this book, such as consecutive fifths and eighths, show want of care in the Author, rather than want of knowledge. Every tune or lesson is marked C. Nicholson: most of them are pleasing, but a judicious selection from different composers would be more interesting.

2. *His Serene Highness the Prince of* Orange's *grand March, dedicated to the noble Patriots of* Holland, *by* S. Webbe, *jun.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Preston.

WE can recommend this march as original and spirited, if not extremely pleasing. It consists of one movement, in the major key of C, for the piano-forte. This is not the kind of composition in which Mr. Webbe is most successful, although he may possibly find it the most profitable.

T. Boosey, 4, Broad Street, agent for Breitkopf and Härtel of Leipsig, has published a catalogue of valuable German musick, just imported.

* "Den kopf muss man bestandig gerade, doch ungezwungen, in die hohe halten: damit der wind im steigen nicht verhindert werde. Die arme muss man ein wenig auswarts in die hohe halten, doch den linken mehr als den rechten; und sie ja nicht an den leib drücken: damit man nicht genöthiget werde, den kopf nach der rechten seite zu, schief zu halten; &c. *Quantz, p.* 30.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

THREE SONGS, *from* "ANGELICA, *or The Rape of* PROTEUS." *By* EDWARD LORD THURLOW.

I.

[*Angelica sings.*]

O Nightingale, the wood's best poet, come,
And welcome, whom we look for, home:
The snake now coileth in his leafy bower,
And the shrill cricket tells thy hour:
Day cannot close his eye without thy song:
Then let thy melting note be heard ere long;
Which shall on ev'ry bank and bushy brake
The glow-worm's silver lamp awake.

II.

[*Angelica sings.*]

When Jove kiss'd Hebe first,
In her smile the Rose was nurs'd,
But of a pallid hue:
From her golden ewer
She pour'd the nectar pure,
And then it crimson grew:
The Graces danc'd around,
And the blythe Muses made Olympus sound,
With, *O, thrice happy Rose!*
Be thou the queen of flowers,
And lead the summer hours,
So long as Zephyr blows.

III.

A Song of the Sea Fairies.

What flowers we have of pallid green,
Tipp'd with pearly hue!
And bowers of lilac too between,
And those of faintish blue!
There we dance, when floods are high,
And sits the Moon, pale empress, in the sky.

Or we trip o' th' pearly floor,
Where Amphitrite reigns:
And her black tresses we adore,
And hark the merry strains,
From the pipes of silver blown,
Whereby the Sea-Nymphs make her presence known.

Then, ere Dian dip, we wink,
And of revels dream;
Ere Aurora touch the brink
With her amber team;
Happy, thrice happy, then are we,
Who, in Titania's service, live thus free!

THE following Verses, which must be allowed a considerable degree of feeling and good taste, are extracted from an elegant publication, of which we gave an account in our last Volume, p. 466. ("Mo-Antique.")

EPITAPH ON A MOTHER'S TOMB.

THE lot of Mortals vainly we deplore;
The Friend, the Mother, Lydia, is no more;
Vanish'd, we know not where, from Nature's ties,
Her dust alone beneath unconscious lies,
Too conscious those, whom past endearments urge [dirge,
To raise this sepulchre, and print this
But pious Grief forbids our praises here,
The partial pen is brib'd with many a tear.
What virtues she possess'd, how great her worth, [forth.
Though others speak, we dare not blazon
But say, unbiass'd friend, does not our love
With tacit eloquence her merit prove?
Does it not tell she had a soul refin'd,
That she was generous, candid, cheerful, kind?
That strong attachments with her duty mix'd,
That her complacency affection fix'd?
With mental gifts improv'd, with graceful mien [serene?—
And mutual love she bless'd our days
Plainly it does.—Then may the tears we shed
Prove a kind offering to her spirit fled,
With her past griefs and virtues plead with fate,
For retribution in an after-state
With friends by mortal Nature doom'd to die,
In bless'd re-union thro' eternity.

SONG *sung at the Anniversary Dinner of the* PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, *after the Health of the President (Dr.* LETTSOM) *had been drank.*

THE Ivy is weak, but its tendrils have twin'd
Round the Oak-tree's majestical form;
Its leaf trembles not to the breath of the wind;
And its root is unhurt by the storm.
And lasting and firm is the union we see,
Together (so close is the tie)
The evergreen leaf, and its sheltering tree,
Will flourish, and wither, and die.

And we have an Oak-tree, whose shadowing bough
Has nurtur'd each promising shoot:
The storm howls around; but we heed it not now,
For the earth has fast hold on the root.
The Oak that has shelter'd, yet lives to defend,
In its seventieth year in its prime.
The beauty and strength which endure to the end,
Are mellow'd, not wither'd, by Time.

And have we no Ivy, whose branches have twin'd
Round our Oak-tree's majestical form,
Whose leaf trembles not to the breath of the wind,
Whose root is unhurt by the storm?

If

If we look but around, in full vigour of youth,
Or the prime of their talents, we see
Full many a Friend of fair Science and Truth,
To circle our shadowing tree.

Still join'd may they flourish; and flourishing be,
Protection, and beauty, and shade:
The axe that is laid to the root of the tree,
Long, long may its blow be delay'd.

And when it does fall, may some scion survive
The sudden, but death-giving stroke,
Round whose growing trunk shall the Ivy-slip thrive,
Once nurs'd by our flourishing Oak.

JAMES BALDWIN BROWN.

LINES

On the Death of a Son prematurely snatched away. (From "The Velvet Cushion," by the Rev. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, *M. A. Vicar of* Harrow.)

AS the sweet flower, which scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day;
Thus lovely was my Henry's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled his life away.

And as the flower, that early dies,
Escapes from many a coming woe;
No lustre lends to guilty eyes,
Nor blushes on a guilty brow.

So the sad hour that took my boy,
Perhaps has spared some heavier doom;
Snatch'd him from scenes of guilty joy,
Or from the pangs of ill to come.

He died before his infant soul
Had ever burnt with wrong desires;
Had ever spurn'd at Heaven's controul,
Or ever quench'd its sacred fires.

He died to sin, he died to care,
But for a moment felt the rod;
Then, springing on the viewless air,
Spread his light wings, and soar'd to God.

This — the blest theme that cheers my voice,
The grave is not my darling's prison;
The "stone" that cover'd half my joys
Is "roll'd away," and "he is risen."

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

(From the same.)

(Supposed to have been written by the Vicar on the first page of his edition of Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity.")

AND is our country's father * fled,
His car of fire can none recall?
Be—*here* his sacred spirit shed,
Here—may his prophet-mantle fall.

Fain would I fill the vacant breach,
Stand where he stood the plague to stay?
In his prophetic spirit preach,
And in his hallow'd accents pray.

It is not that, on seraph's wing,
I hope to soar where he has soar'd;
This, this the lowly claim I bring:
I love *his* church, I love his Lord.

I love the altar of my Sires,
Old as my country's rocks of steel;
And as I feel its sacred fires,
The present Deity I feel.

I love to know, that not alone
I meet the battle's angry tide;
That sainted myriads from their throne
Descend to combat at my side.

Mine is no solitary choice,
See *here* the zeal of saints impress'd;
The prayer of millions swells my voice,
The mind of ages fills my breast.

I love the ivy-mantled *tower*,
Rock'd by the storms of thousand years;
The *grave* whose melancholy flower
Was nourish'd by a martyr's tears.

The sacred *yew*, so fear'd in war,
Which, like the sword to David given,
Inflicted not a human scar,
But lent to man the arms of Heaven.

I love the organ's joyous swell,
Sweet echo of the heavenly ode!
I love the cheerful village bell,
Faint emblem of the call of God.

Waked by the sound, I bend my feet,
I bid my swelling sorrows cease,
I do but touch the mercy-seat,
And hear the still small voice of peace.

And, as the ray of evening fades,
I love amidst the dead to stand;
Where, in the altar's deepening shades,
I seem to meet the ghostly band.

One comes—Oh! mark his sparkling eye,
I knew his faith, his strong endeavour;
Another—Ah! I hear him sigh,
Alas, and is he lost for ever?

Another treads the shadowy aile,
I know him—'tis my sainted Sire—
I know his patient angel smile,
His shepherd's voice, his eye of fire;

His ashes rest in yonder urn,
I saw his death, I clos'd his eye;
Bright sparks amidst those ashes burn,
That death has taught me how to die.

Long be our Father's temple ours,
Woe to the hand by which it falls;
A thousand spirits watch its towers,
A cloud of angels guard its walls.

And be *their* shield by us possess'd,—
Lord, rear around thy bless'd abode
The buttress of a holy breast,
The rampart of a present God.

THE HAND.

THE Hand that tries these lines to write,
Unnerv'd, can scarce a word indite;
For lately it hath grasp'd alone
An urn of monumental stone;
And cold and chill and wither'd now,
Serves but to cool a fever'd brow.

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* Hooker.

No

No flowers, alas! it knows to strew,
Save slips of rosemary and rue,
Scatter'd above the silent trance,
As emblems of remembrance *;—
Which midnight deckings of the tomb
Add woe to woe, and gloom to gloom.
Oh! once the loveliest hand it held,
That fondest gaze had e'er beheld,
That light could shew, or Heaven could bless,
That maids could give, or lovers press;
'Tis cold—the blood its veins hath fled,
And it lies peaceful by the dead!
This Hand shall soon alike repose,
For it is cold as winter snows,
And "paler than the pale primrose."
These are the last that it will write,
The latest efforts of its might;—
For him that guides it, grief hath crost,
And his life's dearest tie is lost;
Oh! Sorrow so hath shaded o'er
Each prospect, that he looks no more,
Save to the latest—darkest,—Death,—
To sleep with her, who sleeps beneath.

Lambeth. J. H. R.

On seeing a most melancholy Object in a state apparently of helpless Idiotcy in a Country Workhouse. Addressed to a Friend of some sarcastic Reviewers.

OH dreadful state of frail mortality,
Approach, ye proud, ye vicious, and ye vain,
Degraded, sunk, lost ev'n to misery,
And dead alike to pleasure, as to pain.
Can this poor object, whose corporeal frame,
And mental powers, an equal ruin share;
Can she claim kindred with those souls of flame,
The sons of Genius, Heaven's peculiar care?
That form inanimate, those heavy eyes
Depriv'd of ev'ry trace of sense or joy,
Crown'd with immortal beauties soon may rise,
And taste of bliss unmingled with alloy.
Th' Almighty's will, that sunk so low, may raise
This feeble worm to Heaven's angelic quire;
The tongue, now mute, then sing Jehovah's praise;
This listless hand, then strike a Seraph's lyre.
Subdued each vainer thought, all selfish pride,
O'er talents misapplied, our tears should stream;
They soon may envy what they now deride,
And find too late their lives an empty dream.

A. H.

TO ELIZA.

TIRED of the town, its toil, and care,
I sought, unseen, the lonely glen,
In solitude and silence there
To wake the sleeping string again.

Erewhile, some simple, rural theme,
In happier days, my Muse had given,
The daisied mead, the murmuring stream,
The dawning of the Star of Heaven.

Pleas'd with the memory of days,
Fleeting indeed, but, ah, how sweet!
Methought I would recall some lays,
The solace of my lone retreat.

I mark'd the torrent's dash below,
And deem'd it worthy of my strain,
A moment listed to its flow, [vain.
Then struck my lyre—and sigh'd—in

And, ah! I cried, the calm is broke,
The tranquil heart no more is mine;
What storm is this, and whence the stroke?
Ah, cruel Love! the storm is thine.

Farewell, ye sylvan scenes! awhile:
A magic, dearer than your own,
The magic of Eliza's smile,
Recalls her wanderer to the town.

Farewell, awhile! perhaps his pain
Eliza! may thy bosom move;
Then will his lyre awake again,
And Peace return to dwell with Love!

Liverpool. S. C.

SONG.

AS in those nations, where they yet adore
Marble and cedar, and their aid implore,
'Tis not the workmen, nor the precious wood, [God;
But 'tis the worshiper that makes the
So, cruel Fair, tho' Heaven has giv'n thee all,
We mortals Virtue, or (can) Beauty call,
'Tis we that give the thunder to your frowns, [wounds:
Darts to your eyes, and to ourselves the
Without our Love, which proudly you deride, [your Pride.
Vain were your Beauty, and more vain
All envy'd beings that the world can show,
Still to some meaner thing their greatness owe.
Subjects make Kings, and we the numerous train
Of humble Lovers, constitute thy reign:
Only this difference Beauty's realm can boast,
Where most it favours, it enslaves the most;
And those to whom 'tis most indulgent found
Are ever in the surest fetters bound.
No tyrant yet but thee was ever known,
Cruel to them that serv'd to make him one:
Valour's a vice, if not with Honour join'd;
Then Beauty a disease, when 'tis not kind.

EPITAPH ON A DYER.

HERE lies a man who *dyed* of wool great store,
One day he *died* himself, and *dyed* no more.

HISTORICAL.

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* "There's rue for you;—that's for remembrance." HAMLET.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE *of Tuesday, Jan. 3.*

Whitehall, Jan. 2. Whereas his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, Sovereign of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, is desirous of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contests in which this Empire has been engaged, and of marking in an especial manner his gracious sense of the valour, perseverance, and devotion manifested by the Officers of his Majesty's forces by sea and land:—And whereas his Royal Highness has thought it fit, by virtue of the Royal Prerogative, and of the powers reserved to the Sovereign in the statutes of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to advance the splendour and extend the limits of the said Order, to the end that those Officers who have had the opportunities of signalising themselves by eminent services during the late war, may share in the honours of the said Order, and that their names may be delivered down to remote posterity, accompanied by the marks of distinction which they have so nobly earned:

The Prince Regent, therefore, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to ordain as follows:

1st. The Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall from this time forward be composed of Three Classes, differing in their ranks and degrees of dignity.

2d. The First Class of the said Order shall consist of Knights Grand Crosses; which designation shall be substituted henceforward for that of Knights Companions; and from the date hereof the present Knights Companions and Extra Knights of the said Order shall, in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings, be styled Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

3d. The number of the Knights Grand Crosses shall not, at any time, or upon any account whatever, exceed seventy-two, exclusive of the Sovereign; whereof there may be a number not exceeding twelve so nominated and appointed, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the State by British subjects in civil and diplomatic employments.

4th. The said Knights Grand Crosses shall be subject to the same rules and ordinances, and have, hold, and enjoy, all and singular the rights, privileges, immunities, and advantages, which the Knights Companions of the said Order have hitherto held and enjoyed, by virtue of the statutes, excepting as far as may be altered or affected by the present decree.

5th. It shall be lawful for all the present Knights Grand Crosses, from and after the date hereof, to wear, upon the left side of their upper vestment, the Star or Ensign of the said Order, although such Knight Grand Cross may not have been installed; and henceforward the said Star or Ensign shall be worn by each and every Knight Grand Cross, immediately after his being so nominated and appointed, provided that it shall not be lawful for any Knight Grand Cross to wear the collar of the said Order, until he shall have been formally installed, according to the statutes, or unless a dispensation has been granted for the non-observance of the ceremonial of installation.

6th. In order to distinguish more particularly those officers of his Majesty's forces, by sea and land, upon whom the First Class of the said Order hath already been, or may hereafter be, conferred in consideration of especial military service, such Officers shall henceforth bear upon the Ensign and Star, and likewise upon the Badge of the Order, the addition of a wreath of laurel encircling the motto, and issuing from an escrol inscribed "*Ich Dien.*"

This distinction being of a military nature, it is not to be borne by the Knights of the First Class, upon whom the Order shall have been, or may hereafter be, conferred for civil services.

7th. The Dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall henceforth upon no account be conferred upon any Officer in his Majesty's service, who shall not have attained the rank of Major-general in the army, or Rear-admiral in the navy, except as to the Twelve Knights Grand Crosses who may be nominated and appointed for civil services.

8th. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, is pleased to declare and constitute those whose names are undermentioned, to be the Knights Grand Crosses, composing the First Class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Military

Military Knights Grand Crosses.

1. The Sovereign.
2. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, acting as Grand Master.
3. Admiral Earl of St. Vincent.
4. Gen. Sir Robert Abercromby.
5. Admiral Viscount Keith.
6. Admiral Sir John B. Warren, bart.
7. General Sir Allured Clarke.
8. Admiral Sir John Colpoys.
9. General Lord Hutchinson.
10. Adm. Sir John Thomas Duckworth.
11. Adm. Sir James Saumarez.
12. General Sir Eyre Coote.
13. Gen. Sir John Francis Cradock.
14. Gen. Sir David Dundas.

15. Field Marshal D. of Wellington, K.G.
16. Gen. Earl of Ludlow.
17. Vice-adm. Sir Samuel Hood.
18. Adm. Earl of Northesk.
19. Vice-adm. Sir Richard J. Strachan.
20. Vice-adm. Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane.
21. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Stuart.
22. Vice-adm. Sir Richard G. Keats.
23. Gen. Sir David Baird.
24. Gen. Sir George Beckwith.
25. Lieut.-gen. Lord Niddry.
26. Lieut.-gen. Sir Brent Spencer.
27. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.
28. Lieut.-gen. Lord Beresford.
29. Lieut.-gen. Lord Lynedock.
30. Lieut.-gen. Lord Hill.
31. Lieut.-gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty.
32. Lieut.-gen. Sir Edward Paget.
33. Lieut.-gen. Lord Combermere.
34. Adm. Hon. Sir George C. Berkeley.
35. Gen. Sir George Nugent.
36. Gen. Sir William Keppel.
37. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Doyle, bart.
38. Lieut.-gen. Lord Wm. Cav. Bentinck.
39. Lieut.-gen. Sir James Leith.
40. Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton.
41. Lt.-gen. Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole.
42. Lieut.-gen. Lord Stewart.
43. Lieut.-gen. Hon. Sir Alex. Hope.
44. Lieut.-gen. Sir Henry Clinton.
45. Lieut.-gen. Earl of Dalhousie.
46. Lieut.-gen. Hon. William Stewart.
47. Major-gen. Sir George Murray.
48. Major-gen Hon. Sir Edw. Pakenham.
49 Adm. Sir William Young.
50. Gen. Hereditary Prince of Orange.
51. Adm. Lord Viscount Hood.
52. Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, bart.
53. Adm. Hon. William Cornwallis.
54. Adm. Lord Radstock.
55. Adm. Sir Roger Curtis, bart.
56. Adm. George Montagu.
57. Lieut.-gen. Earl of Uxbridge.
58. Lieut.-gen. Robert Brownrigg.
59. Lieut.-gen. Harry Calvert.
60. Lieut.-gen. Rt. Hon. Thomas Maitland.
61. Lieut.-gen. William Henry Clinton.

9th. And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is further pleased to ordain and declare, that the Princes of the Blood Royal

Civil D[illegible] Hon.

[illegible]

14th. The Knights Commanders shall, from the publication of the present instrument, be entitled severally to assume the distinctive appellation of Knighthood, and shall bear the Badge and Ensign assigned as the distinctions of the Second Class of the Order, on their being duly invested with the same; that is to say, each Knight Commander shall wear the appropriate Badge or Cognizance pendant by a red ribband round the neck, and for further honour and distinction he shall wear the appropriate Star, embroidered on the left side of his upper vestment. There shall also be affixed in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Westminster, Escutcheons and Banners of the Arms of each Knight Commander, under which the Name and Title of such Knight Commander, with the date of his nomination, shall be inscribed. The Knights Commanders shall not be entitled to bear Supporters, but they shall be permitted to encircle their Arms with the Red Ribband and Badge, appropriate to the second class of the Order of the Bath. And for the greater honour of this class, no Officer of his Majesty's army or navy shall be nominated hereafter to the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross, who shall not have been appointed previously a Knight Commander of the said most honourable Order.

15th. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been graciously pleased to appoint and nominate the under-mentioned Officers of his Majesty's naval and military forces, to be Knights Commanders of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz.

1. Adm. George Montague.
2. Adm. Lord Gambier.
3. Adm. Sir Charles Maurice Pole, bart.
4. Adm. James Hawkins Whitshed.
5. Adm. Sir Robert Calder, bart.
6. Adm. Sir Richard Bickerton, bart.
7. Adm. John Knight.
8. Adm. Edward Thornbrough.
9. Adm. George Campbell.
10. Adm. Sir Albemarle Bertie, bart.
11. Adm. Lord Exmouth.
12. Vice-adm. William Domett.
13. Vice-adm. George Murray.
14. Vice-adm. John Sutton.
15. Vice-adm. William Essington.
16. Vice-adm. Eliab Hervey.
17. Vice-adm. Sir Edmund Nagle.
18. Vice-adm. Richard Grindall.
19. Vice-adm. Sir George Martin.
20. Vice-adm. Sir William Sidney Smith.
21. Lieut.-gen. Gordon Drummond.
22. Vice-adm. Herbert Sawyer.
23. Lieut.-gen. Hon. John Abercromby.
24. Vice-adm. Hon. Robert Stopford.
25. Vice-adm. Thomas Foley.
26. Lieut.-gen. Ronald Craufurd Ferguson.
27. Lieut.-gen. Henry Ward.
28. Vice-adm. Charles Tyler.
29. Vice-adm. Lord Gardner.
30. Vice-adm. William Mitchell.
31. Vice-adm. Sir Thomas Williams.
32. Vice-ad. Sir T. Boulden Thompson, bart.
33. Lieut.-gen. William Houstoun.
34. Lieut.-gen. Hon. William Lumley.
35. Lieut.-gen. Wroth Palmer Acland.
36. Lieut.-gen. Miles Nightingall.
37. Lieut.-gen. Henry Frederick Campbell.
38. Vice-adm. William Hargood.
39. Vice-adm. Robert Moorsom.
40. Vice-adm. Lawrence William Halsted.
41. Vice-adm. Sir Harry Neale, bart.
42. Vice-adm. Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke.
43. Vice-adm. Hon. Arthur Kaye Legge.
44. Major-gen. Alan Cameron.
45. Major-gen. Hon. Charles Colville.
46. Major-gen. Henry Fane.
47. Major-gen. George Anson.
48. Major-gen. Kenneth Alexander Howard.
49. Rear-adm. Thomas Francis Freemantle.
50. Rear-adm. Sir Francis Laforey, bart.
51. Rear-adm. Philip Charles Durham.
52. Rear-adm. Israel Pellew.
53. Major-gen. Hen. Bell, Royal Marines.
54. Major-gen. John Oswald.
55. Major-gen. William Anson.
56. Major-gen. Edward Howorth.
57. Major-gen. Charles Wale.
58. Major-gen. John Ormsby Vandeleur.
59. Major-gen. Hon. Edward Stopford.
60. Major-gen. George Townshend Walker.
61. Rear-adm. Benjamin Hallowell.
62. Rear-adm. George Hope.
63. Rear-adm. Lord Amelius Beauclerck.
64. Rear-adm. James Nicoll Morris.
65. Rear-adm. Thomas Byam Martin.
66. Major-gen. James Kempt.
67. Major-gen. Robert Rollo Gillespie.
68. Major-gen. William H. Pringle.
69. Rear-adm. William Johnstone Hope.
70. Rear-adm. Lord Henry Paulett.
71. Rear-adm. George Cockburn.
72. Rear-adm. Graham Moore.
73. Rear-adm. Henry William Bayntun.
74. Rear-adm. Sir Richard King, bart.
75. Rear-adm. Richard Lee.
76. Major-gen. Fred. Phillips Robinson.
77. Major-gen. Edward Barnes.
78. Major-gen. Hon. William Ponsonby.
79. Major-gen. John Byng.
80. Major-gen. Thomas Brisbane.
81. Major-gen. Denis Pack.
82. Major-gen. Lord Rob. Edw. Somerset.
83. Major-gen. Thomas Bradford.
84. Major-gen. John Lambert.
85. Major-gen. James Willoughby Gordon.
86. Major-gen. Manley Power.
87. Major-gen. Samuel Gibbs.
88. Major-gen. Lord Aylmer.
89. Rear-adm. William Hotham.
90. Rear-adm. Pulteney Malcolm.
91. Rear-adm. Sir John Gore.
92. Rear-adm. Hon. Henry Hotham.
93. Rear-adm. Sir Home Popham.
94. Rear-adm. Sir Josias Rowley, bart.

95. Rear-adm. Edward Codrington.
96. Rear-adm. Charles Rowley.
97. Rear-adm. George Burlton.
98. Major-gen. Colquhoun Grant.
99. Major-gen. Sir T. Sidney Beckwith.
100. Major-gen. Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan.
101. Major-gen. John Keane.
102. Major-gen. Colin Halkett.
103. Major-gen. Henry Edward Bunbury.
104. Major-gen. Richard Hussey Vivian.
105. Major-gen. Henry Torrens.
106. Capt. Sir George Eyre, R. N.
107. Capt. Sir Charles Brisbane, R. N.
108. Capt. John Talbot, R. N.
109. Capt. Sir Edward Berry, bart. R. N.
110. Capt. Sir Edward Hamilton, R. N.
111. Capt. Edward W. C. R. Owen, R. N.
112. Capt. Sir T. M. Hardy, bart. R. N.
113. Capt. Sir Jahleel Brenton, bart. R. N.
114. Capt. Sir M. Seymour, bart. R. N.
115. Capt. Sir Thomas Lavie, R. N.
116. Capt. Sir P. B. V. Broke, bart. R. N.
117. Capt. Sir William Hoste, bart, R. N.
118. Capt. Sir Christopher Cole, R. N.
119. Capt. Sir G. R. Collier, bart. R. N.
120. Capt. Sir James Lind, R. N.
121. Capt. James Alexander Gordon, R. N.
122. Capt. Sir Thomas Staines, R. N.
123. Capt. Sir Edward Tucker, R. N.
124. Capt. Sir James Lucas Yeo, R. N.
125. Col. J. Elley, royal regt. horse-gds.
126. Col. Charles P. Belson, 28th regt.
127. Col. W. H. Delancey, Dep. Q.-M.-gen.
128. Col. Benj. Durban, 2d West India reg.
129. Col. G. Rideout Bingham, 53d ft.
130. Col. Hon. Ch. J. Greville, 38th ft.
131. Col. Hoylet Framingham, royal art.
132. Col. Andrew F. Barnard, 95th ft.
133. Col. William Robe, royal art.
134. Col. Henry Watson Ellis, 23d ft.
135. Col. John Cameron, 9th ft.
136. Col. Hon. R. Le Poer Trench, 74th ft.
137. Col. Charles Pratt, 5th ft.
138. Col. Edward Blakeney, 7th ft.
139. Col. John M'Clean, 27th ft.
140. Col. R. D. Jackson, Coldstr.-gds.
141. Col. William Douglas, 91st ft.
142. Col. Colin Campbell, Coldstr.-gds.
143. Col. John Colborne, 52d ft.
144. Col. Sir A. Campbell, Portug. service.
145. Col. Thomas Arbuthnot, 57th ft.
146. Col. Hen. F. Bouverie, Coldstr.-gds.
147. Lieut.-col. Wm. Williams, 13th ft.
148. Lieut.-col. H. H. Bradford, 1st gds.
149. Lieut.-col. Alex. Leith, 31st ft.
150. Lieut.-col. Hon. R. L. Dundas, rl. staff.
151. Lieut.-col. R. Arbuthnot, Coldstr.-gds.
152. Lieut.-col. Sir Charles Sutton, 23d ft.
153. Lieut.-col. J. Douglas, Portug. serv.
154. Lieut.-col. Hen. Hardinge, 1st gds.
155. Lieut.-col. G. H. F. Berkeley, 35th ft.
156. Lieut.-col. J. Dickson, assist. q. m. g.
157. Lieut.-col. Sir John M. Doyle.
158. Lieut.-col. Sir T. Noel Hill, 1st gds.
159. Lieut.-col. Robert Macara, 42d ft.
160. Lieut.-col. Hon. A. Gordon, 3d ft. gds.
161. Lieut.-col. Henry Wm. Carr, 83d ft.
162. Lieut.-col. Ch. Broke, assist. q. m. g.
163. Lieut.-col. Lord F. Somerset, 1st gds.
164. Lieut.-col. James Wilson, 48th ft.
165. Lieut.-col. Alex. Dickson, royal art.
166. Lieut.-col. John May, royal art.
167. Lieut.-col. G. Scovell, late staff cav.
168. Lieut.-col. Wm. Gomm, Coldstr.-gds.
169. Lieut.-col. Ulysses Burgh, 1st gds.
170. Lieut.-col. Francis D'Oyley, 1st gds.
171. Lieut.-col. R. Williams, rl. marines.
172. Lieut.-col. J. Malcolm, rl. marines.
173. Lieut.-col. James A. Hope, 3d gds.
174. Lieut.-col. Augustus Frazer, roy. art.
175. Lieut.-col. Hew D. Ross, royal art.
176. Lieut.-col. Edm. K. Williams, 81st ft.
177. Lieut.-col. Maxwell Grant, 42d ft.
178. Lieut.-col. Fred. Stovin, 28th ft.
179. Lieut.-col. Jos. Carncross, royal art.
180. Lieut.-col. Rob. Gardiner, royal art.
181. Lieut.-col. John Dyer, royal art.

List of Honorary Knights Commmanders of the Most Honourable Military Order.

1. Lieut.-gen. Charles Baron Linsingen.
2. Lieut.-gen. Count Walmoden.
3. Lieut.-gen. Count Nugent.
4. Major-gen. Sigismund Baron Low.
5. Major-gen. Charles Baron Alten.
6. Major-gen. Henry de Hinuber.
7. Major-gen. Wilhelm de Dornberg.
8. Col. Frederick Baron de Arentschildt.
9. Lieut.-col. F. A. de Hertzberg.
10. Lieut.-col. Julius Hartmann.

16th. The third class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall be composed of Officers holding Commissions in his Majesty's service by Sea or Land, who shall be styled Companions of the said Order. They shall not be entitled to the appellation, style, precedence, or privilege of Knights Bachelors, but they shall take place and precedence of all Esquires of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

17th. No Officer shall be nominated a Companion of the said Most Honourable Order, unless he shall have received, or shall hereafter receive a Medal, or other Badge of Honour, or shall have been especially mentioned by name in dispatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself by his valour and conduct in action against his Majesty's enemies, since the commencement of the war in 1803, or shall hereafter be named in dispatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself.

18th. The Companions of the said Order shall wear the badge assigned to the Third Class, pendant by a narrow red ribband to the button-hole.

19th. And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to ordain and enjoin, that the said Knights-Commanders and the said Companions, shall respectively be governed by the rules and regulations which his Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hath

hath been graciously pleased to make, ordain, and enjoin for them; and by such other rules and ordinances as may be from time to time made and ordained by his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, Kings of this Realm.

And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to appoint, that Sir George Nayler, knt. Genealogist and Blanc Coursier Herald of the Order of the Bath, and York Herald, shall be the Officer of Arms attendant upon the said Knights Commanders and Companions; and also to command, that the Officers hereby appointed Knights Commanders, and those who shall hereafter be respectively nominated and constituted Knights Commanders or Companions, shall immediately after such nomination transmit to the said Sir George Nayler, a statement of their respective military services, verified by their signatures, in order that the same may be by him recorded in books appropriated to the said Knights Commanders and Companions.

And his Royal Highness has also been pleased to approve that Mr. William Woods be the Secretary appertaining to the said Knights Commanders and Companions.

Memorandum.—The names of the Companions of the said Most Honourable Order will be published in future Gazettes.

Whitehall, Jan. 6.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, having taken into consideration the eminent services which have been rendered to the Empire by the Officers in the service of the Honourable East India Company, has been pleased to ordain, that fifteen of the most distinguished Officers of the said service, holding commissions from his Majesty not below the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, may be raised to the dignity of Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, exclusive of the number of Knights Commanders belonging to his Majesty's forces by sea and land, who have been nominated by the Ordinance bearing date the 2d instant: and his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to ordain, that the said Officers of the East India Company's service shall enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the second class of the said Most Honourable Order; and that they shall be governed by the rules and ordinances now established, or hereafter to be established by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the government of the Knights Commanders of the Bath.

But in the event of future wars, and of actions of signal distinction, the said number of fifteen may be increased by the appointment of Officers who shall be eligible according to the established regulations and restrictions.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been further pleased to ordain, that certain Officers of the East India Company's service, holding his Majesty's commission, may be appointed Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in consideration of eminent services rendered in action with the enemy; and the said Officers shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities, secured to the Third Class of the said Order; and shall be governed by the regulations and restrictions established with regard to the nomination and government of the Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The King of France has, with the consent of his Ministers, ordered the property of the Buonapartes to be sequestered: the ostensible pretence is, that they have been discovered intriguing against the Government.

The enslaved state of the public press in France under Buonaparte, appears to have been perfect freedom compared with its present situation.—It is scarcely credible, that for the last nine months the interior of France should have been a scene of discontent and disorder, and that until now not a particle should have transpired upon the subject. Such, however, is the fact. The collection of the *droits reunis*, or indirect taxes, particularly upon liquors, salt, and tobacco, has been the cause of these discontents and disturbances: of this we have official confirmation in an Ordinance just issued by his Majesty, the preamble of which recites to this effect, and offers an amnesty and release to persons of certain descriptions implicated in these unlawful proceedings.

We are glad to see that the infamous falsehoods of M. Auxion Lavaysse are disclaimed by the French Government. The new Minister of the Marine and Colonies, Count Beugnot, has by the express command of his Most Christian Majesty, publicly notified that the object of Lavaysse's mission to St. Domingo was entirely pacific; that its only purpose was, to collect and to transmit to the Government information on the state of the colony; and, consequently, that M. Lavaysse had no authority whatever to make declarations so highly compromising the honour of his Sovereign.

The *Journal de Paris* represents the French

French Finances as in a very flourishing state: they have been greatly improved by the voluntary renunciation of the claims of the inhabitants of France for indemnification in consequence of the ravages of the late war. The *Gazette de France* says, that in all quarters the people have made the most generous efforts to pay the contribution; that in the month of November last the receipts in the Royal Exchequer amounted to 73 millions, a sum far surpassing the hopes of the Minister; and that the Treasury Bonds, which, on the 7th of December last were at a discount of 6 2-3ds. per cent. are now only at 1.

From Havre it is stated, that a number of vessels have sailed from that port for Guadaloupe and Martinique, in consequence of those islands having been formally restored to France. Ships are also preparing for the Isle of Bourbon and India; and, shocking to relate, it is unblushingly avowed, that some vessels have sailed to procure slaves for the French colonies.

RE-INTERMENT OF THEIR LATE MAJESTIES OF FRANCE.

The Paris papers of the 22d inst. were chiefly occupied with the solemn proceedings that took place on the removal of the remains of Louis XVI. and Marie-Antoinette, from La Magdalene to the Royal Sepulchre of St. Denis, on the 21st,—the anniversary of that fatal day, when the most humane and gentle-hearted Monarch that ever sat on the throne of France was ostentatiously murdered in the heart of his capital, in sight of the palace of his renowned ancestors, and in the midst of scenes so often animated by the cheerful loyalty of his subjects. Two-and-twenty years have elapsed since that "deed without a name" was perpetrated: the chief assassins have long since perished miserably; their bodies are lost in the mass of undistinguished earth; and their names exist only in the universal execration and horror of mankind;—while that justice which was refused to Louis XVI., when living, is paid with warmth, and affection, and earnestness, to his memory; and his mortal remains, which it was so carefully sought to annihilate, have been singularly preserved, accurately recognised, and transported in the utmost pomp, together with those of his Queen, to the ancient receptacle of the deceased Sovereigns of France, followed by the relatives that were nearest and dearest to him when living, and by those faithful and honourable subjects who were the objects of his choicest regard.

On the morning of the 21st, all the regiments of the garrison of Paris were under arms, and the way from the Rue d'Anjou to the barrier of St. Denis was lined by detachments.

Monsieur, with the Dukes D'Angouleme and Berri, proceeded, at eight o'clock, from the Thuilleries to the residence of M. Descloseaux, and laid the first stone of a monument to be erected on the spot where the bodies of Louis the Martyr and his Queen were deposited, in the adjoining cemetery.

The precious remains of their late Majesties, in superb coffins, were placed on a funeral car, and attended more immediately by the company of the Scots Guards of the King. The procession then set out for the Abbey of St. Denis in the following order:—

Detachments from various military corps, both cavalry and infantry.
The Governor of the First Military Division, with his Staff.
Detachments of National Guards, horse and foot.
Lieut.-general Count Dessolle, with the Staff of the National Guard.
Detachment of Horse Grenadiers.
Three of the Royal Carriages, with eight horses to each, containing Officers of the Princes.
Detachments from the Musketeers and Light Cavalry.
Eight Royal Carriages, with eight horses to each.
A Carriage, in which were Monsieur, and the Dukes D'Angouleme and Berri.
Heralds on Horseback.
The Grand Master of the Ceremonies, and his Assistants, mounted.
Detachments of Cavalry.
THE FUNERAL CAR,
Attended by Parties of the Scots and Swiss Guards.
The principal Esquire to his Majesty, mounted.
Officers of the Guards-du-Corps.
Detachments from various Corps.
State Coach of Monsieur.
Ditto of the Dukes D'Angouleme and Berri.
Squadrons of the Royal Dragoons.
A train of Field Artillery firing minute guns on the march.
Detachments of Military Horse and Foot.

The National Guard of St. Denis were under arms in the space fronting the Abbey. All the Troops wore crapes on their arms. The Drums and Musical Instruments were decorated with black serge, as were the different Colours and Standards.

The procession was received at the gates of the Church by all the attendant Clergy.

Monsieur was followed by all the Princes and Princesses of the Blood (who were attended by the Counts Laine and Barthelemy, and the Dukes of Dalmatia and Reggio) into the body of the Church. They took their places in the stalls erected

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ed on each side of the temporary monument in the centre.

The choir was occupied by the Principal Officers of the Household, of the Princes, and of the Army. The body of the church was crowded by the most illustrious personages of the State and of the Army, as well as principal Members of the Legislative bodies; all desirous of paying the last sad duties of external respect to the memory of their martyred Sovereigns. Nearly 500 ladies of the first rank and consequence attended, and were accommodated with benches. The whole assemblage were in deep mourning.

The funeral service was then performed; the laudatory oration was pronounced by the bishop of Troyes*, after which the coffins of the illustrious pair were deposited in the royal vault. Monsieur and the Princely Dukes descended into this mansion of the illustrious dead, and remained therein a few moments.

Salvoes of artillery announced the moving of the procession from the capital, the commencement of the funeral service, and the moment of the interment. The whole ceremony was conducted with the greatest order, and every description of the innumerable spectators were deeply affected.

On the next morning, the 23d, a Military Order of the Day was published, expressive of the particular thanks of his Majesty for the excellent conduct, the zeal, and devotion manifested by the Parisian National Guards on the occasion of the removal of the Remains of their late Majesties of France from Paris to the Abbey of St. Denis. (Signed) DESSOLLE, Gen. en Chef.

It must have been a satisfactory consideration to those who were attending the melancholy ceremony of Saint Denis, to know (for information had been received of such an intention) that at the same moment a similar solemnity was performing at Vienna, in the metropolitan church of St. Stephen, attended by the Emperor of Austria, and probably by the other crowned heads present in that capital.

His Most Christian Majesty has ordained an annual service to be established in memory of his justly-beloved Brother, throughout France.

HOLLAND.

Private letters from Belgium agree in stating, that fifty millions is the sum which the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands pays to Austria for the cession of Belgium to Holland.

We learn from Ghent, that a great reformation has taken place in the Belgian regiment quartered in that place; and we have reason to believe that the same system has been acted upon throughout the whole military force of the country. All the Officers who served under the late French Government have been dismissed the service. This is not confined to Frenchmen only, but extends to all foreigners, and it is expected will produce a very beneficial effect. All persons holding official situations, Employés in the Prefectures, Collectors and Receivers of Contributions, &c. have also been removed, to make room for native occupants.

SPAIN.

An article from Yrun states, as news from Madrid of the 9th inst. that the Spanish Government has suspended all prosecutions against the enlightened Patriots whom it has so long persecuted, and that a general amnesty was soon expected. The Madrid news, however, we regret, is like that from Vienna, vague and contradictory; for we find it stated in a Madrid article of the 10th, which is a later date, that the arrests continue. It would

* The same who thirty years ago began his career of eloquence, by the funeral eulogy of that amiable and excellent Prince the Dauphin, father to Louis XVI. To the few who remembered that first specimen of the preacher's oratory, and still more to the venerable orator himself, the contrast must have presented matter for the most painful reflections. One almost feels that it would be likely to overpower a mind even of common sensibility, much more of a person endued with that sensibility which is absolutely essential to true eloquence. Louis XVIII. judged well, in announcing his choice only ten days before the solemnity. The strong sense of duty, together with the knowledge that a short period only was left for composing and polishing the discourse, would necessarily compel the preacher to avoid every thing that was artificial, and to deliver himself in the natural and powerful language of high and dignified sentiment. In fact, and it is a circumstance that marks the honest sincerity of the good Bishop, his address was strongly directed to the conscience, to the religious feelings, to the sense of remorse and abasement, with which the murder of his Royal Master had evidently filled his own heart. He throws aside all vain pretences—pretences at such a moment as unnatural as vain—of a moderation in regard to the crime he was deploring. He paints it, as he sees it, in colours black, horrible, and alarming. He describes the reign of terror, which followed so close on the King's murder, as a judgment on its atrocity; and when speaking of the happier prospect which now opens on France, he thus expresses himself: "The God of Vengeance, at length appeased, seems willing to pardon our sin—Yes, Christians, our sin! for if we have not all joined in committing this great crime, we are all guilty of having suffered it to be committed."

seem

seem from the same article, that the departure of the English Ambassador, Sir H. Wellesley, now in France, was attributed at Madrid to pique or misunderstanding. In noticing the circumstance, it says, "the English are hurt that we attribute the deliverance of Spain entirely to our own efforts." But it is not towards England alone that this selfish unkind spirit betrays itself in Spain: it is confessed that it operates generally against all nations.

From Bayonne they report, that the King of Spain has confiscated the property of all Spanish refugees in France.

The merchants of Cadiz complain heavily of the misapplication to Court purposes of the funds which they had contributed to accelerate the departure of the armament for South America.

ITALY.

Brussels Papers to the 15th inst. state, on the authority of private accounts, that "the plans and connections of the malcontents at Milan, which have been discovered by the arrest of Gen. Lecchi, and two other Generals who had conspired, were very dangerous, not only for Italy, but for all Europe, by the extent of their ramifications; and that eight persons, chiefs of the conspiracy, are condemned to death." The arrest of couriers for the purpose of obtaining their dispatches, and many other recent occurrences, may be adduced as evidence of this spirit of insurrection in the North of Italy; a spirit that will not be a little extended and inflamed by the discontents in Genoa, in consequence of the annihilation of that ancient Republic.

An article from Rome furnishes an abstract of a Papal Bull; the object of which is, to preserve the respectabilty of the Clergy, who are prohibited from appearing at Theatres in the habit of their order, from exercising mechanical professions, and from being heads or masters of establishments.

From Naples it is stated, that King Joachim becomes daily more insecure on his throne; but this statement in the French Journals is completely at variance with the accounts received through other channels.

GERMANY.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 30th of December, contains a paragraph which countenances a report of Sir Sidney Smith being endeavouring to induce the Powers composing the Congress, to take measures for putting an end to the depredations of the piratical States of Barbary; it is as follows: "Yesterday, in the Au-garten, there was a great *Pic-nic*, under the direction of the celebrated Sir Sidney Smith. None but Members of Orders of Knighthood were invited; and the benevolent object of this Chivalric Meeting was to make a very considerable collection for the Christian slaves in Algiers and Tunis, as well as to communicate several ideas respecting the plan for henceforth securing the nations of Christendom against the enterprises and oppressions of the Infidels."

Accounts from Vienna to the 7th inst. mention rather a remarkable change of Negociators as having taken place. Prince Metternich, it seems, opposed the views of Russia in regard to Poland; though it is acknowledged, that the people of that country, as they cannot have a King of their own, are anxious to have it created a kingdom under the powerful and magnanimous auspices of the Emperor Alexander. This reported obstacle to the general happy arrangement of Continental affairs, is now however stated to have been removed by the Emperor of Austria, who at the request of Alexander, has appointed Count Stadion successor to Prince Metternich; similar changes being at the same time consented to both by Russia and Prussia—the former appointing Count Capo d'Istria successor to Count Nesselrode; the latter naming Count Jordan, instead of Baron Humboldt. The new Ministers are stated to be all unequivocally friendly to the proposed new order of things.

Our accounts from Vienna are to the 12th inst. but bring nothing but contradiction and uncertainty. A grand conference is said to have taken place on the 9th, but of its result nothing was known. To make up, however, for the want of real information, conjectures and speculations continue to be hazarded, frequently contradicting and opposing each other. Thus we have two articles from Vienna, of the same date, in different papers; the one full of alarm and apprehension; and the other, telling us that the negociations had taken a more favourable turn, and that the difficulties relative to Poland and Saxony were either removed or on the point of being so. The actual state of the negociations we have yet to learn.

The strictest secrecy, we understand, has hitherto been enjoined upon all the Ministers at the Congress; and the reports which appear in the Foreign Journals are, of course, destitute of foundation. The secrecy which has thus been observed is highly honourable to all parties concerned. Instead of suffering *ex-parte* statements to appear in the several nations of the Continent, to inflame the minds of the people, in order to make them compliant with the wishes of their rulers at the moment, the most profound silence has been maintained on all hands during the progress of the negociation; and it cannot be doubted that the great work of universal pacification must be much facilitated by

by the precautions taken to guard against any of the proceedings being communicated to the world, while yet in an imperfect state.

NORWAY.

A notification has been given, that the Diet of Norway is to be re-assembled on the 1st July, 1815. On the 30th November the arrangement for the Administration of Norway was announced; the Chief Officers of the Church, the Law, the Police, the Home Department, and of Commerce and Finances, are nominated, and they are without exception natives of Norway.

RUSSIA.

By letters from St. Petersburg to the 25th ult. we learn that the Finance Department of Russia had been actually engaged in collecting, by purchase and otherwise, a great quantity of silver coin; whence it was concluded, that the Government had in contemplation some belligerent proceedings, and it was surmised that Turkey would become the new theatre of war. Specie had risen 10 *per cent.* on account of the purchases so made for the use of the State.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The news of the pacification of Ghent will arrive in the United States at a most critical period. The Democrats themselves began to complain of the war. The universality of the objects of taxation had occasioned great dissatisfaction in a country where they have been so slightly affected by the modern system of revenue adopted in Europe. The bankruptcies were numerous in all the chief commercial establishments, and especially in Baltimore. So late as the 1st of December, Mr. Madison appears to have been altogether hopeless of the extraordinary good fortune which on the 24th of the same month snatched him from political ruin. On the first-mentioned day, he laid before Congress a letter from the American Agents at Ghent, with its enclosures, as explaining the actual state of the negociation; and this letter, which is dated on the 27th of October, expressly says, that "*no hopes* of peace could be entertained." When this intelligence reached the United States, the Government was openly and avowedly Bankrupt! — the Secretary of the Treasury having given public notice, that, "in consequence of the depressed state of public credit, he was *unable to provide for the payment of the interest of the public debt in specie*;" and therefore he very obligingly gave the creditors an option of subscribing their demands towards a new loan, or of taking drafts on certain private banks in the Southern and Western States, many of which, particularly that of Baltimore, were known to be in a state of insolvency. As to the scheme of a National Bank, that had totally failed: Mr. Monroe's grand plan for raising 100,000 men had been diluted down to total inefficiency; and the different Bills for doubling the existing taxes were dragging heavily along, with great opposition in Congress, and an absolute certainty that the people could never be brought to submit to the payment. Such was the state of things in America when the Treaty of Peace was signed at Ghent.

The Vice-president of the United States, Mr. Gery, died in the latter end of November. Mr. Gaillard has been appointed his successor.

A Canada paper says—"Every soldier now serving in this country, who relinquishes the Chelsea pension, is entitled to 200 acres of land, upon application to the Land Board at Quebec: he must, however, settle on the soil. In fact, it is a standing rule with this Government, to grant 200 acres to *any person*, who is a British subject, provided he settle thereon. As to officers, we know of no fixed allowance provided for them. But this much we can say, that any gentleman retiring from the army, by representing past services to his country, may have liberal grants. It was officers and soldiers discharged at the peace of 1783, who settled the now flourishing province of Upper Canada. Officers had from 500 to 12,000 acres, and some by great favour, got much more. No soldiers, to our knowledge, got less than 200. The Government has yet many millions of acres to concede, and when the army shall be reduced, liberal grants will be made to our veterans of all grades."

Letters from Cape Henry, in the island of Hayti, announce the arrest of the Commissioner who had been sent from France to that place, and who was a Spaniard by birth, calling himself Medina. His real name, however, was discovered to be Augustine Franco; and he was recognised as a traitor, who had betrayed his post under Gen. Toussaint to Leclerc. On being closely interrogated by the Governor, he gave up his instructions; in which he is desired to cultivate the acquaintance of the Generals and natives, and, if possible, to occasion a revolt. He has been exhibited in the church, to the whole town, and to the soldiery, as a spy. King Henry Christophe immediately sent information of Franco's arrest to the President Petion, who, in consequence, detained Lavayase, and Draveman, the Commissioners who had reached Port-au-Prince with the same views which Franco had entertained at Cape Henry. This circumstance clearly shews, that whatever hostilities may have formerly fraged between the North and South of Hayti, both parts are united in their determination to repel aggression on the part of the French.

Statement

ASIA.

Statement by the Chinese Emperor Kia King, of the Rebellion in his Provinces, and Attempt to surprise his Family and Palace.

"IMPERIAL NOTICE,

"An attempt at Revolution has been made; for which I blame myself. I, whose virtues are of an inferior class, received with much veneration the Empire from my Imperial father eighteen years ago. I have not dared to indulge myself in sloth. When I ascended the throne, the sect of the Pulien * threw into rebellion four provinces, and the people suffered what I cannot bear to express. I ordered my Generals to go against them, and after eight years' conflict, reduced them to subjection. I hoped that henceforward I should have enjoyed perpetual pleasure and peace, with my children the people. Unexpectedly on the 6th of the 8th Moon †, the sect of Tun-lu [i. e. Celestian reason-illuminate], a banditti of vagabonds, created disturbances, and caused much injury from the district of *Chang-yuen*, in the province of *Pa che lie*, to the district of *Isaw*, in Shang-tung. I hastened to order Wan, the Viceroy of Pekin, to send forth an army to exterminate them. This affair was yet at the distance of 1000 Le' [a Le' is 1-5th of an English mile,] but suddenly on the 5th of the 9th moon [18 years,] rebellion arose under my own arm ‡, the misery had arisen in my own house §, a banditti of 70 persons and more, of the sect of *Teen-le*, violated the prohibited Gate, and entered withinside. They wounded the Guards, and entered the inner palace.

"Four rebels [robbers] were seized and bound; three others ascended the wall with a flag, my Imperial second son seized a musquet and shot two of the rebels, my nephew killed the third. After this they retired, and the palace was restored to tranquillity. For this I am indebted to the energies of my Imperial second son. The Prince and the Chief Officers of the *Lung tzung* Gate led forth the troops, and after two days' and one night's utmost exertion, completely routed the rebels. The family *Ta-tzing* has continued to rule the Empire 170 years. My grandfather and Imperial father in the most affectionate manner loved the people as children; I am unable to express their virtues and benevolence. Though I cannot pretend to have equalled their good government and love of the people, yet I have not oppressed nor ill-used my people; this sudden change I am unable to account for. It must arise from the low state of my virtues, and my accumulated imperfections. I can only reproach myself. Though this rebellion has burst forth in a moment, the seeds have been long collecting. Four words, carelessness, indulgence, sloth, and contempt *, express the source whence this great crime has arisen, Hence withinside and withoutside † are in the same state. Though I have again and a third time given warning, till my tongue is blunted and my lips parched [with frequent repetition], yet none of my Ministers have been able to comprehend it. They have governed carelessly, and caused the present occurrence. Nothing like it occurred during the Dynasty of *Han Tang*, of *Sung*, or *Ming*. The attempt of the assassination in the close of the Dynasty Ming, does not equal the present by more than ten degrees.

"When I think of it I cannot bear to mention it. I would examine myself, restrain and rectify my heart to correspond to the gracious conduct of Heaven above me, to do away with the resentments of my people who are placed below me. All my Ministry ‡ who would be honestly faithful to the Dynasty of *Ta-tzing* must exert themselves for the benefit of the country, and do their utmost to make amends for my defects, so as to reform the manners of the people.

"Those who can be contented to be mean may hang their caps § against the wall, and go home and end their days, and not sit as inactive or dead bodies in their places to secure their incomes, and thereby increase my crimes.—The tears fall as my pencil writes.—I dispatch this to inform the whole Empire.—Received on the 12th of the 10th Moon."

†† Of the conspiracy alluded to, the following account has been received from Canton:—"Whilst the Emperor of China was on a visit to Tartary, he left his nine sons in charge of Pekin. Three cousins, assisted by twelve of the Imperial servants and 70 Ladrones, attempted to force the palace, which they effected. They put thirty soldiers to death; but the second son cut one of the Ladrones down, and shot another, upon which the rest ran away. The outside gates were immediately shut, and those within the palace were made prisoners. The ringleaders, consisting of the three cousins, 10 officers, and 12 Imperial servants, had their bellies opened while alive, and were afterwards cut to pieces. Sixty others of the conspirators had their heads cut off."

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* White water-flower.

† September 28th.

‡ Under my own arm-pit, a strong expression for his own family.

§ Within my own walls.

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* Contempt or neglect of business.

† In my own family, and abroad in the Empire.

‡ Servants in great offices.

§ The Cap with the Button is the Insignia of Office.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Dec. 25. The Roman Catholic Chapel at *Bandon*, near Cork, was unusually crowded with persons at early service, on Christmas Day. On a sudden, one of the forms in the gallery having been thrown down, an alarm was given that the gallery was falling. The greatest consternation and confusion ensued: numbers were seen leaping from the gallery into the aile, and from the windows into the street, in consequence of which many broke their limbs, and were otherwise injured. In the subsequent pressure to get out of the house, six persons were unfortunately killed; others thrown down, trodden on, and severely hurt. The Chapel sustained injury by the breaking of windows, doors, railings, &c.

Jan. 15. In St. Werburgh's church, *Dublin*, the Right Hon. Lord Kingsland renounced the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and embraced the Reformed Christian Religion.

Jan. 17. A Catholic Meeting was held at the house of Lord Fingall, in *Dublin*, to consider whether the Petition should be *qualified* or *unqualified* Emancipation; and on a division, the Petition for unqualified was carried by a majority in the proportion of three to one. Lord Fingall was in the minority: the probable secession of his Lordship is alluded to.

Jan. 22. A fire broke out last week in the mansion of Mr. Ormsby, near *Bird-Hill*, county of Tipperary; which not only destroyed the premises, with the furniture and every valuable article, but his faithful steward, in endeavouring to save some papers of consequence, perished in the flames.

No place in the empire has suffered so much from the late storm as *Adare*, the beautiful seat of the Hon. W. Quin, in the county of Limerick. It has lost about 700 trees, of which above 500 were full-grown timber, of great size, and ornamental to the grounds, torn up by the roots.

At the late *Cork* Assizes, a baker named Donovan, brought an action against the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, vicar-general to Dr. Coppinger, the titular bishop of Cork, and Roman Catholic parish priest of Clonakilty. It appeared on the trial, that a subscription had been set on foot by the priest, for the purpose of building a Roman Catholic chapel. Donovan was ordered to pay, as his affixed quota, 16*s.* 3*d.* and afterwards 9*s.* both of which sums he paid, but observed, that he was very poor, and that he could not afford it. On a third demand being made by the priest, of 15*s.* Donovan refused to comply with it. The priest in consequence formally excommunicated him, and denounced the people as cursed and contaminated who should deal or hold any communication with him. This threat was so effectual, that no one of the country people would sell a soil of turf to Donovan to heat his oven, and he could not even sell in his own name such flour or stock as lay on his hands. Reduced almost to despair, the baker went in a white sheet to the chapel, as a voluntary penance, and asked pardon of God and the priest for his disobedience; and was there by the priest desired to attend him to his house, where he demanded two guineas, which Donovan assured him he could not possibly make up. The excommunication was therefore continued against him, and he was consequently obliged to shut up his house. The above facts were proved by two unwilling witnesses, and the Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff, with 50*l.* damages.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 17. At *Moughtre*, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, by the sudden slipping of a quantity of earth, loosened by heavy rains that had recently fallen, the walls of a poor man's cottage, built under a steep bank, were beaten in, and himself, wife, and five small children, overwhelmed by a torrent of mud: two of the children were suffocated! one of them, an infant at the breast of his mother, who suffered the indescribable agony of feeling its last struggles without the possibility of affording it the least relief; she herself was forced upon the fire, by which her legs were severely burnt, and her husband was driven outside the cottage, and there fixed in the surrounding ruin, a distressed spectator of the sufferings of his family, without being able to stir to their assistance. The neighbours were unable to remove the sufferers from their perilous situation in less than two hours.

Manchester, Dec. 20. The torrents of rain on the 11th and 12th, made the river swell to a great height, and cut off communication, by the common route, from Broughton, Strangeways, &c. The rain was almost incessant the remainder of the week; and on the 16th, the most hurricane-like gale of wind experienced here since the year 1802, made the slates fly from the house-tops, and the pots were hurled from the tops of the chimneys, whilst the beautiful steeple of St. Mary's Church "rocked horribly sublime," bending in obedience to the blast, to the admiration of thousands of gazers, obliged to be reminded every minute that its motion proved the accuracy of its perpendicular. A part of the stone-work over the East gate of Cheetham's College was blown down. Several newly-erected houses were unroofed by the wind, which found a way into them by the unclosed windows. The hot-house of Mr. Bridgeford, nurseryman, at Cheetwood, was destroyed. The priv gar-

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dens in the neighbourhood were made common by the fury of the blast; and several small cottages suffered severely. At *Kersalmoor*, Mrs. Boardman, an elderly person, widow of a landlord of the Hare and Hounds public-house, adjoining the race-course, was killed by the fall of one of them. Many trees were broken or blown down in the neighbourhood.

On the 16th, there was the most tremendous storm of wind and hail in the town of *Derby*, ever witnessed. A stone was blown from one of the Churches, and falling on a poor woman, caused her death a short time after; and a high brick wall, of upwards of 100 feet in length, was levelled with the ground, and another woman, passing at the moment, was knocked down and killed on the spot.

Dec. 30. Three children of a shepherd on a farm near *Henderland*, in the parish of Meggat, in the county of Peebles, going from their father's house to witness a matrimonial ceremony, in crossing an adjoining burn, were all blown in by a violent gust of wind, and carried down the current. The father, who was near the spot at the time, ran to their assistance, and brought out one, and laid it upon the bank, and then another, and followed the third a considerable way, which he also succeeded in bringing out; but on his return back with this last to the place where the others were left, he found them both without appearance of animation, and every attempt to restore them was in vain. The third is still alive, and likely to recover.

Jan. 5. As Robert Newing, one of the company of dredgers of *Whitstable*, on the Kent coast, was out fishing, accompanied by his son, aged 16, he accidentally fell overboard; his son immediately threw a rope out to his assistance, which he fastened to his body, and with which the lad ineffectually attempted to haul him into the boat, but not having strength to accomplish it, the unfortunate man, after being dragged by the boat nearly two miles, was drowned. He has left a wife and nine children.

Jan. 9. One of the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Roberts, Reynolds, and Co. oilmen at *Evesham*, while engaged in oiling the machinery upon their premises, his clothes got entangled round one of the wheels, by which he was drawn in, and shocking to relate, was instantly crushed to death. The unfortunate man has left a widow and three young children.

Jan. 10. Early in the morning, the Margaret of Londonderry, John M'Intyre, master, with three men and twenty passengers, was wrecked off *Cullean Bay*, when all perished except Norman M'Cleod, mate, and Edward Donald, seaman. The latter relates, that they left Derry on the evening of the 7th, and their sails being shivered to pieces in a dreadful storm, the vessel struck about five o'clock, when the master, one of the hands, and some of the passengers, took to the boat, but were drowned; that he and the mate stuck in the rigging, and when day dawned, though a great number of people were collected on the shore, from the violence of the storm no assistance could be given them. There were then on the deck a man holding his wife in his arms, a woman surrounded by five children, on her way to her husband in Glasgow, another woman and child, a genteel looking woman, who told him she was a quarter-master-serjeant's wife, and had lived some time in Hamilton, and a Mrs. Carrick, the only person whose name he knew, with her child. That the tide making about eleven o'clock, they were all swept off the wreck, and though some reached the shore alive, they were all so benumbed with cold that they soon expired. Fifteen of the bodies are already come ashore, but the corpse of the master is still missing.

Jan. 17. The Brothers, Stephen Atkinson master, of South Shields, having struck on the *Harbro' Sand*, near Harwich, in the night, came off the next morning into deep water, and sunk immediately. In getting out the boats for the preservation of the ship's company, the long-boat was stove, and the unfortunate crew having taken to the skiff, all perished; with the exception of one man named Richard Brunswick, who, stopping the leak with his jacket, remained in the long-boat. The survivor was picked up several hours after in the boat, which had floated off the ship's deck, by the brig Gypsey, of Sunderland, nearly exhausted, up to his middle in water.

By the Third Report of the *Hampshire* Society, in co-operation with the National Society for Educating the Infant Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, and on the plan of the Rev. Dr. Bell, it appears that 63 schools have been established in different parts of the county since 1811, and upwards of 4000 children are receiving education in them. From the extensive and rapid progress which this system of education is making throughout the Kingdom, we may confidently anticipate a very gratifying improvement in the religious and moral character of the Country, and hope that, under Divine Providence, these blessings will not be confined to ourselves, but that we shall be the means of conveying the pure doctrines of Christianity, as exemplified in the venerable and beautiful fabrick of our Established Church, to the remotest corners of the Globe.

The *Cornwall* Geological Society are about to erect an elegant museum at Penzance

zance, for depositing their valuable collection of specimens, to which the Prince Regent, who has honoured the Society by becoming their President, has sent a donation of 100 guineas. At the last meeting of the Society, a bar, composed of a metallic alloy, was exhibited, to prevent the fatal effects from the explosion of gunpowder by the use of iron rammers; the new composition being incapable of producing sparks by collision with siliceous fragments.

Deacon's Lodge, near *Pickworth*, Rutland, has been entirely destroyed. Owing to the ruinous state of the oven, it carved in whilst a fire made for heating it was burning furiously, and the flames communicating to some wood-work of the house, the whole was in a short time burnt down, as well as a stack of corn, which stood within reach of the conflagration.

A Welsh Church is intended to be established at *Liverpool*, where it is ascertained that there are at least 20,000 persons of the Principality, most of whom are unable to understand the service in the English tongue.

Mr. B. Hall, M. P. for the County of Glamorgan, has purchased *Hensol-House* and estate, formerly the magnificent seat and favourite residence of the late Wm. Earl of Talbot, who, it is said, expended 60,000*l.* in improving and beautifying this much admired place.

The immense rocking-stone on the hill of *Clindrie*, in Scotland, so justly celebrated for its vibrating when touched, has now become immovable: it is supposed that the craggy base upon which it was so astonishingly balanced has sunk, and thus rendered it firm.

The Archbishop of York is liberally encouraging the erection of Chapels within his diocese. Last week his Lordship consecrated a new one at *Boston*, and towards the expense of the building subscribed 50*l.* and the same sum to the subscription for another at *Halifax*.

The doors of *York* gaol, for three weeks previous to the 26th of Nov. were daily thrown open; there not being a prisoner, either debtor or felon, confined therein.

An elegant silver cup, of the value of 20 guineas, has been presented by the inhabitants of *Whitehaven*, to Andrew Carr, a seaman, who greatly distinguished himself in rescuing a female passenger from a vessel wrecked off that port during the late storm. (See our last vol. p. 671.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor-Castle, Jan.* 7.—The King's disorder continues unabated, but His Majesty has passed the last month in a very tranquil state."

Sunday, Jan. 8.

This morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Kell, tallow-chandler, Charing-cross, adjoining Northumberland-house. In a few minutes the whole premises were in a blaze, which communicated to a tailor's shop, and a tea-warehouse; those three houses were totally destroyed, as also the back premises.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

This day a Chapter of the Order of the Bath was held at the Prince's Chamber, Westminster-hall, at which were present, the Duke of York as Grand Master, the Rev. Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster, Dean of the Order, Sir David Dundas, Sir G. H. Barlow, and Sir R. Strachan. The Genealogist, Sir George Nayler; Deputy Bath King of Arms, F. Townsend, esq.; the Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, &c. &c. The object of the meeting was, a communication to the Chapter of the measures which had been adopted for the degradation of Lord Cochrane, and the expulsion of his banner and achievements from King Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

This morning, about three o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Smith, leather-seller, in the back part of Cock-lane, Smithfield, which burnt in a most furious manner, and soon communicated to the adjoining houses, five of which were entirely destroyed, with nearly the whole of their contents.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

This morning, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of Mrs. Biggs, straw-bonnet warehouse, on the North side of St. Paul's Church-yard. The flames were discovered by some foot-passengers, who attempted to rouse the family by ringing the bells and exclaiming "fire!" This not immediately proving successful, the door was forced open, when the flames burst out with such increased force, that no one could go up stairs to awaken the family. At length Mrs. Biggs was aroused, and with an infant in her arms, and a servant maid, got first out of the house. But so rapid were the flames, that no other person except a servant, with another of Mrs. Biggs's children, succeeded in getting out by the door; the rest took to the roof of the house, and got away unhurt. Mrs. Biggs had six children, the eldest of whom, a son, was only nine years of age. This youth and his sister, between three and four years, slept in a room above their brothers, to which those who first entered the house could not reach, and to which the servants who escaped by the roof durst not venture; so that they fell victims to the flames! The fire was not discovered until a quarter past six, and the

the house was burnt to the ground before seven o'clock. The premises of Mr. Gaimes, pocket-book maker, were also destroyed, with part of the stock. The houses of Mr. Hall and Mr. Case have suffered in the upper stories; and the workshop of Mr. Dollond, mathematical instrument maker, was slightly damaged. Mr. and Mrs. Biggs had recently entered business; their stock was uninsured, and Mr. B. was in the country at the time. A liberal subscription has been entered into by the neighbours and other benevolent persons, to alleviate (as far as possible) the heavy calamity of Mr. Biggs's family.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, have published the scale of rewards designed as a remuneration to Petty Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, for long and faithful services in the Navy. The antient system of smart-money is continued; and the pensions hitherto granted from the Chest of Greenwich are also continued, with some trifling variations beneficial to the general interests of Seamen and Marines. The pensions granted from the same source to worn-out seamen upon uncertain principles, are now reduced to a fixed and more equitable system, in which the nature of the injuries received, and the meritorious services of different classes of men respectively, are carefully considered and adequately recompensed, and a new and most important benefit has been extended to the service, *viz.* that every man who may be discharged after 14 years faithful service, *even though he should not be disabled*, has a right to claim a pension proportioned to the number of years he may have served; and, after 21 years' service, every man, in addition to at least 1*s. per* day, may demand his discharge from the Navy. The following are the principal of the new regulations:—We have already observed, that smart-money will be paid for wounds as before. Every Seaman, Landman, Boy, or Royal Marine, discharged from the service on account of wounds, will be entitled to a pension of not less than 6*d. per* day, and not more than 1*s.* 6*d.* Persons discharged from sickness or debility, contracted in the service, will receive from 5*d.* to 18*d. per* day, regulated by circumstances of ailment and length of service. Privates of Royal Marines are to be reckoned as Landmen; and they will also be entitled to discharge after 21 years services. The services of boys to be accounted as Landmen, and they acquire man's allowance at the age of 18 years. A certain class of Petty and Non-commissioned Officers, in addition to any pension they may be entitled to as Seamen, Marines, &c. are to have one farthing *per* day for each year of their service. Another class of the same Officers will be entitled to double that sum. Pensions and length of service are forfeited by misconduct. All the pensions are to be paid quarterly; and it is not intended to make any alterations in pensions already granted, except that Petty and Non-commissioned Officers, discharged since the 30th of April, 1814, may receive the additional allowance to which they are, under this new regulation, entitled.

As some compensation for the gallant exertions of our Soldiers, Government are proceeding to collect together the spoils of the different campaigns; or, in other words, the plunder taken from the Enemy during the War: 1140 pieces of ordnance are to be melted down, and sold. It is calculated that the whole produce will be about 600,000*l.*

Notice has been issued from the Mint, that old halfpence will be received in bags of half a hundred weight each, which, if found to be free from counterfeits, and that 55 weigh one pound, a bill will be given, shewing the value by tale, and entitling the holder to payment, one month after date; but no fewer than five bags, or 2½ cwt. will at present be taken.

The Corporation of the City of London, it is said, have at length determined to enlarge the water-way, by widening the arches of London Bridge, or entirely to remove that nuisance to the navigation of the river Thames, as soon as the intended Southwark Bridge shall be completed. The latter, according to the terms of the contract, is to be finished in two years, from February next; and, from the extraordinary exertions made since the commencement of the work, it is likely that it will be opened for public use within that time.

Several noblemen and gentlemen have subscribed to present the Duke of Wellington with a grand shield, blazoned with his achievements. It is to be of massy silver, three feet in diameter. The circumference is to be divided into eleven compartments, descriptive of his various battles. In the centre the Duke of Wellington appears on horseback, attended by the Generals Lord Hill, Lord Beresford, and other distinguished officers. The figures are in *basso relievo*, and they leave the Duke prominent. The drawing of this grand design was made by Stothard, Royal Academician, under the direction of a Committee. The model by Tollmack.

The small service of Plate subscribed for by the Officers of the Hospital and Regimental Medical Staff lately serving in the Peninsula, as a mark of respect and esteem for Sir James M'Grigor, M. D. Inspector-General of Hospitals, is completed. The centre

apud Lusitaniam, Hispaniam,
Galliam,
nge latèque fungendis,
solùm publico cum integritate
prope singulari.
iam Sociis suis co-operantibus
quidam, et benignitate precum
quam non consuluerit.
e sacro Hygiæ fontes derive
Artis Medendi divina
tiam ingenuas inter scientias
eminentio
e feliciter omnino
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Rev. H. Salmon, B. A. a Minor Canon of Lichfield Cathedral.

Rev. C. M. Babington, M. A. rector of Peterstow, co. Hereford, Withington Prebend.

Rev. W. Curwen, Harrington R. Cumberland.

Rev. J. Whitelock, Deerham V. Cumberland.

Rev. John Seagram, M. A. Godmanston R. Dorset.

Rev. Charles Champness, a Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Rev. Mr. Doyle, son of Sir John D. bart. Stony Stanton R. co. Leicester.

Rev. John Davis, M. A. vicar of Cerne, Dorset, Horsey Melcombe R. co. Dorset.

BIRTHS.

1814, *Nov.* 12. In Fitzroy-square, the Right-hon. Lady Thurlow, of a son and heir.

1815, *Jan.* 1. Mrs. J. H. Butterworth, Fleet-street, a son and heir.—5. In Upper Harley-street, the wife of G. Smith, esq. M. P. a son.—21. The wife of M. D. Duffield, esq. of Carlton, near Middleham, Yorkshire, a son and heir.

Lately.—The lady of Sir John Owen, bart. a son and heir (since dead.)—At Winchester, the wife of Capt. Moses, 7th fusileers, a dau.—At Linton Spring, near Wetherby, Hon. Mrs. Butler, a dau.—At Kippax Park, Hon. Mrs. Bland, a son.—13. In Berkeley-square, the Dutchess of Newcastle, a son.—16. In Northumberland-street, the wife of Major-gen. John Hope, a dau.—At Pounsford Park, Hon. Mrs. Wellman, a son and heir.—At the Rectory of Haughton-le-Skerne, the wife of Rev. Mr. Le Mesurier, a dau.—In Weymouth-street, Lady Harriet Blaquiere, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 13. Henry Smedley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard French, esq. of Abbotts Hill, Derby.

Robert Lindsay Anstruther, esq. eldest son of Hon. David Anstruther, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Rev. Charles Gardner, of Stoke Hammond, Bucks.

26. At Margate, Mr. R. Brasier, jun. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Z. Cozens, of that place.

27. Hon. Hen. Charles Howard, heir to the Dukedom of Norfolk, to Lady Charlotte Gower, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Stafford.

Jan. 2. By special license, at Seaham Hall, the seat of Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. George Gordon, Lord Byron, to Anne Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph and Hon. Lady Milbanke, and niece to Lord Viscount Wentworth.

3. At Winterbourne, Alfred Hardcastle, esq. second son of Joseph Hardcastle, esq. of Hatcham House, Surrey, to Anne daughter of the late Edmund Cobb E esq. of Holly Hill, Hants.

2. At Liverpool, Col. R. Munro, Company's service) to Miss Jane D of Dublin.

11. Major Gore, of the Dragoon G to Mary Jane, daughter and sole h of Owen Ormsby, esq. of Porki Salop.

12. By special licence, Sir Henry Cary, K. C. B. Lieut.-colonel of th foot, to Hon. Mrs. Perceval.

14. Col. Bathurst, son of the l of Norwich, to Lady Catherine St daughter of the Earl of Londonderry

Richard Pollen, esq. of Lincoln brother of Sir John Pollen, bart. to eldest daughter of Samuel Pepys C rell, esq. of Westbourne.

17. At Greenwich, Major Harri the E. I. Company's service, to M eldest daughter of the late Thomas T esq. of Greenwich.

19. Mr. Hen. Bennett, jun. to second daughter of Samuel Fish, Highbury Terrace.

Lately.—At the Oaks, Surrey, th of the Earl of Derby, Capt. H H. M. S. Spartan, to Miss Bur daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. B.

—— Harrison, eldest son of P. esq. of Kensington, to Sophia, daughter of the late John Latewar of Brook Acre-house, Ealing.

At Kingston, Norfolk, Major-gen. King's German Legion, to Mary eldest daughter of Capt. Woodham.

Rev. Hen. Atlay, rector of Wa co. Northampton, and of St. Ge Stamford, to Elizabeth, second da of the late James Hovell, esq.

Rev. J. K. Randell, of Gussage chael, Dorset, to Emma, third da of J. Devey, esq. of Pennis House,

James Taylor, esq. to Louisa, daughter of the late S. Skey, esq. Grove, near Bewdley.

Joseph Meredith, esq. of Knigh Elizabeth Matilda, niece of James F esq. Pykorner Hall, co. Radnor.

Lieut. Jos. Crouch, H. M. S. Ha to Miss Bowyer, daughter of Capt.

Lieut.-col. Hewitt, 24th Portugu fantry, to Eliza, second daught one of the co-heiresses of the late lam, esq. of Bandon.

—— Beardmore, esq. of Queen May-fair, to Miss Parke, the voc former.

J. R. Reid, esq. to Miss Rashleig sister of Wm. Rashleigh, esq. M.

J. Brown, esq. of Queen's Colleg bridge, to the daughter of Sir W. I ney, of Ireland.

R. Heathcote, esq. eldest son o Heathcote, to Lady Elizabeth I eldest daughter of the Earl of Bal

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SKETCH OF THE CHARACTER OF MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS.

IT is not uncommon to see prefixed to the works both of dead and living authors, an engraving of their face and form; and, as many persons are solicitous to know all that can be known of those whose hours have been devoted to the instruction or amusement of the world, such exhibitions of the external appearance of writers are probably surveyed with interest and attention, however insignificant the sketch, and however imperfect the resemblance. It is this conviction that has led me to undertake the difficult, though soothing task, of endeavouring to delineate the character of the lamented and admirable woman whose manuscript work, "Duty, a Novel, interspersed with Poetry," I am about to give to the world; for, if the person of an author be interesting to the reader, the character and the conduct must be infinitely more so; especially as we gaze on the portrait prefixed to a work, chiefly, perhaps, with a desire of tracing in it some clue to the mind and disposition of the being whom it represents.

MARGARET ROBERTS was the youngest daughter of a respectable clergyman of the name of Wade, who resided at Boxford, in Suffolk; and in the year 1792 she became, after a long and mutual attachment, the wife of the Rev. Richard Roberts, third son of Dr. Roberts, late provost of Eton*. Immediately after their union, she went to reside with her husband at the village of Mitcham, in Surrey. I have passed over the period of my lost friend's residence under the roof of her father, because, though well aware that she must have been all a daughter ought to be, as virtue is commonly consistent with itself, and the duties are usually inseparable companions, I am most anxious to exhibit her as a wife;—that character which is best calculated to call forth the virtues of a woman, and in which the heart and the temper are most tried, and most displayed to view.

Mrs. Roberts had not the happiness of being herself a parent; but the situation which it was her lot to fill, was such as to awaken in her affectionate nature much of the tender anxiety of the maternal character, as Mr. Roberts had under his tuition seventeen or eighteen boys, (chiefly sons of the Nobility,) from the age of seven to fourteen, over whose health and comfort she watched with tenderness the most endearing. This tenderness was repaid by them by feelings of affectionate gratitude, which survived the presence of the object that called them forth, since many a youth and many a man has continued eager to own, and anxious to return, his obligations to that care which constituted so great a part of the comforts of his childhood. On this scrupulous attention to the welfare of the children committed to the care of her husband, I might rest Mrs. Roberts's pretensions to the character of an excellent wife; but her claims to that title did not end there. The *manner* in which she fulfilled her arduous duties as mistress of a family, was equally worthy of imitation. Like one of the heroines of her own Novel, she was never idle, never for a moment unemployed; and to the conscientious employment of her time is to be attributed her power of doing more in a day, with less apparent effort, than any one who had not witnessed it can be easily led to believe. Though she had to conduct a very large and troublesome establishment; though, during the occasional short absences of Mr. Roberts, she had to preside in the school; no one heard her complain of want of time for any useful or pleasant occupation. No one staying at the house ever missed her at the hour of projected amusement; and, though every domestic duty was regularly fulfilled, she seemed, when in the company of her guests, to have nothing to do but to amuse herself and them. Never were her necessary avocations an excuse for any neglect of her person or her dress. She was neat, even to *Quaker* neatness, in her appearance and her apparel; and the same presiding spirit of nicety was visible in her house and in her grounds. It was remarkable also, that, though she had so many serious claims on her time, she had more correspondents, and wrote more and longer letters, than almost any other person in a private situation. Such is the practical usefulness resulting from a resolution to allot to every passing moment some rational employment, or some salutary recreation. It was this resolution which enabled Mrs. Roberts to be, in the space of one little day, the superintendant of a large family, the delight of a circle of friends, the punctual correspondent, the elegant work-woman, the instructive writer, and the admirable reader of poetry or prose.

About eight or nine years ago, she was induced to write, and then to publish, a little work called "The Telescope, or Moral Views," for Children; which was a promising proof of those talents for that line of writing, which she afterwards displayed in "Rose and Emily," a work with her name to it, published two years ago. She has left behind her some other manuscripts,

* Author of "Judah Restored," and other poetical pieces.

manuscripts, among which are several admirable Songs; but, at present at least, the work which I am editing is the only one designed for the public eye.

But to return to the contemplation of her as a woman and a wife. Though constant occupation was the great secret by which she effected so much, method and order were two of her principal agents; and, like the magic wand whose touch made the labours of Psyche easy in a moment, method and order operated on every busy department in her household; and every thing was ready at the hour appointed, as if guided by some certain though invisible agency. It must be supposed that superintending a family, consisting of so many children of various dispositions and habits, must have been very trying to the temper as well as to the feelings. But the temper of Mrs. Roberts was equal to any trial; and, unimpaired, or rather perfected by trials, it shone in the benign expression of her dark and animated eye; it dimpled her cheek with a smile the most endearing and benevolent, and spoke in the mild and tuneful accents of a voice which no one ever heard without feeling disposed to love the being who possessed it. Nor was the benevolence which irradiated her countenance, which gave grace to her manner and sweetness to her voice, displayed in a less positive degree in her sentiments and her actions: with *her*, kindness was not a habit of manner, but a habit of *mind*. She spoke affectionately, because she felt benevolently.

I scarcely know any one so averse as she uniformly was to believe a tale to the disadvantage of another; and, when forced to give credit to such tales by incontrovertible evidence, it is certain that she never took pleasure in repeating them. When communications were of doubtful authority, she never fell into that common fault of saying to her conscience, "I am sure I do not *believe* it, it cannot possibly be true, *but I have heard* so and so:" weakly imagining, as persons in general do, that the affected candour of disbelieving the tale takes away the guilt of relating it. And, when indisputable evidence authorized her to relate what she had heard, she was never eager to spread the information; for her good taste, as well as her good feelings, made her dislike to dwell on the crimes or foibles even of those of whom she had no knowledge; and as she was certainly not less generous to her acquaintances and friends, she inspired confidence as well as affection in all who approached her. Those who knew her the best were the most inclined to rely upon her candour, as on a staff which would always support them; and they also knew that hers was the "charity that covereth a multitude of sins;" and hers the piety which led to that *forbearing* charity also, which suffereth long, and is kind, "which is not easily provoked;" but which thinketh no evil, but ever keeps in remembrance that *holy rule* for the government of the tongue, "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

The most suspicious, the most apprehensive, left her presence devoid of fear lest their departure should be the signal for an attack on their manner, their person, their dress, or their character; they knew that, if she spoke of them at all, it would be to praise them, and to call into notice some good or some attractive quality. Yet her kindness to the absent was not the result of want of power to amuse the person by exhibiting the foibles or peculiarities of the departed guests in a ludicrous or powerful manner; for, if ever justice warranted her to be severe on the vices or follies of others, no one could hold them up to ridicule with more wit, or greater success. Indeed, it is commonly those who are most able to be severe with *effect*, whose benevolence and whose principles forbid them the frequent and indiscriminate use of their power.

If it was thus safe and pleasant to be the acquaintance of Mrs. Roberts, how much more delightful was it to be her friend and her companion?

She always seemed to prosper herself in the prosperity of her friends; she identified herself so intimately with them, that their joy was her joy, their sorrow her sorrow, their fame her fame. Never did she abuse the familiarity of friendship so far as to wound the self-love of those whom she professed to regard, by needlessly uttering to them mortifying truths; never did she make herself the vehicle of others' malice, by repeating to them a cruel or severe remark which she had heard concerning them.

Her lips, *her* eyes, were guiltless of

"The hint malevolent, the look oblique,
The obvious satire, the implied dislike,
The taunting word whose meaning kills."

It was the constant wish of her benevolent nature to be the means of as much innocent enjoyment as she could to all with whom she associated; and one felt so certain that her kindness was ever on the alert to veil one's foibles, and show one's good qualities to the best advantage, as moonlight casts a favourable shade over mean objects, and adds new beauty and new grandeur to objects of importance, that to be with her was a gala-time to one's self-love; and perhaps some of the charm which her society possessed was owing to her wish, and her ability, not only to appreciate her associates according to the exorbitant demands of self-approbation, but also to her power of making them *feel* that she did do. Yet

still

still she was *no flatterer*. Where she bestowed praise, or felt affection, she had first reasoned or deceived her understanding into a belief that praise and affection were most righteously deserved. She seemed indeed to live, more than any one I ever saw, in a little world of her own creation; whose inhabitants were cloathed, by her beneficent fancy, in virtues, talents, and graces, such as real life scarcely ever displays; and, losing her natural acuteness of discrimination in her wish to believe her dreams realities, she persisted often to reject the evidence of her experience —

"And thought the world without like that within."

The other line of this couplet applies to her with equal justice; for her mind was

"So pure, so good, she scarce could guess at sin."

Nor was it likely to run any risk of contamination; since she possessed that *quiet, mild* dignity of carriage and expression, which had power, without offending, to awe the *boldest* into propriety, and to give the tone insensibly to the conversation even of the *volatile* and the *daring*.

To have known a woman so amiable and so admirable, will always be amongst the most pleasing recollections of my life; and to have lost her so soon, one of my most lasting regrets. Similarity of pursuits endeared us to each other, and did for our intimacy what is usually effected only by the slow hand of Time. When we first met, we soon forgot that we had not met before, and a few years gave to our friendship a solidity and a truth commonly the result of long acquaintance alone.—But the regret which I still feel for her loss has been in some measure solaced by my having been called upon, at the earnest desire of her husband, anxious for the fame and soothed by the contemplation of the virtues of his wife, to pay this tribute to her memory, and give her excellent manuscript to the world. The latter task is one which I seemed peculiarly fitted to undertake, because my lamented friend read the MS. aloud to me during the last moments which I passed in her society, and she confided to me her intentions with respect to the principal characters.

I have merely to add, that, after an illness of only three weeks duration, and one to all appearance not attended with danger, she sunk unconsciously into the grave, lamented not only by the husband and the friend who fondly watched beside her bed of death, but by a far far-spreading circle of friends and acquaintances, over whose prospects the unexpected loss of such a joy-diffusing being cast a thick and sudden darkness, and which must have been felt in order to be conceived.

She was buried in the family-vault at Boxford, by the side of her parents and of her sister, the sister of her virtues and her talents, Louisa Carter, who departed this life on the 23d of November, 1810, whom she survived only two years and ten months. The memorandum which she left behind her relative to the disposal of some of her effects after her death, began with the following words, which she designed should be her epitaph: "I look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come;" testifying thereby her belief in that Gospel, according to whose precepts she regulated her life, and whose hopes, had consciousness been permitted to her, could not have failed to irradiate the closing scene of her existence.

AMELIA OPIE.

MEMOIRS OF MR. THOMAS MULLETT, BY THE REV. JOHN EVANS. (*see p.* 59.)

(See also, Vol. LXXXIV. Part II p. 606.*)*

Mr. Thomas Mullett was born at Taunton, in 1745, an æra memorable in the annals of British History, for an ineffectual attempt to restore arbitrary power and spiritual tyranny throughout these kingdoms. His parents belonged to the community of Friends, among whom he was brought up; but on his marriage he relinquished his connexion with that Society. Agreeably to the education which he had received, he soon entered the commercial world. Humanly speaking, he was the arbiter of his own fortune. Providence, indeed, smiled upon his continued and persevering efforts, so that, at length, he attained to an honourable independency. He visited the United States of America three times, and formed connexions in that distant part of the globe upon a large scale and of high respectability. There, as well as in this Country, he was esteemed by a numerous circle of friends, who knew his worth, and will hold in honour his memory.—In the political world, also, he at one period took a distinguished part; for he had not adopted the absurd opinion, that when men become Christians, they are to relinquish all concern for the rights and privileges of the civil community. At Bristol, where he began his career, and where he resided for many years, he took the lead in what included the welfare of that antient and populous city. There it was that, through good and evil report, he opposed that unfortunate war which severed the American Colonies from the Parent Stock; and in every stage of its progress he lifted up his voice against its impolicy and wickedness. It was deplored by every friend to humanity.

Among the many anecdotes with which Mr. Mullett amused and interested his friends,

friends, there is one respecting General Washington, that he told me, which must not be lost. When Mr. Mullett first visited the United States of America, it was at the close of the war, when he was introduced to Gen. Washington. With this great and good man he passed some time at his seat, Mount Vernon. Beside other flattering marks of attention, Gen. Washington, when alone with him in his library, asked him, if he had seen any individual in that country who was competent to the task of writing a history of that unhappy contest? Mr. Mullett, with his usual presence of mind, replied, "I know of one, and one only, competent to the task." The General eagerly asked "Who, Sir, can that individual be?" Mr. Mullett remarked, "Cæsar wrote his own Commentaries!" The General bowed, and replied, "Cæsar could write his Commentaries; but, Sir, *I know* the atrocities committed on both sides have been so great and many, that they cannot be faithfully recorded, and had better be buried in oblivion!"

It is a circumstance worthy of mention, that he was the last of the twelve persons who were engaged in inviting the celebrated Edmund Burke to be the Representative of the City of Bristol, than whom no one, both without and within the walls of the Senate, reprobated more eloquently the deleterious consequences with which the American contest was attended. Few understood better than did Mr. Mullett the rights of the subject; none advocated with more manly firmness the principles of civil and of religious liberty, which he knew included in all their ramifications the prosperity of mankind. His intellectual powers were of a superior cast, and he had an intimate knowledge of mankind. There was a clearness in his perceptions, and a calmness in his deliberations, favourable to accuracy of judgment. He was aware of the perturbed emotions by which the human breast is swayed, and he guarded against those inveterate prejudices by which obliquity of judgment is generated. His information on most subjects was correct, and he exercised the utmost caution in making up his mind. His sentiments, once formed, were seldom altered, and his measures, determined upon, were invariably carried into execution. Indeed, his leading characteristics were firmness of opinion and consistency of conduct. Having taken a comprehensive view of what was offered to his consideration, his mind was not harassed by any puerile vacillations; but, conscious of the firmness of the ground on which he stood, he prosecuted his object till it was accomplished. Hence it is that he was looked up to by a number of respectable characters, and not unfrequently occupied in matters of arbitration between his fellow-citizens in the commercial world. He had, for some time past, withdrawn himself from the bustle of political life, yet he has been more than once consulted on Transatlantic affairs, especially by an enlightened Member of the Legislature of the present day. This patriot and philanthropist he visited, and used to pass a few days with him at his house in the country. No individual was more strenuous in his exertions to persuade the Government that the late obnoxious Orders in Council would be the cause of a war, to be deplored, eventually, by Britons. Ever the advocate of Peace, he in these latter, as well as former hostilities, viewed alike the measures adopted towards America as destructive of public tranquillity. How far he was correct in predicting the evil consequences of the present contest, time alone can determine. But I am warranted in declaring, that, had he survived its issue, he would have ardently hailed the return of the blessings of Peace with a Country to which, by origin, connexions, and language, we are so closely allied. He rejoiced that the ravages of war had, in a measure, ceased; and he fondly hoped that, ere long, human beings would discern the folly and wickedness of an appeal to arms, instead of having recourse to a wise adjustment of the opposite and jarring interests of mankind.

With respect to his religion, having been educated in the principles of the Friends, he retained a partiality for their views, especially as they are detailed in the writings of Barclay and Penn, who held them in their purity. I have, more than once, not only heard him declare how incontestible were the great leading facts of the Christian religion, but also express his admiration of the unparalleled moral excellence, which beams forth with a pure and effulgent glory in the character of Jesus Christ. Often, however, did he lament, with other pious and liberal individuals, of different denominations, that the mild and pacific spirit of the Saviour was not more conspicuous amongst the professors of Christianity.

Mr. Mullett married Mary, the daughter of the Rev. and venerable Hugh Evans, and sister to the Rev. Dr. Caleb Evans, president of the Baptist academy at Bristol. I scarcely need add, that his father-in-law had an unfeigned regard for him, and his brother-in-law was, to the day of his death, most sincerely attached to him. He had a high opinion of his good sense, consulting him on every important occasion, and relying upon his judgment with no inconsiderable satisfaction. His excellent partner proved, in the best sense of the word, an *help-mate*, participating of his

his joys and dividing his sorrows throughout his variegated career of life. Her piety, her benevolence, and her invariable kindness, endeared her to all who knew her. She bore her husband eleven children, four of whom only, a son and three daughters, survive, on whose minds her truly-maternal affection has left an indelible impression. Beloved and regretted, she died, 1800, in the 56th year of her age. The surviving progeny of both these estimable parents knew their worth, and rendered their lives comfortable and happy. They now revere and bless their memory.

Mr. Mullett enjoyed, for a long series of years, a considerable portion of health and strength, which, indeed, carried him through the very many avocations in which he was engaged. Latterly, a complaint in the head seized him, which was relieved by the advice of the faculty, though by no means altogether removed. But within these last twelve months the energies of nature declined, and the powers of life were seen hastening to a termination. Excursions to the sea-side, which had generally been found efficacious, yielded him no effectual relief. He returned home from Hastings, as well as from a previous visit to his favourite Isle of Wight, with alarming symptoms of the dropsy. These indications of extreme debility increased, and medical aid (the best that human judgment could suggest) became, as it will, alas! soon become to us all, unavailable. His severe and accumulated sufferings he bore with the fortitude of a man, and with the resignation of the Christian. He expired, at length, without a struggle or a groan, in the 69th year of his age. He, indeed, never feared the approach of death. Latterly, he conversed freely, and even cheerfully, about his approaching dissolution. He possessed a calmness and a firmness, even when speaking of his expected decease, that, whilst it gratified those around him, emboldened them to converse with him concerning it. Such a conduct imparted consolation to his relatives and friends; his character, indeed, through life and in death, is thus endeared to them by a thousand different recollections. Even deliberate orders for his funeral were given by him; and, amongst other requests, he expressed a particular wish that I should pay this last sad tribute of respect to his memory.—It is not quite two years ago since I was called to the painful task of interring my highly-respected relative, and his beloved son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Jefferies Evans, in this cemetery. And little did I then imagine that I should be so soon called to engage on a similar melancholy occasion. The members of this once large and numerous family have, within these few years, by death, been greatly reduced in numbers; but, when the links of a chain are lost and disappear, the circle is lessened, and the remaining few ought to be drawn the closer together in ties of affection and sympathy. We are born to die, and we die to live for ever. Under the present gracious dispensation of our Lord Jesus Christ, who by his Resurrection hath brought life and immortality to light—the good man is empowered to exclaim, amidst the ever-shifting scenes of life, and under the severest paroxysms of dissolution—it is well for time, and it shall be well for eternity.

MEMOIR OF Mr. JOHN TAILBY.

Jan. 5. On this day, which completed his 56th year, died Mr. John Tailby, of Slawston, co. Leicester; whose proper description is, that of an independent English yeoman, farming a small paternal estate. His father, John Tailby, dying June 25, 1781, æt. 53, "bequeathed to his son a good name," and the family property; both of which the son assiduously cultivated. The Writer of this heartfelt tribute to his memory well knew and justly appreciated his merits. Their acquaintance commenced at an early period of a laborious survey of the County of Leicester, for the purpose of publishing its "History and Antiquities;" in which the assistance afforded by Mr. Tailby would scarcely be credited by those who were not perfectly acquainted with him. The pains he took, and the journeys he made, to contribute all that was in his power to the correctness and improvement of that Work may be extensively traced in the parishes more particularly surrounding Slawston. His patience of investigation was, indeed, unwearied. Though a plain, unlettered man, he wrote an excellent hand; and soon acquired the habit of delineating coat-armour in the churches which he visited, and several of which he re-visited, for the express purpose of comparing the proof-sheets on the spot. In November 1799, as an apology for not having been more expeditious in returning some proof-sheets, he says: "The weather has, until the last week, been in general very wet; the waters frequently out, and deep; the roads (particularly our clayey cross-roads) intolerably bad, more so than ever I knew before; days short; wheat-seed time late, and, when commenced, lingering, slow, and tedious. But, notwithstanding these impediments, I have, after three separate days ride, visited Skeffington, Tilton, Twyford,

ford, Tugby, and East Norton Churches; and trust that I have made the necessary corrections and additions in each Parish."

A few of his articles it may be sufficient to specify. His Description of Burrow-hill is printed in vol. II. p. 525; of a Cross on a stone in the wall of his relation Mr. Warner's house at Cranoe, p. 554; his Statistical Account of Medbourn, p. 716; of Slawston, p. 797; his Account of Gartre Bush, p. 791; of Tilton, vol. III. p. 469; of an Oak Chair at Lubbenham, p. 539; of Kirkby Ruins, vol. IV. p. 625; of the Bridge and Monument of Mrs. Edwards and her father at Welham, p. 1047.

The Pedigree of the Family of Kendall of Thornton (vol. IV. p. 385)—a Family which includes in one of its branches the Mother of Dean Swift — was materially improved by Mr. Tailby, whose paternal grandfather is therein described "as a worthy yeoman;" and where, in a note, the Historian particularly notices "his friend John Tailby;" and adds, "to whose diligence and attention I have been considerably indebted in the progress of these volumes. And I cheerfully embrace this opportunity of expressing my admiration at the skill which this self-taught Genius has acquired, in decyphering old Registers, in transcribing obscure Epitaphs, and blazoning Coat Armour; and of thanking him thus publicly for the readiness which he has at all times shewn in assisting my researches."

Unfortunately, the latter years of Mr. Tailby were embittered by disease: but in the paroxysms of bodily disorder his mind continued firm; and he consoled himself by the perusal of such books as his own library, or the kindness of the neighbouring Clergy (many of whom knew and esteemed him), could supply.

January 13, 1810, he thus describes himself: "For the last six weeks I have been quite laid up, so as not to be able, for the first month thereof, to walk across the house without personal assistance; and my left hand has been violently in pain, and so swelled, and entirely useless, that I could not cut my food, dress or undress myself—or mend or make a pen, even to this day. It is now nearly free from pain, but quite helpless;" and adds, "Though I have felt a deal of very acute pain during this long-continued fit, yet, I thank God, my right hand has never been so bad but that I could use my pen, which I consider as a very great blessing; and have (except the first three or four days) enjoyed very good health during the whole six weeks; and my appetite has through the whole time been good (except as before). I have called in no medical advice, as in my former fits of the gout I found scarcely any benefit therefrom. I have had an exceedingly good nurse, Mrs. Tailby, who has spared no pains in waiting upon and assisting me, in and with all things that were in her power; and to her very kind attendance, the efforts of Nature, assisted by the merciful blessing of God, do I attribute my present convalescence; and to a continuance of those mercies do I speedily hope for a total removal of pain and swelling from my limbs, and an entire re-establishment of strength. Another blessing I must not forget to mention: to pass the inactive and painful hours away with some degree of ease, I have been kindly supplied with pleasing and valuable books (especially Paley's Works) by the goodness of the Rev. Mr. Dance, of Medbourn, and the Rev. Mr. Fenwicke, of Hallaton."

In July 1810: "I have been highly gratified with the Gothic specimens from Lavenham, which you was so good as to lend me; and have lately had, from a neighbouring Clergyman, the reading of two volumes of Chalmers's 'History of the University of Oxford:' it was quite a treat to me. It pleased me much to see 'Nichols's History of Leicestershire,' &c. so frequently referred to. I think the whole a pleasing and instructive book on the subject. In a few days I am to have, from the same gentleman, "Dugdale's Monasticon," the receipt of which I anticipate with pleasure as a double treat."

In October 1810, he says: "I am now reading 'Dugdale's Monasticon:' it is a pleasing and instructive book to all lovers of Antiquity. I have just read Mr. Miller's 'Account of Ely Cathedral and Monastic Buildings;' from which I gained some farther knowledge of Antient Architecture, and derived much satisfaction.—I have lately also had the favour of the reading of the last edition of 'Milner's Winchester;' from which I have obtained much information and amusement, during my confinement to the chimney-corner."

On the last day of the year 1813, he says, "I am just recovering from a severe fit of the rheumatic gout, which again attacked me at the beginning of this month so violently in the right hand, knee, and foot, that I could not walk across the house without personal support and assistance, nor feed myself, nor write a word, for ten days; and, though in part recovered, am still lame, and fingers swelled, stiff and clumsy. In short, I am quite an invalid (although, thank God, I enjoy through his mercy tolerably good health). Always at home; except now and then taking a ride on my pony an hour or so round my closes, which are all contiguous to my dwelling, I have not been so far from home as Harborough (six miles) but once this nearly three years. Sometimes, in fine weather, I venture to a neighbouring village, a mile distant; for the frequency

frequency of this complaint has left (in my best state) such a numbness, stiffness, and callosity in my joints, as makes it nearly as painful and fatiguing to ride on horseback as to go on foot.....At the latter end of October, Mr. Blore paid me a friendly visit for four or five days; and made me the valuable present of his "History of Rutland." During his stay, he decyphered, translated, and took abstracts from, some very old and almost obliterated Latin deeds in the old Court-hand, relating to my small paternal estate at Slawston; which I prize much, as the estate has been in our family of Tailby (then spelled Tayleby) nearly 200 years. Since then, Mr. Blore has had the goodness to send, and present me with, his "Account of the Public Schools, Hospitals, and other Charitable Foundations, in the Borough of Stanford, in the Counties of Lincoln and Rutland," a well-written and well-intentioned publication. Many hidden things are brought to light, and many secret affairs are made manifest, which are not much to the credit of the present *should-be* Managers."

To these particulars it need scarcely be added, that Mr. Tailby was a valuable man, and a worthy member of society; and his Letters shew that he was a good Christian. He had been for several years married to a very excellent and affectionate woman, who survives him, but has no child.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. WILLIAM JESSE. *(See Vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 679.)*

Dec. 30, 1814. After an illness of little more than twenty-four hours, in his 77th year, died the Rev. William Jesse, M.A. Perpetual Curate and Lecturer of West Bromwich, Rector of Dowles and of Ribbesford, co. Worcester, and Chaplain to the Earl of Glasgow. His remains were deposited in a vault in the parish church of West Bromwich.

Without intending any reflection on those who, after a considerable portion of life spent in open sin, have turned to a life of holiness, it will be acknowledged, as an uncommon and most honourable distinction in this venerable Clergyman, that, like Obadiah, he had feared the Lord from his youth. His youth was peculiarly unblameable; and he has acknowledged, with gratitude, that nothing but an awful sense of the presence and character of God preserved him amidst the temptations of a residence at College.

In the different places in which Mr. Jesse exercised his ministry, numbers who have now entered into their rest do and ever will bless him, as the most effectual among human means of their present felicity. And there are likewise numbers, yet in the land of their pilgrimage, who owe him their best gratitude for having brought and furthered them in the road to that felicity.

It was not the happiness of the Writer of this imperfect sketch to become acquainted with this excellent man till after he came to reside at West Bromwich. But an acquaintance, and a friendship, of twenty years, by which, on other considerations than disparity of age, he felt himself much honoured, have left a deep and cheering impression on his mind, not only of the peculiar integrity and warmth of affection in his deceased friend, but of what are the appropriate and essential requisites of a true minister of Christ, his zeal for the Divine glory, his fervent love to God, the spirit of holy gratitude with which he seemed ever to be filled, the exalted thoughts which he entertained of the Redeemer, and the obligations towards him, with which his heart seemed to burn within him, and finally, the ardent affection which he bore towards the flock over which he presided.

In paying this just and demanded tribute to departed worth — a tribute in which, the writer is persuaded, all who knew that worth will heartily concur — he will feel it an additional gratification if any misconceptions shall be rectified, or any real and human errors be reduced to their due insignificance, on being compared with so much excellence. Certainly there are some important doctrines, which Mr. Jesse did not find in every text in which some of his brethren find them. But so far is this circumstance from proving either his disbelief or denial of those doctrines, that he might challenge the most orthodox of the members or ministers of the Established Church to exceed him, in a sense both of the truth and importance of the doctrines of the Trinity of Divine Persons in the Unity of the Godhead; of human corruption, both original and actual; of the absolute impotence of man without Divine grace; of the absolute necessity and supreme value of the Redeemer to atone for sin; and of the absolute necessity and supreme value of the Holy Spirit to mortify sin and inspire holiness. Of this fact the main tenor of his preaching is a sufficient proof. And his writings evince the same dominion of fundamental truth in his mind. It is expected that a volume of select Sermons will shortly appear; which, besides their intrinsic merit in a practical view, will leave no room for doubt on this important subject. The integrity and earnestness of his doctrine concerning sin, is the more remarkable from the circumstance which has been mentioned, of his early piety and freedom from open sin—a circumstance which generally

nerally produces a Pharisaic spirit and belief.

Although Mr. Jesse was peculiarly earnest in exalting the doctrine of grace, and excluding from the discovery of that scheme, or the attainment of its object, any effort of human learning, yet to human learning, in its due province, he paid great respect; and was wont to observe, that declamations against it come with justice and disinterestedness only from those who know what it is.—Considering the age at which it pleased the Almighty Disposer to call this exemplary servant to his reward, it is not to be wondered at, that, for some time previous to the event, his mind was peculiarly occupied with the change which could not be long in coming. This was the fact; and, for a considerable period before his death, his mind became increasingly abstracted from the world and worldly things, incapable of being interested in any occupation which had nothing to do with the journey he was about to undertake, and busy in the contemplation of spiritual and eternal things. His friend retains a feeling recollection of his last visit, when this venerable pastor, repeating a portion of one of his Sermons, in which compassion for the souls of sinners was the principal subject, was more than once interrupted from proceeding by tears. This, it is known, was neither the first nor the last time they were shed on the same subject; and happy will it be for his flock, if they are so mindful of his tears that they may be filled with joy.

The illness which was fatal, was short. On the Sunday previous to his death, which was likewise the anniversary of the Incarnation of the Redeemer — a double solemnity—he took his place in the House of God, and officiated there with more than usual vigour. On Wednesday night, the 28th of December, he was violently seized with a complaint to which he had long been subject. He lived through Thursday, part of the day in great pain, but perfectly sensible; and, after falling into a quiet sleep at night, he expired the next morning, at about two o'clock, uniting rest in sleep with the sleep of death, the beginning of the eternal rest. From the first, he was sensible that he had received the stroke of death, and was henceforth anxious only to set his house in order, with respect both to temporal and spiritual things; and in patience, heavenly-mindedness, and a good hope, he continued to prepare for the great change, occupied by no earthly care, but for his future widow.

The state of his mind was manifest from the pious ejaculations which he repeatedly uttered, and especially from the frequency with which he fell on his knees, and poured forth his soul in silent aspirations to the God who, above all other things, heareth the prayer of the heart.

His burial, on the 5th of January, was, according to his express desire, very private; and, on the Sunday after, funeral sermons, both appropriate and impressive, were preached by the Rev. Mr. Evans, who was his assistant. As a grateful testimony of respect and love to one so worthy of them, the pulpit was hung in black, and the principal inhabitants have put on mourning.

The loss of this good man will be long and deeply felt. The poor, and those in particular among them who experienced his private, active, and extensive benevolence, will take their part in the general sorrow. And his memory will be cherished with peculiar tenderness by those who best knew him and were most nearly related to him. The friend who was honoured with the office of committing his mortal remains to the tomb, and who has supplied this very inadequate memorial, unites in the same feeling; and adds to it his fervent prayer, that all to whom this departed Saint was dear, will testify their attachment by imitating his virtues.

DEATHS.

1814. AT Sea, on his voyage from *May* 23. England to the East Indies, Capt. Court, commander of the Mangles.

June 25. At Calcutta, Col. Reade, of the Bengal establishment.

July 11. At Agra, in the East Indies, in her 23d year, Anne, wife of Lieut. Joseph Taylor, of the Bengal Engineers, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, of Epsom. To great soundness of understanding, and quickness of apprehension, this amiable young lady united a sweetness of disposition, animation, and chearfulness, which made her a general favourite with all who knew her. The weakness occasioned by a violent bilious fever, from which, however, she was recovering, brought on the premature delivery of her third child, and she was hastily torn from the arms of her affectionate husband, who, with two infant children, lives to deplore the loss of one not more beloved in life than lamented in her death.

Nov. 7. Mrs. Maria Litchfield Pedersen (born Scott), wife of Peter Pedersen, esq. his Danish Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Consul General to the United States. She was a native of North America.

Dec. 24. In his 74th year, Rev. John Wynter, rector of Tyringham cum Filgrave, Bucks, and of Exhall, co. Warwick. During the course of a long and an unimpeached life, his mind was directed by unsullied uprightness, and his conduct guided by the most rigid integrity. The truly

truly Christian maxims of piety and morality which he inculcated, were exemplified by the purity of his life. He was a tender husband, a most affectionate father, a kind master, and a sincere friend. These virtues were in him real; they flourished from a root, and that root was Christianity. The loss of him will be long and deeply felt by his afflicted relatives; and one who for many years experienced his paternal affection inserts this humble tribute to his memory, to rescue from oblivion departed worth.

Dec. 29. At Edinburgh, in his 70th year, Edward M'Cormie, esq. advocate, sheriff depute of Ayrshire, and solicitor of tithes to his Majesty for Scotland.

Lately—In Bolton-street, suddenly, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Black, a maiden lady. She was well known in the higher circles, and in the earlier part of her life was much admired for her talents as an artist. She was particularly celebrated as a copyist; and so faithful were her imitations of the elder masters, that it required no slight judgment to distinguish them from the originals. She was patronised by the last Earl of Godolphin, whose fine picture by Teniers, comprising above a hundred figures, she copied with the utmost fidelity and spirit. Finding, however, that she was more likely to acquire independence by teaching drawing, than by copying pictures, she wholly devoted herself to the latter pursuit, and fully accomplished her purpose, as she was protected by some of the first people in this country, who esteemed her for her good sense, and the propriety of her conduct, as well as for her skill and taste in the Fine Arts.

The wife of Thomas Coutts, esq. banker, mother of the Marchioness of Bute, the Countess of Guildford, and Lady Burdett.

In New Ormond-street, aged 70, Mrs. Appleyard, widow of the late Robert A. esq.

In Broad-street-buildings, aged 89, John Nutt, esq.

Aged 59, Phœbe, wife of J. J. Bing, esq. of Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields.

In South-street, aged 19, Miss Sandford Lemon.

Dropped down, whilst going to Covent-garden Theatre, and instantly expired, leaving a wife and large family, Capt. Andrew Siguey, of the Hawk packet, London trader.

Ensign Edward Maguire, 6th West-India regt. son of the late Charles Maguire, of Cork.

At Chelsea, Honour, wife of Rev. John Rush.

At Paddington, John Hardman, esq. late of Manchester.

At Chertsey, Mrs. Oliver Young, sister of Sir Wm. Young, bart.

Berks.—Charles Truss, esq. of Reading.

At Burghfield, Mrs. Anne Blane, relict of Archibald Blane, esq.

Cambridgeshire.—At Cambridge, aged 21, Basil Anthony, only surviving son of B. A. Keck, esq. of Leeds, who in a very short space of time is thus bereft of two promising youths, his only offspring.

Cheshire.—Aged 80, George Garnet, esq. of Nantwich.

At Tarven, the wife of Rev. Mr. Oldershaw.

Cumberland.—Near Carlisle, John Clareson, esq. late of London.

At Kirkandrew-upon-Eden, aged 94, Mr. Robert Robson. He, and two of his sisters, who died a few days before him at the ages of 83 and 86, were born and died in the same house, all unmarried. Another sister, a widow, died at 88, and his father lived to 101.

Derbyshire.—At Derby, Mr. William Brentnall, formerly master of the Talbot Inn, who is supposed to have been the last survivor of the Derby Blues, commanded by the Duke of Devonshire in 1745.

At Croxall, aged 57, Thos. Princep, esq. of the true school of English yeomen; a Nimrod at field-sports; a prince, at the head of his table; and an agriculturist who spared neither labour nor expence, following the suggestions of improvement and inquiry. His live-stock was, for many years, among the best in the kingdom.

Devon.—At his father's (Adm. Dod), at Exeter, Capt. Dod, R. N.

At Plymouth, J. J. Smith, esq. an eminent surgeon.

At Sidmouth, in his 85th year, Wm. Long Oxenham, esq. of Newhouse, possessed of very extensive estates in this county, which descend to his nephew John Ackland, esq. of Fairfield, Somerset.

At Barnstaple, aged 98, Lieut.-colonel Cockburn.

At Dartmouth, Harriet, only remaining child of George Porter, esq. comptroller of the customs.

At Colyton, John Sampson, esq. a magistrate for the county.

Rev. Benedict Pering, of Alphington, rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Arches and St. Olave, Exeter.

At Whitely, near Lifton, aged 72, Lieut.-col. Thomas Woolcombe, formerly of the 2d foot.

Dorset.—At Dorchester, the wife of Capt. Cole, 81st regiment, now on duty in America.

At Blandford, Mrs. Savage, relict of Francis Savage, esq. of Ireland, and daughter of the late Charles Domvile, esq. Santry-house, Dublin.

Durham.—At Stockton, James Walker, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

Essex.—At Chelmsford, aged 72, Rev. W. Cooper.

At Harwich, Capt. Wm. Haggis, a capital burgess, and formerly commander of the Argus revenue-cutter, of that port.

At Boreham, Thomas Allen, esq. many years clerk to the magistrates of the division of Witham.

Jane Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Thomas Baines, of Halstead.

Gloucestershire.—At Gloucester, in his 84th year, Giles Greenaway, esq. one of the senior aldermen, and many years chamberlain of that corporation.

Aged 61, Mr. B. Villiers, late master of Sir Thomas Rich's Blue School Hospital, Gloucester.

At Cheltenham, aged 60, the wife of Major Grabham.

At Bristol, aged 32, the wife of Lieut.-col. Lomax.

Hants.—At Portsmouth, John Reay, esq. barrack-master at Fort Cumberland. He was an eminent pattern of unaffected piety and true benevolence.

At Portsmouth, Capt. Nash, barrack-master.

At Clayfield, near Southampton, Charles Mackett, esq.

Urania Catherine Camilla, wife of Rev. Henry Wake, rector of Over Wallop.

At Bursledon, aged 54, John Tyson, esq. some years ship-builder at that yard, and formerly clerk of the survey at Woolwich.

At St. Cross, aged 21, Diana, third daughter of Rev. Wm. Rawlins, M.A. rector of Teversal, Notts.

Herefordshire.—At Hereford, Mr. Henry Jones, solicitor; who has bequeathed legacies to a considerable amount to charitable institutions.

At Huntington, Mr. John Lund, late of York, a very ingenious man, who in 1777 was appointed by a society of gentlemen to inspect the turnery-manufactories at Nuremberg, in Germany, and on his return was presented with the freedom of York.

Kent.—At Canterbury, George Frazer, esq. paymaster of 2d batt. 9th reg.

At Rochester, I. Nightingale, esq. collector of the customs.

At Biddenham, R. Beale, esq. farmer.

Lancashire.—At Liverpool, Hannah, wife of Capt. Simon Mounsdon.

At Liverpool, aged 64, Maj. M'Kenzie.

At Leipsic House, near Liverpool, aged 61, Wm. Pownall, esq. some years partner in a manufacturing house in the potteries.

At Manchester, aged 33, John Close Townsend, esq. eldest son of the late Wm. T. esq. of Ardwick-place.

At Manchester, Caroline Worsley, youngest daughter of Col. Silvester.

At Leyland, John Ainsworth, esq. formerly of Preston, solicitor.

Leicestershire.—At Leicester, aged 70, Mr. John Moore, of London. He arrived with a view, as he said, of ending his days with his two sons and son-in-law, resident at Leicester. On leaving the coach he appeared severely indisposed, and expired in about four hours. Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester, has generally been considered as the first person who engaged in the praiseworthy undertaking of establishing Sunday-schools, in 1784: but it is known that Mr. Moore devoted his Sundays to the instruction of the poor children of Leicester, in reading and writing so far back as 1778. He had a turn for literature, and had devoted his leisure hours to the composition of various religious tracts, which were found in his trunk in an unfinished state, and which as it appeared, he had made arrangements for revising and completing in his retirement.

At Ulverscroft Abbey, Charnwood Forest, at an advanced age, Mrs. Roby, mother of Thomas Roby Burgin, esq.

Lincolnshire.—At Stamford, aged 57, John Pepper, gent. many years steward to the late and present marquis of Exeter.

At Louth, aged 45, Mr. George L'Oste, son of the late Frederick L'Oste, esq. He had lately returned from a nine-years captivity in France.

At Louth, aged 79, Wm. Hyde, gent.

At Boston, aged 80, Thomas Jarvis, esq. many years resident at Bicker.

At Gainsborough, aged 30, Joanna, wife of John Campbell Flint, M. D. of Retford.

At Theddlethorpe, aged 61, Rev. Thomas Taylor.

Norfolk.—At Norwich, aged 74, Mrs. Elwin, relict of Thos. Elwin esq.

Aged 83, Mrs. Hamond, relict of Rev. Dr. Hamond, prebendary of Norwich Cathedral.

At Holt Mr. W. B. Smith, son of the late and brother of the present rector of that place, and partner in the firm of Say and Smith, Manchester.

At Aldborough, aged 65, John Gay, esq. many years an active magistrate for the county.

At Harleston, aged 76, Harriet, relict of Maurice Dreyer, gent. of London, only daughter of Wm. Hale, esq. late of Bungay.

Northumberland.—At North Shields, Mr. George Brown, a man of considerable literary attainments.

Notts.—At Bramcote, aged 85, Samuel Aislabie, esq. late agent to Lord Middleton.

Salop.—At Shrewsbury, aged 53, Valentine Vickers, esq. of Cranmere, whose superior attainments, united with extraordinary perseverance in business, render his death a public loss.

At Ludlow, in his 75th year, M. Dunne, M. D. of Gately Park, co. Hereford.

The

The wife of Rev. J. Gilpin, rector of Wrockwardine.

Somerset.—At Bath, Martha, second daugh. of Rev. J. Sibley, rector of Walcot.

At Bath, Honoria, wife of James Buchanan, esq.

At Bath, Miss Serle, daughter of W. Serle, esq. of Kensington-place.

The wife of Richard Newcome, esq. of Burcot-house, near Wells.

At West Quantoxhead, Rev. Wm. Price.

Staffordshire.—At Litchfield, aged 82, Mrs. Charlotte Buckeridge, aunt of Rev. C. Buckeridge, D. D.

At Eardley-End, new Newcastle, in the space of little more than a week, Mrs. Wrench; Mrs. Ford, of the Town-house, Barthornley, Cheshire; and Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. John Booth, of the Town-house, Audley. The former and latter were daughters of Mrs. Ford, and have left eleven children. Mrs. Wrench died of a fever; and it is supposed the mother and sister caught the infection by attending her in her dying moments.

At the poor-house, Cheadle, aged 99, Thomas Fisherf, one of the soldiers under Gen. Amherst in taking Cape Breton and Louisburg, and Gen. Wolfe at Quebec.

At Newfield, aged 38, William Child, esq. second son of the late Smith Child, esq. admiral of the blue.

Aged 62, Elizabeth, relict of the late Dr. Bent, of Basford.

At Wolscot, aged 92, John Twigg, gent. formerly of Harper's-hill.

Suffolk.—At Wortham, Maria, second daughter of Philip Harrison, esq.

Aged 53, Sarah, wife of Rev. William Kirby, rector of Barham.

Sussex.—At Chichester, A. Visscher, esq. a Dutch merchant.

At Brighton, James Blair, esq. brother of the late Dr. Blair, and late partner in the house of Blair, Napier, and Co. Charleston, South Carolina.

At Ratton, aged 16, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Inigo Thomas, esq.

Warwickshire.—At Birmingham, Laura, third daughter of George Mate, M. D.

At Erdington-cottage, the residence of his brother-in-law Mr. Paul, of Birmingham, aged 41, Alexander Millar, esq. late of Jamaica.

Wilts.—At Salisbury, John Bissett, esq.

At Devizes, Mrs. Locke, relict of Thomas L. esq.

At Bishopstrow, Mrs. Eyre, relict of Dr. Eyre, late minister of Wily.

Of an apoplectic seizure, John Heath, esq. banker and attorney, of Chippenham.

At Corsham, aged 42, Mr. Henry Poole, solicitor.

Worcestershire.—At Worcester, aged 80, Mrs. Margaret Jackson, eldest daughter of the late William Bache, esq. of Eardley-hall, Stafford.

York.—At Leeds, Mr. William Winn, formerly an eminent merchant at Halifax.

At Hull, aged 71, Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Field, many years captain in the Hamburgh trade; also, aged 68, the said Mr. Thomas Field.

At Hull, Mary Anne, second daughter of B. N. Wilson, esq.

Rev. John Sutcliffe, Dissenting Minister of Stooley, near Halifax.

At Wakefield, aged 31, F. C. Van Strawbenzie, captain in the 83d regiment.

Richard Whitaker, esq. of Bradford, lieutenant in the 82d regiment, much esteemed by his brother officers. He was severely wounded on the 10th of last November, with five of his companions in arms, while bravely repulsing the enemy in the Pyrenees; from which he had not quite recovered.

At Burntwood-lodge, Pontefract, W. H. Marsden, esq.

At Brotherton, near Ferrybridge, aged 69, John Haxby, esq.

Esther, wife of John Johnson Hayes, esq. of Aislaby, only daughter of the late Thomas Moon, esq. of Bridlington.

At Highthorne, North Riding, Sarah, wife of Christopher Gourton, esq.

At Thornby, near Richmond, aged 57, Mary, wife of James Willis, esq. daughter of the late William Charge, esq. of Cleasby.

At Dodworth, near Barnsley, William Parker, esq.

At Ossett, aged 62, John Craven, esq.

At Long Lanes, near Ossett, Joshua Haigh, esq.

By a fall from his horse, aged 37, John Broderick, esq. of the Levels, near Thorne.

At Ingbirchworth, near Penistone, aged 86, Mr. John Camm, who has left 100*l.* to the Sheffield Charity-school.

Wales.—At Beaumaris, Rev. Thos. E. Owen, rector of Llandyfrydog, Anglesea, of which county he was many years an able, active, and upright magistrate.

At Beaumaris, Mrs. Williams, relict of Rev. Richard Williams, of Bodafox, Anglesea, and late rector of Llanrhyddlad.

Aged 83, Joseph Davies, esq. of Swansea.

At Cornist-hall, co. Flint, aged 52, Roger Ellis, esq. high sheriff of the county.

At Bala, aged 60, Mrs. Charles, relict of Rev. Thomas Charles (see volume LXXXIV. Part ii. p. 500). She had, for the last 30 years, carried on an extensive business, from which she lately retired, after realizing an independence; and it was by the industry of this excellent woman that Mr. Charles was enabled to devote his ministerial labours gratuitously, in both North and South Wales.

At Aberystwith, in his 99th year, Edw. Humphreys, better known by the name of

of *Admiral Hawke*, from his having evinced much gallantry in several of that renowned Commander's engagements, and being superlatively proud of his laurels. He continued some time in the service of his King and Country during the present reign; was the oldest inhabitant and burgess of Aberystwith; and, notwithstanding his age and loss of sight, attended and voted at the last election for Cardigan.

In his 68th year, William Morgan, esq. of Growan, near Merthyr Tidville.

Rev. John Lloyd, of Brunant, parish of Cayo, co. Carmarthen; a truly benevolent and estimable character.

SCOTLAND. — At Edinburgh, William Foulis, esq. sen. of Woodhall.

At Greenock, aged 81, John Buchanan, esq. merchant, formerly one of the magistrates of that town.

At Elgin, aged 83, Rev. John Grant, one of the ministers of that place.

At Colmonell, in his 89th year, and 56th of his ministry, Rev. James Mochrie.

At Stobo-castle, Lady Elizabeth Montgomery.

At Hilton-house, aged 49, Lieut-col. Alexander Deas, of Hilton.

At Burntfield Links, aged 59, Capt. John Simpson, 27th foot.

At Kilmarnock, Sir David M. Cunninghame, bart.

At Seabank-house, Robert R. Cunninghame, esq. of Auchenharvie.

IRELAND.—At Ballyre, Cork, the wife of Crofton Uniacke, esq.

At Garadice, Leitrim, W. P. Percy, esq.

At Guernsey, on his return from Spain, Major George Thompson, R. A. nephew of Mr. W. Thompson, of Birmingham.

ABROAD. — At Paris, M. Parmentier, the celebrated French chemist; an indefatigable contributor to the *Annales de Chimie*.

At Paris, Mrs. J. L. Belasyse, widow of Hon. T. Belasyse, brother to Viscount Fauconberg.

At Paris, M. Delille, the most distinguished poetical author France has yet produced; and, although the eulogium which his successor has passed on his varied and unrivalled talents is highly coloured, it may be read without any portion of that disgust which arises, on all other occasions, from a perusal of the exuberance of French adulation. M. Campenon, after condoling with the Class on the loss of so great a poet, gives a history of his literary efforts. From this it appears, "that, attracted by the beauties of the immortal Virgil, he attempted, at an early age, to translate the Georgics into French verse; in which he so completely succeeded, that the whole host of French Critics of that day combined to run him down; but they could only blame him for following his original with excessive fidelity, and with adding to it sacrilegious embellishments. This translation drew from Frederick the Great the following remarkable expression: that it was the most original work which had appeared in France for a long time. This work, which is considered as his *chef d'œuvre*, was written while he was pursuing his studies at the University; and it was afterwards adopted by that Establishment as the only translation which seemed to prove the affinity between the two languages. His study of, and partiality to, Virgil, gave him the idea of writing a counterpart to the 'Georgics,' under the title '*Les Jardins*.' Virgil's great effort was adapted to the simplicity of the antique taste and primitive manners; but Delille endeavoured to introduce in his '*Jardins*' all the luxuries of modern civilization. He wished to connect grandeur and opulence with a taste for those simple pleasures which tend to the embellishment of a country residence. This poem is asserted to have led to the abolishing of that unnatural symmetry which prevailed in the laying-out of French estates, and the introducing of romantic parks, similar to those which embellish the landed property of the English. He afterwards, at rather an advanced period of life, translated the Æneid, by which his former well-earned fame was by no means deteriorated. His '*Hommes des Champs*' was written after he had visited antient Greece, and seen, from Constantinople, the most magnificent prospects which Nature offers to the sight of man. For many years he occupied his leisure in writing a variety of poems, all of which acquired a deserved celebrity; but the work which, in the latter periods of his career, made the most noise in France, was a translation of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' of which our Country has become so proud, ever since she was enabled to discover its transcendent merits. In this attempt, Delille is generally considered to be a free imitator of an unequal but unparalleled model."—His other principal poems were—"Inquisition," "Pity," "Conversation," and "The Three Kingdoms of Nature." Like most other Authors, however, he appears to have left his posterity nothing but his writings; which, as his Eulogist justly observes, "Death cannot destroy, nor Time annihilate."

In the South of France, Mrs. Devines, of May-fair, who has left 60,000*l.* to a gentleman not very nearly related to her. About seven years ago, having received a letter from her nephew, an officer in the Army, condoling with her on her illness, supposed to be dangerous, and which he attributed to old age, she cancelled her will, in which he was made heir, and he is now cut off with a legacy of 5000*l.*

At Blois, France, the wife of Capt. Benjamin Walker, R. N.

At

At Bourdeaux, the wife of Rear-admiral Milne, now at Halifax, America.

M. Schavinger, one of the most celebrated chemists at Vienna. He was preparing Prussian Acid (*Acidum borracium*), the most powerful poison that is known, and spilt a quantity of it upon his naked arm, which brought on death in a few hours.

1815. *Jan.* 1. Suddenly, Robert, the infant son of H. Burmester, esq. of Crosby-square.

In Upper Gower-street, Lancelot Shadwell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

In Golden-square, the wife of J. Seton Karr, esq. of Kippilaw, co. Roxburgh.

Jan. 2. In his 31st year, H. R. Goodwyn, eldest son of Henry Goodwyn, esq. of Blackheath.

At Richmond, Surrey, in his 82d year, S. Bean, esq.

At Knoll castle, South Wales, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Grant, esq.

Jan. 3. Aged 36, Samuel Burford, esq. of Alfred-place, Bedford-square, late of Oxford-street.

At Bath, aged 36, Levine, wife of J. E. Hovenden, esq. of Hemingford Grey, Hunts. She was one of the co-heiresses of the extensive "Leman Estates," situated in the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, and which were recently sold by order of the Court of Chancery, for near half a million of money.

By a fall from his horse, Mr. Sculthorpe, solicitor, Nottingham. He was treasurer to the County, and clerk to the Magistrates, which offices he filled with great respectability and fidelity.

Jane, wife of Mr. H. Fitzpatrick, Dublin.

Jan. 4. In Brunswick-square, James Moriset, esq.

In her 82d year, Mrs. Bingley, of Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

At Denmark-hill, F. Green, esq.

In her 60th year, Mrs. Dobrée, of Vale-place, Hammersmith.

At Bow, near Carlisle, aged 81, Lydia, wife of John Parker, esq. who lived to see seven generations of her own family, *viz.* three before her and three after; and, what is more singular, it appears that the name of John Norman has been universal in her family; her father's name was John Norman, and her husband's (but now Parker); her son, grandson, and great grandson, were named John Norman: the last four are all living.

At Farnham, the Most noble William John Kerr, Marquis and Earl of Lothian, Earl of Ancram, K. T. &c. &c. His Lordship was born in 1737, and is succeeded by his eldest son, William, Earl of Ancram. He was one of the oldest generals in the Army, and by his decease the colonelcy of the 2d Dragoons, or Scotch Greys, as well as a green ribbon, becomes vacant. He was, in former times, a great favourite with his Majesty, and might be called his personal friend, being nearly of the same age; but, differing from the Minister on the first Regency question, his Lordship soon after retired from a Court life to the quiet of the country. Here, as a private character, he was much beloved for his constant benevolence and innumerable charities.

Jan. 5. Aged 43, Mr. John James Ashley, an eminent organist and singing-master. He presided for several years at the Lent performances at the Theatre Royal Covent-garden, where he introduced many of his pupils; among whom were Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Salmon, Master Elliott, C. Smith, and other favourite vocal performers. He was, early in life, a scholar of the celebrated Schroeter, and well versed in the science of Musick; and author of some excellent Lessons for the Piano Forte, Canzonets, &c. &c.

In Berners-street, the wife of Robert Tomlinson, esq.

In his 70th year, Mr. Benjamin Simpson, formerly of High Holborn, and many years a respectable upholsterer.

At Camberwell, in his 82d year, Wm. Angell, esq. late Deputy of the Ward of Cornhill. He was for thirty years a representative in Common Council for the Ward of Cornhill, and for a few years Deputy; but resigned his seat in the City Senate a few days before his death; in which he was succeeded by his son.

At Horsham, Sir Bysshe Shelley, bart. of Castle Goring, Sussex. He was born in America, June 21, 1730, and was created a Baronet Feb. 25, 1806. He married first, Mary-Catharine, only child and heir of the Rev. Theobald Michell, of Horsham, in Sussex; and secondly, Elizabeth Jane Sidney, only daughter and heiress of William Pery, of Penshurst, in Kent, esq. by both of whom he had issue. By the first lady, he had Helen, married to Robert Parker, of Maidstone, in Kent, esq.; Mary Catharine, who died unmarried; and Timothy (who succeeds to the title), born September 1755, M. P. for New-Shoreham, in Sussex, who married, October 1781, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Pilfold, of Effingham, in Surrey, gent. by whom he has Percy-Bysshe, Elizabeth, Hellen, died young; Mary, Hellen, Margaret, and John.—By his second lady, Sir Bysshe had, 1. Arriana, wife of Francis Aicken, esq. captain of the 5th Dragoon Guards; 2. John, of Penshurst, esq. who took the name of Sidney, as heir to his mother, and married Henrietta-Frances, seventh daughter of the late Sir Henry Hunloke, of Wingerworth, in Derbyshire, bart. by whom he has Emily-Elizabeth, and Philip-Charles; 3. Eliza-Jane-Caroline, wife of the Rev. Joseph Harris,

Harris, of Turvile, in Bucks; 4. Philip, who died unmarried; 5. Percy-John, died young; 6. Robert, captain of the West-Kent militia; 7. Algernoun-Bysshe, died young.—This family is of high antiquity in the county of Sussex, and is descended by the female from William the Conqueror. Sir Bysshe was the son of Timothy, son of John, son of Timothy, son of John, son of Richard, third son of Henry Shelley, of Worminghurst, in Sussex, esq.; whose father was ancestor of the families of Shelley, of Michel-grove, baronets; and of the Shelleys, of Lewes, both in Sussex.

Jan. 12. At her house on Clapham-common, after a short illness, in her 76th year, Anna-Maria, widow of Thos. Astle, esq. late Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, and daughter of the Rev. Philip Morant, the learned Historian of Essex. Few people have passed through life more generally respected and esteemed, as the numerous and lasting friendships which she enjoyed amply testify. Her conduct in her own family was so unexceptionable on all occasions, that the only contest seemed to be, who should serve her best and love her most: she may be truly said never to have caused a tear to any of them, till they were deprived of her society.

Jan. 14. At Lezant, near Launceston, in Cornwall, Rev. Charles Mayson, D.D. rector of Lezant, and formerly fellow of Wadham college, Oxford. His clear and vigorous understanding, his inflexible integrity, and his ardent desire to promote the public good, rendered him an able and active magistrate. As a neighbour, he was kind and hospitable; as a friend, zealous and constant; as a Christian minister, pious and diligent, without enthusiasm or ostentation. In upholding the welfare of the Church and State, he shrunk from no difficulty, and sought no concealment. The opinions which he conscientiously held, he fearlessly avowed and strenuously maintained, leaving an example most worthy of imitation in these days of affected candour and spurious liberality.

Vol. LXXXIV. Part ii. p. 507. *Arthur Phillip* (not Phillips), vice-admiral of the red, was the son of Jacob Phillip, a native of Francfort, who settled in England, and maintained his family by teaching languages. His mother was an Englishwoman. He was born in London, October 11, 1738, entered the naval service in 1755, and was made lieutenant in 1762. During the Peace of 1763, he was in the Portuguese service, which he quitted in 1778; and, in the year following, he was made master and commander; and post captain in 1781, when he was appointed to the Europe, a 60 gun ship, in which he was actively employed in the Indian Seas. On his return to England, he was appointed commodore to the little squadron which took out the Convicts to Botany Bay, of which Settlement he was the first governor, where he remained until 1795. Since his return to his native Country, he has chiefly lived in retirement, first at Lymington, and afterwards at and near Bath, where he died, without issue, having been twice married. He was successively promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the red.

Meteorological Table for January, 1815. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Jan. 1815.
Dec.	o	o	o		
27	35	40	4	29, 09	rain & snow
28	42	38	37	,15	rain
29	37	42	43	,75	rain
30	45	49	40	,87	rain
31	37	44	4	,95	fair
J. 1	36	41	35	30, 22	fair
2	34	35	33	,45	foggy
3	33	34	32	,42	foggy
4	30	34	29	,13	cloudy
5	29	33	29	,14	cloudy
6	29	36	30	,14	cloudy
7	27	36	36	29, 84	fair
8	32	35	29	,52	fair
9	27	38	40	30, 02	fair
10	41	43	56	29, 80	fair
11	34	37	35	,92	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Jan. 1815.
Jan.	o	o	o		
12	31	28	30	29, 98	fair
13	27	35	40	,92	rain
14	40	40	35	,90	cloudy
15	34	35	29	30, 20	cloudy
16	26	30	30	,16	cloudy
17	35	39	29	,30	cloudy
18	29	33	30	,15	snow [snow
19	26	33	24	29, 87	showers of
20	27	28	27	,72	snow
21	27	32	28	,74	snow
22	28	32	29	,80	snow [snow
23	29	30	25	,76	showers of
24	19	27	28	,66	foggy
25	25	28	27	,60	cloudy
26	26	30	25	,28	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 28, 1814, to Jan. 24, 1815.

Christened.		Buried.			Between				
Males - 1043	1947	Males - 746	1526			2 and 5	187	50 and 60	138
Females 904		Females 780				5 and 10	77	60 and 70	119
Whereof have died under 2 years old				420		10 and 20	49	70 and 80	87
Peck Loaf 3s. 11d. 3s 8d. 3s. 8d. 3s. 8d.						20 and 30	109	80 and 90	38
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.						30 and 40	135	90 and 100	18
						40 and 50	147	101.....	2

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 21.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	54	9	00	0	29	8	24	1	34	10
Surrey	54	4	36	0	29	6	25	10	36	3
Hertford	53	8	28	0	30	6	23	10	37	10
Bedford	56	0	00	0	27	4	23	3	32	4
Huntingdon	56	0	00	0	24	4	18	8	28	10
Northamp.	50	8	00	0	23	0	17	10	31	6
Rutland	56	0	00	0	22	9	22	0	38	6
Leicester	60	8	00	0	27	0	20	8	33	0
Nottingham	61	8	00	0	30	2	20	6	40	4
Derby	68	10	00	0	34	0	24	10	46	6
Stafford	64	10	00	0	30	2	22	8	41	7
Salop	66	3	45	4	29	10	26	5	48	0
Hereford	64	6	40	0	30	6	28	11	39	5
Worcester	68	1	40	0	29	6	26	5	39	7
Warwick	66	2	00	0	34	9	25	4	46	9
Wilts	55	0	00	0	27	0	28	2	46	8
Berks	51	10	00	0	27	1	23	6	35	11
Oxford	61	9	00	0	25	0	21	0	31	6
Bucks	62	4	00	0	27	8	23	8	35	0
Brecon	73	11	51	2	31	7	18	8	00	0
Montgom.	68	9	38	5	28	9	21	7	00	0
Radnor	65	7	00	0	29	0	28	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter
60 8 | 38 5 | 29 10 | 22 5 | 36 9

Average of Scotland, per quarter:
51 4 | 43 0 | 29 6 | 22 5 | 34 2

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	50	9	33	0	30	0	23	6	32	6
Kent	52	8	39	0	30	0	22	4	34	8
Sussex	57	0	00	0	26	3	21	0	31	6
Suffolk	49	8	00	0	26	0	19	8	26	10
Camb.	50	6	00	0	27	3	14	11	28	2
Norfolk	49	8	25	0	25	0	20	2	30	4
Lincoln	47	3	35	6	23	10	13	11	32	0
York	55	2	39	0	29	9	18	4	42	4
Durham	61	2	00	0	39	4	24	11	00	0
Northum.	52	10	44	0	26	9	22	1	00	0
Cumberl.	57	8	36	0	29	9	22	1	00	0
Westmor.	65	8	46	0	33	6	23	9	00	0
Lancaster	63	6	00	0	00	0	25	9	00	0
Chester	61	6	00	0	37	0	25	0	00	0
Flint	58	11	00	0	38	2	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	57	3	00	0	35	10	24	4	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	28	0	16	6	00	0
Carnarvon	64	0	00	0	32	0	24	0	00	0
Merioneth	74	8	00	0	42	2	32	0	00	0
Cardigan	76	0	00	0	32	4	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	59	7	00	0	33	1	17	6	00	0
Carmart.	66	1	00	0	30	11	18	9	00	0
Glamorg.	71	8	00	0	30	8	22	8	00	0
Gloucest.	71	2	00	0	28	10	24	11	40	11
Somerset	67	10	00	0	30	2	22	4	38	0
Monmouth	72	3	00	0	32	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	62	7	00	0	29	4	18	0	00	0
Cornwall	64	2	00	0	31	0	19	1	00	0
Dorset	57	11	00	0	27	6	24	1	38	0
Hants	53	5	00	0	28	9	24	4	41	5
	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, January 23: 55*s.* to 60*s.*

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from Jan. 9 to Jan. 14:
Total 7,386 Quarters. Average 60*s.* 6½*d.*—2*s.* 10½*d.* lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Jan. 21, 32*s.* 2*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Jan. 25, 75*s.* 1½*d.*

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 23:

Kent Bags	5*l.*	10*s.*	to	8*l.*	15*s.*	Kent Pockets	6*l.*	10*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*
Sussex Ditto	5*l.*	5*s.*	to	7*l.*	10*s.*	Sussex Ditto	6*l.*	4*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*
Essex Ditto	7*l.*	0*s.*	to	8*l.*	10*s.*	Farnham Ditto.....	10*l.*	0*s.* to 13*l.* 0*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 23:
St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 5*s.* Straw 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*
Clover 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*—Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, January 23 To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*	Lamb.....	none.
Mutton	5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Jan. 9:	
Veal	6*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts about 1,970	Calves 105.
Pork	5*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep ..... 19,200.	Pigs 320

COALS, January 25: Newcastle 45*s.* 0*d.*—56*s.* 3*d.* Sunderland 39*s.* 0*d.*—49*s.* 0*d.*
SOAP, Yellow, 94*s.* Mottled 104*s.* Curd 108*s.* CANDLES, 14*s.* 0*d.* per Doz. Moulds 15*s.* 6*d.*
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5*s.* 4*d.* Clare Market 0*s.* 0*d.* Whitechapel 5*s.* 3½*d.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1815.

Day.	Bank Stock	3per Ct. Red.	3per Ct Cons.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5per Ct.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Sou Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. South Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium.
1	Sunday														
2		65¼		82⅛		16 5/16		63¾	3 7/16				15 pr.	3 pr.	1⅞ dis.
3	251	66		82⅜		16⅜		64⅛					16 pr.	3 pr.	1⅝ dis.
4		66		82⅜		16 5/16							17 pr.	5 pr.	1⅝ dis.
5		66		82⅜		16 5/16							20 pr.	5 pr.	1⅝ dis.
6	Holiday														
7		65⅞	65⅛	82⅜	94⅞	16⅜							20 pr.	6 pr.	1¼ dis.
8	Sunday														
9		65⅞	65⅛	82⅜	94½	16⅜							20 pr.	6 pr.	1⅛ dis.
10		66	65⅛	83	94½	16⅜							20 pr.	6 pr.	1⅛ dis.
11	252	66	65⅛	82⅞	94⅜	16⅜		64¼					20 pr.	6 pr.	1⅛ dis.
12	252	65⅞	65⅛	82⅝	94⅜	16⅜							20 pr.	5 pr.	1⅛ dis.
13		65⅞	65	82½	94⅛	16⅜							20 pr.	5 pr.	1⅛ dis.
14	252½	65⅞	65	82⅝	94	16⅜							20 pr.	5 pr.	2⅛ dis.
15	Sunday														
16	252½	65⅞	65	82½	94⅛	16⅜							19 pr.	5 pr.	1⅞ dis.
17		65¾	65⅛	82⅛	94⅜	16 7/16							19 pr.	5 pr.	1⅛ dis.
18	Holiday														
19		66	65⅛	83	94⅞	16⅜							18 pr.	5 pr.	1⅛ dis.
20	258	66	65⅛	83⅛	95	16⅜		64½					18 pr.	5 pr.	1¼ dis.
21	260	66	65¼	83⅛	95	16½							20 pr.	6 pr.	1⅛ dis.
22	Sunday														
23		65⅜	65⅛	82⅝	94⅜	16⅜							19 pr.	6 pr.	1⅛ dis.
24		65¼	65⅛	82⅞	94⅞	16½			3⅛				19 pr.	6 pr.	1⅛ dis.
25	Holiday														
26	258	65⅛	65⅛	82⅞	94⅞	16⅜			3¼	191⅛			19 pr.	5 pr.	1⅛ dis.
27	258	65⅛	65⅛	82⅞	94⅞	16½		63¼					18 pr.	6 pr.	1⅛ dis.
28		65⅛	65¼	82⅝	94⅜	16½							19 pr.	6 pr.	1⅛ dis.
29	Sunday														
30	Holiday														
31															

THE AVERAGE PRICES of Navigable Canal Shares and other Property, in Jan. 1815 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Monmouth Canal, 165*l.* ex dividend 10*l.* clear.—Grand Junction, 220*l.* 22*l.* ex half year's dividend 3*l.* 10*s.* clear.—Old Union, 131*l.* 13*l.* ex half year's dividend 2*l.*—Rochdale, 58*l.*—Kennet and Avon 21*l.*—Ellesmere, 83*l.*—Grand Surrey Optional Loan, 86*l.* per cent.—Croydon, 13*l.* 5*s.*—West India Dock, 156*l.* 160*l.* ex dividend 5*l.* half year.—London Ditto, 90*l.* 92*l.* ex dividend 2*l.* 10*s.* half year clear.—Imperial, 50*l.*—Eagle Assurance, 2*l.* 2*s.*—Hope ditto, 2*l.* 2*s.*—Rock, 11*s.* premium.—Strand Bridge, 20*l.* 10*s.*—Ditto Annuities, 10*l.* premium.—Kent Fire-Office, 58*l.*—East London Water-Works, 65*l.*—Auction Mart, 27*l.* 28*l.*—Commercial Sale Room, 38*l.*—Drury-Lane Theatre, 100*l.* Share, 52*l.* 10*s.*

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THE

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Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of Redland Chapel near Bristol; and of an Antient Cross at Henly in Arden, Warwickshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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Jan.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.	at 10 P. M.
S 1	30.13	42	24 M	Fine.....	30.23	44½	24 do.	Do.....	30.28	40	24 do.	F. & C.
2	30.30	40	24 M	Foggy.....	30.35	44	24 do.	Do.....	30.35	42	24 do.	F. & C.; sh. frost.
3	30.33	32	24 M	Fine, sharp frost.....	30.33	32½	22 do.	Do.....	30.21	29	19 do.	Do.
4	31.19	30	21 M	Gloomy, with sharp frost...	30.03	27	19½ do.	Frost suspended; frost.....	30.01	24½	20 do.	Hard frost.
5	29.93	27	22 M	Foggy; hard frost.....	29.98	26½	21 do.	Do.....	29.98	27	20½ do.	Frost.
6	29.98	29	20 M	Dark; hard frost	29.96	31	21 do.	Frost suspended; fine.....	29.96	31	19½ do.	Do.; frost.
7	29.90	27	20 M	Hard frost; at 12 gentle thaw	29.69	35	23½ do.	Do.; at 4 clear.....	29.53	37	23 do.	Do.; sharp frost.
S 8	29.47	34½	23 M	A little snow; sharp frost...	29.55	35	21 do.	Do. frost, snow all dissolved.	29.76	29½	21 do.	Sharp frost.
9	29.98	28½	21½ M	Sharp frost; at 12, thaw.....	29.92	42	23 do.	Thaw.....	29.80	44	22½ do.	Cloudy and thaw.
10	29.72	42	22½ M	Fair but lowering; fine.....	29.72	44	22 do.	Do. lowering.....	29.69	44½	23 do.	Do. wind and rain.
11	29.59	41½	22 M	Fair; hazy, & blowing fresh	29.68	38	20 do.	Sleet and rain.....	29.80	56½	21 do.	Clear, frosty.
12	30.00	37½	22 M	Fine, sharp frost	30.05	41	10 do.	Do.....	30.13	31½	16 do.	Do.
13	30.04	31½	18 M	Foggy, at 10 thaw with rain.	29.81	47	19½ do.	Fair, but cloudy and hazy..	29.81	41	22 do.	Fine.
14	29.78	42½	22 M	F. & C.; after 12 clear.....	29.78	44	29 do.	Fine.....	29.84	41	20 do.	F. & C.
S 15	30.05	37	20 M	Fine, frosty.....	30.11	37	14½ do.	Very fine; frost.....	30.17	28	18 do.	Sharp frost.
16	30.19	27	20 M	Fine, sharp frost.....	30.17	33	20 do.	Do.....	30.14	36	20 do.	Fair, but no frost.
17	30.22	37	20 M	Fine, frosty.....	30.24	39	17 do.	Do.....	30.25	32	18 do.	Do.
18	30.20	33	18 M	Fine, hard frost.....	30.36	36	2½ D.	Do.....	30.09	34	11 M.	Do.
19	29.97	34	14 M	Frost, drifts of sleet & snow	29.83	33	13 do.	Hard frost.....	29.74	28	14½ do.	Hard frost.
20	29.68	24	15 M	Fine; after 12 some snow.	29.60	28	16 do.	Some snow, ground covered.	29.63	22	17½ do.	Hard frost.
21	29.64	18	18 M	Very hard frost.....	29.64	31	18 do.	Foggy and frost.	29.64	25	21 do.	Do.
S 22	29.75	29	18 M	Frost.....	29.75	34	16 do.	Very fine; sharp frost.....	29.75	25½	18 do.	Do.
23	29.75	28	16½ M	Frost, snow; after 11 fine...	29.75	33	16½ do.	Do.....	29.72	30	17 do.	Hard frost.
24	29.57	27½	16½ M	Foggy, hard frost.....	29.35	36	19 do.	Cloudy, and like thaw.....	29.37	34	17½ do.	Fine, frosty.
25	29.38	32½	16½ M	Frost, with some sleet.....	29.42	31	17 do.	Clear; sharp frost.....	29.45	24	17 do.	Fine, hard frost.
26	29.34	20	17 M	Fine, hard frost.....	29.15	31	15½ do.	Frost, cloudy, & some sleet.	28.88	29½	20 do.	Do.; much snow.
27	28.70	23	18 M	Snow and sleet. ...[showery.	29.54	32	19 do.	Do.....	28.46	36	21 do.	Sm. rain, & gentle
28	28.64	35½	19½ M	Fine; cold thaw; after 10	28.62	37	20 do.	Rain.....	28.60	36	20 do.	F. & C. [thaw.
S 29	28.87	36	20 M	Frosty; sleet and rain.....	28.96	41	20 do.	Fair and frosty.....	29.00	40	20 do.	F. & C.; mild.
30	29.02	38½	20 M	F. & C.; after 12 wet haze.	29.02	41	21 do.	Hazy, lowering; small rain.	29.07	34	21 do.	Dark and gloomy.
31	29.12	37½	21 M	Gloomy; after 11 small rain.	29.12	42	21 do.	Wet haze and small rain....	29.12	40½	21 do.	Rain; foggy.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1815.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

FINDING from Mr. Belsham's *second* Paper in your Magazine, that he had a *third* in reserve for your Supplement, I have waited for the perusal of its contents, before I sent you any reply to his answer to my Address. Of this last production I will only say at present, that, in return for your indulgence, he should have sent you something with the grace of novelty to recommend it. But this is nothing but a *re-rechauffée* (if I may be allowed to coin a word for the occasion) of what he first included in his Calm Inquiry, and afterwards in his Claims of Dr. Priestley; and, instead of being a *Review of Bp. Horsley's Controversy with Dr. Priestley*, is an imperfect and unfair statement of a *single fragment* of the controversy. But of this more hereafter. At present I shall advert only to his reply to my Address, which is no answer to it, but a mere re-assertion of his opinion of Bishop Horsley's defeat, as he calls it, and a re-stated summary of the Bishop's reasons for the existence of an orthodox Hebrew Church at Ælia in the time of Adrian, without any attempt to disprove the existence or the orthodoxy of the Hebrew Church. He leaves to his *Postscript*, what ought to have been the chief subject of his Paper. And even there, instead of explaining why *the Jews* could not answer our Saviour's question, he gives a very insufficient answer of *his own*; which is no reply to me, because it does not account for the silence of the Jews. An impartial solution of their difficulty would have shewn *why* the question respecting Christ, "whose Son is he?" is not a plain matter of fact. But I need not say more here, as I have given a full account of the defects of Mr. Belsham's answer, in a *Second Address* to Persons calling themselves Unitarians.

Yours, &c. T. ST. DAVID'S.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

SEVERAL Correspondents who have lately favoured you with observations on what are called the Imprecatory Psalms, or others who have scruples concerning the use of these Psalms, would find their account, I think, in consulting a letter of the late Dr. Townson on the subject, printed in his Life, p. lxxi. The letter was addressed to a living ornament of the Peerage. The learned Author regards these Psalms as either monitory or prophetic; and observes, that the three most remarkable of this sort, the xxxvth. lxixth. and cixth. may on the best grounds (as he shews) be considered as prophetic. I will only add, that when St. Peter cites two clauses of these Psalms, as fulfilled in the case of Judas, and cites them in the *imperative* form, "*Let* his habitation be desolate," "His Bishopric *let* another take," Acts i. 20. this does not seem to favour the hypothesis of those critics, who would *translate* them in the *future*, however justifiable they may be in *understanding* them as *equivalent to the future*, or predictive of impending evils.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 13.

THERE is a material omission in the introductory description of the Prayer, p. 37. b. It should have been called, "A Morning Prayer for young people of all classes and descriptions, *except Christians*." There is no acknowledgment of *sin* in it, no petition for *pardon*, no mention of that *name* in which Christians are commanded to pray. It is introduced under the signature *B.* and perhaps comes from the *Essex-street* school. It is clearly fit only for, and excusable in, those who never heard of Christ, or those who have rejected him, and say, "We will not have this man for our Lord and Advocate." R. C.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 15.

COMMON as the thing is, there are few subjects which stand in greater need of illustration than that of PUNNING; which I will endeavour, through the medium of your publication, to elucidate.

Some are proud of *punning*; others affect, or have worked themselves up to such a contempt of it, that they lose their patience when it is attempted, and bestow the overflowings of their scorn, not always unmixed with hatred, on the unhappy Punster. Both are perfectly wrong. What then is it? Is it wit? Certainly not. Is it stupidity? As clearly not. What then is it? In one word, it is *playing the fool*. "*Dulce est desipere in loco*," it is delightful to be foolish at fit times: so thinks the witty man, and does it for his own amusement; but he times it well, and he amuses others also. It is a fine thing to do any thing which a witty man does; so thinks the dull man, and he labours to *pun*: but he does it right or wrong, without discerning the time, and he puts people out of patience, and out of humour. Nothing can be more correct than the following distinction, which I have often tried to inculcate, but without much effect, because the ground of it was not rightly understood: "A dull man *aspires* to pun; a witty man *condescends* to do it." But, as the latter does every thing with more ease than the other, so he puns with lightness and grace. As he knows the real value of the thing, which is none, so he lays no stress upon it; he calls no attention to it; he does not even desire a laugh. If it take,—well: it is so much added to the gaiety and good humour of the company. If it miss, there is no loss; unless any one be stupid enough to notice it, and to cry out, "Oh, how bad!" which is much more stupid than making the worst of puns.

A witty man may be intemperate in his puns; he may not distinguish the proper times, and in that case he will appear exactly like a dull man. But why? Not from any fault in the thing itself, but from its being ill-timed. Who would dance the rope at a funeral, or play monkey-tricks in a Committee on the State of the Nation? Punning is playing the fool. It is applying words according to their sound, instead of their meaning, or rather, as well as their meaning. It is turning them wrong side upwards, and viewing them in a strange light. But it is a kind of antick which is natural to the witty man. He can do much better things, but he does this too; from a redundancy of good humour, which he wishes to communicate. Was there ever a wittier man than Swift? Yet who punned more? Cicero punned beyond all bounds of discretion: but the man who should call him stupid, would have much more courage than discretion. The wittiest man now living, whose name is currently put to all the good things that are said, puns abundantly: but it is only his small change; he has much better things for higher occasions.

There may be men of so much dignity of wit, that they never stoop to a pun. They have sources of amusement without it, for themselves and friends. Very well. No one demands it of them. But, as good humour is more attractive than dignity, perhaps they would be more beloved if they did sometimes condescend. There are few who do not, however exalted may be their talents. Those few may, perhaps, have taken up the false idea that punning is stupid, which this Essay is intended to cure.

It is this idea of *punning*, as being a mode of *playing the fool*, which accounts for the obvious fact, that it is, almost always, a proof of good spirits and good humour: for who would play the fool, to amuse his friends, under any other circumstances? Hence also it is, that a punning epigram is generally inferior to any other. For what is formed into an epigram has been the subject of thought and consideration; and who would seriously consider how to play the fool? Yet there are puns so whimsical, and so unexpected, that they are amusing even when written down. As in this old epigram:

Tom prais'd his friend, who chang'd his state,
For binding fast himself and Kate
In union so divine.
"Wedlock 's the end of life," he cried;
"Too true, alas!" said Jack, and sigh'd,
"'Twill be the end of mine!"

Was it a stupid man, think you, who made that epigram? He would be much more stupid who should affirm it. Yet clearly it is a pun. This also,

on

on Dr. Trapp's Translation of Virgil:

Mind but thy preaching, Trapp; translate no further: [murder?"
Is it not written, "Thou shalt do no
Or this,
What wonders brave Hawke and Boscawen have done, [*the Sun*",
When that burnt *the Ocean*, and this sunk

But there would be no end of quoting epigrams, from all languages, founded on puns. The following, by Owen, has ever borne the test of translation:

Cornutum te, Corneli, scis esse, taeesque:
Non *Cornelius* es tu modo, sed *Tacitus*.

I do not remember the whole of the translation, but it ends,

——— "but he's *Cornelius Tacitus*."

So the very similar one, on old *Philemon Holland's* perseverance in translating:

Philemon with translations does so fill us,
He will not let *Suetonius* be *tranquillus*.

It is necessary, indeed, to know something of Latin, even to understand these Epigrams in English. Yet does any one call them stupid, and wish they had never been written? I envy him not: except for thinking himself *wise*; which, with so very little foundation for it, is wonderful!

Here then I shall close my Essay: in which the things to be remembered, for the sake of correcting the ideas of the world on the subject, are only these: "that Punning is playing the fool;" and that, therefore, "while a wise man *condescends* to pun, a foolish one *aspires* to do it." R. T.

CREPUNDIA LITERARIA, Tit. ii.

Aliusque et idem. Horat.

1. Οἱ μὲν καλὴν Κυβήβην τὸν ἡμ[illegible] λων
Ἄττιν, Ἐν οὔρεσιν βοῶσαν, Α[illegible]
ἐκμανῆναι. Anacreon. (edit. Steph.) Vol. ii. p. 92.

Βοῶσαν pro vulgatâ dedit Bentleius; [illegible] tiorum hoc ὠδάρ[illegible] patet ex Epistol[illegible] neium, in quâ homunculoru[illegible] venustum [illegible] accepere magni[illegible] teri[illegible]

[*quod ad formam spectat*], *nomen ejus in montibus personantem.* Comparat Bentleius Auson. Epigr. cv.

Dum dubitat Natura marem faceretne puellam,
Factus es, O! pulcher, penè puella, puer.

Conferendum est etiam pulcherrimum ipsius Anacreontis fragmentum, servatum apud Athen. xiii. p. 564. edit. Casaubon. quodque, ut mihi videtur, unum cum perpaucis aliis, ex omnibus poëmatibus, quae sub Anacreontis nomine circumferri solent, genuinum est ac sincerum. Totum locum exscribam. Ὦ παῖ, παρθένιον βλέπων, Δίζημαί σε, σὺ δ' οὐκ ἀΐεις, Οὐκ εἰδὼς ὅτι τὴν ἐμὴν Ψυχὴν ἡνιοχεύεις. *O! puer, virgineum tuens, te quæsito, tu verò non auscultas; parum conscius te animæ meæ frænа moderâri.* Hoc παρθένιον βλέπων ipsum illud est ἡμίθηλυς. Pro vulgatâ τῆς ἐμῆς Ψυχῆς scripsi, levi mutatione, τὴν ἐμὴν Ψυχὴν; ut postulat ratio grammatica: ἡνιοχεύω enim, nisi vehementer erro, non nisi cum accusativo reperitur. Sic in Antholog. edit. H. Steph. p. 370. Τετραπόροις ἁψῖσι πόλιν, Θεόδωρος, ἐγείρας, Ἄξιός ἐστι πόλιν καὶ τέτρατον ἡνιοχεύειν. Orphic. Πνεύματα δ' ἡνιοχεῖ, περί τ' ἤέρα, καὶ περὶ χεῦμα. Similiter etiam ἡνιοστροφέω apud Euripidem in Phœniss. 175. ὃς ἅρμα λευκὸν ἡνιοστροφεῖ βεβώς, et, quod pluris momenti est, ἡνιοχέω apud Aristoph. Vesp. 1022. Οὐκ ἀλλοτρίων, ἀλλ' οἰκείων Μουσῶν στόμαθ' ἡνιοχήσας. Herodot. iv. § 193. αἱ γυναῖκες ἡνιοχεῦσι τὰ ἅρματα ἐς τὸν πόλεμον.

Eleganter hoc fragmentum numeris Anglicis expressit vir doctus M. K. (*Class. Journ.* Vol. IV. p. 203.)

[illegible]weet boy, a very girl to view,
[illegible]e have I spread my toils for you,
you elude my art;
not. will not understand,
ll reins are in your hand,
[illegible]gulate my heart.
ut referunt hodierni quidam,
[illegible]em significavit quod
[illegible]m quod κέαρ, quam-
[illegible]id ὃν θυμὸν κατέδων,
[illegible]ίνων Latinè reddidit
[illegible]uum cor edens, ho-
[illegible]tans? Huc respici-
[illegible]ti hæreat pileus.
pöesis, inquit vates
[illegible]è. Sed non semper ut
poësis

poësis pictura est. Multa sunt, quæ optimè quidem exprimantur carminibus; penicillo non item. Adeas, lector, si placet, Cookianæ editionis poëmatum Addisonianorum p. 88. Tabulam contemplare. Quovis pignore contenderim hanc illam ipsam esse Afram, cujus de mammis talisque tam bellè cecinit Martialis (Epigr. i. 101). Dii me eradicent, si *talis* Invidiæ figura unquam impressa fuerit in animo scriptoris! Quod ad te attinet, pictor, non possum cum Nobili viro Dorsetio non exclamare;

For thy dull fancy a muckender is fit,
To wipe the slabb'rings of thy snotty wit.

4. *Epigramma ex Boileavio Anglicè redditum.*

One clock, two watches, dials three,
Stand proofs of Lubin's industry;
But these have cost the hapless wight
Full thirty years of long daylight.
What profit? does this *timepiece-miser*
Than other folks grow one whit wiser?
Yes; that he does,—in all Pall Mall
There's not a man knows time so well.

5. Erravit, qui dixit in Ephemeride Classicâ (Num. xviii. p. 346.) nullum prorsus solutæ orationis specimen extare ab Addisono conscriptum, præter *Tentamen de Poëtis Romanis Elegiacis* illic loci datum. Exstat præterea Epistola Latina ad Honoratissimum virum Carolum Montague, postillà Comitem de Halifax. "*Cum tanta auribus tuis obstreput vatum nequissimorum turba, nihil est cur queraris aliquid inusitatum tibi contigisse, ubi præclarum hoc argumentum meis etiam numeris violatum conspexeris. Quantùm virtute bellicâ præstant Britanni, recens ex rebus gestis testatur gloria; quàm verò in humanioribus Pacis studiis non emineamus, indicio sunt, quos nuper in lucem emisimus, versiculi. Quòd si Congrevius ille tuus divino, quo solet, furore correptus, materiam hanc non exornâsset, *vix tanti esset ipsa Pax, ut illâ lætaremur tot perditissimis Poëtis tàm miserè decantatâ. At, dum alios insector, mei ipsius oblitus fuisse videor, qui haud minores forsan ex Latinis tibi molestias allaturus sum, quàm quas illi ex vernaculis suis carminibus attulerunt; nisi quòd inter ipsos cruciatus lenimentum aliquod dolori tribuat tormenti varietas. Nec quidem unquam adduci possem, ut poëma patrio sermone conscriptum oculis tuis subjicerem, qui ab istis conatibus cæteros omnes scribendo non minùs deterres, quàm fovendo excituveris. Humanitatis tuæ cultor devotissimus,* Josephus Addison. *A.D.* 1697. Præclarum certè specimen adulationis!

6. Qui Græcè poëtam agunt, ii sumant tria sequentia Epigrammata, proprié sic dicta, Græcis numeris imitando exprimenda. Prius reperietur in Ecclesiâ apud Eboracenses Richmondiensi; alterum, quod Sapphicum appellari potest, in cœmeterio, quod apud Cantabrigienses est, in vico (sic vocant) *Fen-Ditton*; tertium, credo, scriptum fuit a Wartono.

I. As careful mothers do to sleeping lay
Their babes, that would too long the wanton play;
So, to prevent my youth's approaching crimes,
Nature, my nurse, had me to bed betimes.

II. The storm, that † wracks the winter sky,
No more disturbs ‡ their soft repose,
Than summer-ev'ning's latest sigh,
That shuts the rose.

III. Somne levis, quanquam certissima mortis imago,
Consortem cupio te tamen esse tori:
Alma quies, optata veni; nam sic sine vitâ
Vivere quàm suave est, sic sine morte mori!

Dabam Salstoni (sic nuncupante Thomâ Fuller) ex museo amici mei. kal. jun. MDCCCXV.

Mr. Urban, *Cheshire, Feb.* 16.

As an admirer of the "renowned" Utopia of Sir T. More, and the elegant Variorum edition of the Rev. Mr. T. F. Dibdin, I observed with pleasure the communication of A. R. F.

* If the concernment of this battel had not been so exceeding great, he could scarce have wished the victory at the price he knew he must pay for it, in being subject to the reading and hearing of so many ill verses, as he was sure would be made on that subject. *Dryden.*

* Rationem vocis *wrack* (sive, ut malunt quidam, *rack*) quæ propriè de nubibus usurpatur à vento actis, parum intellexit Auctor hujusce Inscriptionis. Verbum est neutrum, non activum. Dixit Shakspeareius *wracking clouds*; Miltonus, *wracking whirlwinds*. Quin et, de Lunâ loquens, decus illud temporum hodiernorum;

And, wracking o'er her face, the cloud
Varies the tincture of her shroud.

† Duorum infantum scilicet.

in

in your last Volume, Part ii. p. 528, and am happy that the curiosity he excited respecting the translations of Sorbiere and Aneau should have enabled me to furnish him with the following additional particulars from that valuable source of literary history; "Memoires pour servir à l'histoire des hommes illustres," par le Rev. Père Niceron.

In his Life of Sir T. More he gives the following account of the French Translations: (Tome 25.)

"Trois Auteurs ont traduit l'Utopie en François. *Barthelemi Aneau*, dont la traduction a été imprimée vers l'an 1550, à Paris in-8. et à Lyon in-16. *Samuel Sorbiere*, qui a donné la sienne en 1643, à Amsterdam in-12. *Gueudeville*, qui a publié la sienne à Leyde en 1715, in-12. réimprimée à Amsterdam en 1730, avec des figures."

In his list of the works of Sorbiere, vol. IV. he informs us that

"Il traduisoit l'Utopie de Thomas Morus en François, à la prière du Comte de Rhingrave, Gouverneur de l'Ecluse, qui ne pouvoit se resoudre à la lire dans les traductions surannées faites par Barthelemi Aneau, auteur de l'Alector, et par (Jehan le Blond) le Seigneur de Branville. Cette traduction (de Sorbiere) a été imprimée à Amsterdam 1643, in-12."

And the following title of Barthelemi Aneau's translation is given in the bibliographical account of his writings, Tome 22.

"La Republique d'Utopie, œuvre grandement utile, demonstrant le parfait état d'une bien ordonnée Police, traduicte du Latin de Thomas More, Chancelier d'Angleterre. Paris in-8 et Lyon in-16."

It is the more remarkable that I should find this information in an Author whose eulogy the learned editor of the Utopia has so eloquently drawn in his interesting "Bibliomania."—"Frank, amiable, industrious, communicative, shrewd, and learned, Niceron was the delight of his friends, and the admiration of the publick!"

But in his description of these rare volumes he has committed errors, sufficient almost to lead us to infer that he had never really inspected them. He states (Bibliom. p. 71,) that "they were published from the year 1729 to 1740, in 40 *cr. oct.* volumes; *a Supplement*, of 3 volumes; (the *latter* of which is divided into two parts) renders this very useful and absolutely necessary work in 44 volumes."

Now the truth is, the first volume was originally published in 1727, and the rest successively, during Father Niceron's lifetime, up to the 39th, which appeared in 1738. The first three volumes were afterwards reprinted in 1729, and the fourth was reprinted in 1737, with the date of the first edition, 1728. The 40th, 41st, 42d, and 43d, were posthumous, published from his own MS. (they cannot be called supplementary); and appeared in 1739, 40, 41, and 45. Instead of the "*latter*" volume being divided into two parts, it is the *10th Volume* which was published in that form, containing "Changemens, corrections, et additions" to the first nine; and the size instead of being *cr. oct.* is *12mo.* We have to regret that the materials for other lives, which the publisher says, in the last volume, still remained in his hands, were never given to the world.

Allow me, Sir, before I close this letter, to refer to another valuable reprint of an esteemed Author, Dr. Earle's "Microcosmography" edited by Mr. Philip Bliss. On referring to it the other day, I was not a little surprised that no mention should be made, in the "Chronological List of Books of 'Characters' from 1567 to 1700, Appendix, No. 11, of the Characters contained in a little work intituled "A Miscellany of sundry Essayes, Paradoxes, and Problematicall Discoveries, Letters, and *Characters*, &c. by Francis Osborn, Esq. London, 1659," 12mo. It contains a Character of *Honour*, *a deboshed Souldier*, *a Cook*, and *a Host*.

In the enumeration of the editions of "Microcosmography" Mr. Bliss informs us that "in 1732 appeared the *ninth*, which was a reprint of the sixth, executed with care and judgment." But a copy of the *Ninth Edition* of this curious volume in my possession is dated 1669, of which the following is a copy of the title-page:

"Microcosmographie, or a piece of the World discovered, in Essayes and Characters. The Ninth Edition. London: Printed by Thomas Radcliffe, and Thomas Daniel, for Philip Chetwind, 1669. 12mo."

The Address to the Reader is signed *Edw. Blunt*, and it contains 78 Characters.

N. H. L.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 20.

BEING lately in the neighbourhood of Harewood, I looked into the Church, where I could not help thinking of Mr. Gough, whilst I was meditating over the monument of Judge Gascoigne, and the mural bust of Judge Dennison. No inscription or arms on the fine Altar-monument of Gascoigne, except a shield of the King's Arms (at the head end) supported by Angels.

The Inscription for Dennison is said to be written by the late Lord Mansfield.

"To the memory of
Sir THOMAS DENNISON, Knt.
this Monument was erected
by his afflicted Widow.
He was an affectionate Husband,
a generous Relation,
a sincere Friend, a good Citizen,
an honest Man.
Skilled in all the learning of the Common Law,
he raised himself to great eminence
in his Profession;
and shewed by his Practice,
that a thorough knowledge of Legal Art and Form
is not litigious, or an Instrument of Chicane;
but the plainest, easiest, and shortest way
to the end of Strife.
For the sake of the Publick,
he was pressed, and at the last prevailed upon, to accept the Office of a Judge
in the Court of King's Bench.
He discharged the important Trust
of that high Office
with unsuspected Integrity, & uncommon Ability.
The Clearness of his Understanding,
and the natural Probity of his Heart,
led him immediately to Truth, Equity, and Justice;
the Precision and Extent of his Legal Knowledge
enabled him always to find the right way
of doing what was right.
A zealous Friend to the Constitution of his Country,
he steadily adhered to the Fundamental Principle upon which it is built,
and by which alone it can be maintained,
a Religious Application of the inflexible Rule of Law
to all Questions concerning the Power of the Crown,
and Privileges of the Subject.
He resigned his Office Feb. 14, 1765,
because, from the Decay of his Health,
and Loss of his Sight,
he found himself unable any longer to execute it.
He died Sept. 8, 1765, without Issue,
in the 67th year of his Age.
He wished to be buried in his native Country, and in this Church.
He lies here,
near the Lord Chief Justice GASCOIGNE,
who, by a resolute and judicious Exertion of Authority,
supported Law and Government in a manner . . .
which has perpetuated his Name,
and made him an Example famous to Posterity.

ARMS.—Argent, a Bend Sable between an Unicorn's head erased in the sinister Chief, and a Cross crosslet fitchée Gules in the dester Base; impaling, Argent, a Chevron engrailed between three Oak-leaves Vert (for *Smithson*).

In the same Vault
with those of her Husband,
Sir THOMAS DENNISON, Knt.
and agreeable to her Will,
are deposited the Remains of
Dame ANNE DENNISON,
Daughter of Robert Smithson, Esq.
She departed this Life 1 July, 1785,
in the 72d year of her Age."

The burial-place of Mr. Daniel Lambert, at Stamford, was, as you have said, one of the lions to be seen by strangers; and as a testimony of respect, a very neatly inscribed stone has been erected by his friends in Leicester*. T. G. C.

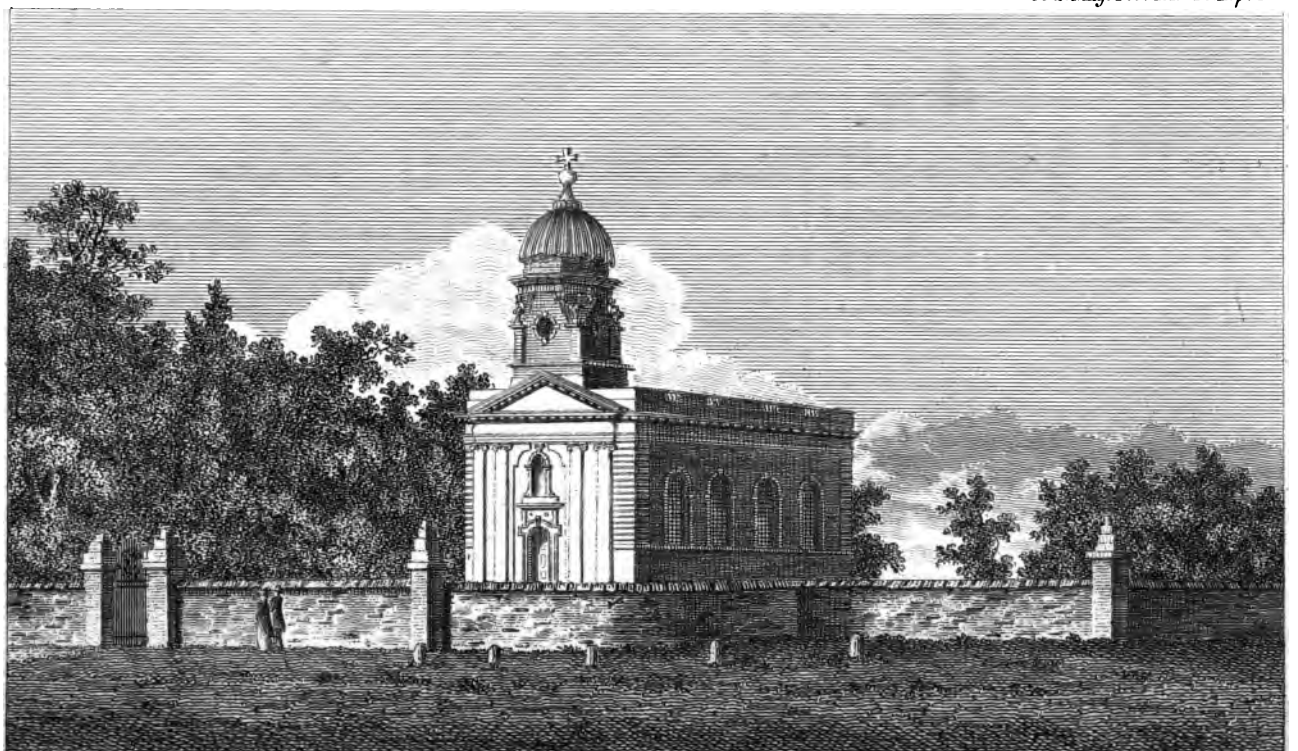
Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 3.

SO many of your Readers having recently visited the French Capital, I have great expectation that some one will answer the following questions, on the subjects of which I find Books and Masters contradict each other. In the most fashionable French pronunciation of the present day, is the letter *l* in the pronoun *il* ever pronounced before a *consonant* (*il parle*, &c.), as directed in Tardy's new Pronouncing Dictionary? Formerly, my Master and all my Books directed me to pronounce *i parle*, always omitting the *l* before a consonant. — Is the termination of verbs in *oir*, as *recevoir*, *savoir*, &c. pronounced, as formerly, like the English sound of the letters *wawr*, or like *ware*? In Catineau's Dict. (Paris, 1814,) the pronunciation of *savoir* is marked, in French letters, *ça-vŏèr*.

Lastly, where can I find an accurate account of the old French weights and measures, compared with the English, or with their new decimal weights and measures? A.

* See the Epitaph in vol. LXXXII. part ii. p. 36.

Mr.



Baldwin del et sc

Redland Church.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

THERE is not a more pleasant place in the vicinity of Bristol than the village of Redland, which is situated a mile North-west of that antient City. The residences of the opulent in this neighbourhood are remarkably handsome, particularly Redland Court; and the numerous flourishing trees, which surround them and the Chapel, give each a very lively effect.

The Chapel (*see Plate I.*), which is a most pleasing specimen of Grecian architecture, is composed of free-stone, with four Ionic pilasters, their entablature, and pediment, in front. Immediately above the great door and a niche, is a turret of uncommon beauty and proportions, enriched by urns on pedestals, and terminated by a ball and cross.

The altar picture is from the pencil of Vanderbank, and represents the embalming of our Saviour.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

THE anecdote of Swift's dining with Sir Robert Walpole, extracted in your last volume, p. 570, and concerning which "A Friend to Accuracy" inquires in p. 28, was never published till given to the world by Mr. Roberts.

The Letter of Lord Peterborow to Swift, which your friend supposes to have been left out of the editions subsequent to 1767, I will transcribe for you, from Mr. Nichols's * edition of 1808 (vol. XI.) It is only dated "Saturday Evening;" but is indorsed by Swift, "1726, in Summer."

"One of your Irish heroes, that, from the extremity of our English land, came to destroy the wicked brazen project, desires to meet you on Monday next at Parson's-green. If you are not engaged, I will send my coach for you.

"Sir Robert Walpole, any morning except Tuesday and Thursday, which are his public days, about nine in the morning, will be glad to see you at his London house. On Monday, if I see you, I will give you a further account.—Your affectionate servant, PETERBOROW."

As the subject is somewhat curious, your Readers may not be displeased to see the Dean's own account of his visit to Sir Robert:

"MY LORD, *April* 28, 1726.

"Your Lordship having, at my request, obtained for me an hour from Sir Robert Walpole, I accordingly attended him yesterday at eight o'clock in the morning, and had somewhat more than an hour's conversation with him. Your Lordship was this day pleased to inquire what passed between that great Minister and me, to which I gave you some general answers, from whence you said you could comprehend little or nothing.

"I had no other design in desiring to see Sir Robert Walpole, than to represent the affairs of Ireland to him in a true light, not only without any view to myself, but to any party whatsoever: and, because I understood the affairs of that kingdom tolerably well, and observed the representations he had received were such as I could not agree to; my principal design was to set him right, not only for the service of Ireland, but likewise of England, and of his own administration.

"I failed very much in my design; for I saw he had conceived opinions from the example and practices of the present and some former Governors, which I could not reconcile to the notions I had of liberty, a possession always understood by the British Nation to be the inheritance of a human creature.

"Sir Robert Walpole was pleased to enlarge very much upon the subject of Ireland.

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* Who tells us, in a note, "When Dr. Swift was in England in 1726, he went to see Sir Robert Walpole at Chelsea; which drew the notice of all the company: but no one knew him till Sir Robert entered, who went up to him very obligingly. Swift, without rising up, or any other address, said, "For God's sake, Sir Robert, take me out of that Ireland, and place me somewhere in England."—"Mr. Dean," said Sir Robert, "I should be glad to oblige you; but I fear removing you will spoil your wit. Look on that tree (pointing to one under the window:) I transplanted it from the hungry soil of Houghton to the Thames side; but it is good for nothing here." This happened some years before the Dean's Rhapsody appeared, where Sir Robert has an ample share of his pointed ridicule.—In a letter to Mr. Pope, Oct. 30, 1727, the Dean says, "I forgave Sir Robert Walpole a thousand pounds, *multa gemens;*" alluding to an order which he had, upon the Exchequer, for that sum, a short time before the death of Queen Anne, which was never paid."

Ireland, in a manner so alien from what I conceived to be the rights and privileges of a subject of England, that I did not think proper to debate the matter with him so much as I otherwise might, because I found it would be in vain. I shall, therefore, without entering into the dispute, make bold to mention to your Lordship some few grievances of that kingdom, as it consists of a people, who, beside a natural right of enjoying the privileges of subjects, have also a claim of merit from their extraordinary loyalty to the present king* and his family.

"First, That all persons born in Ireland are called and treated as Irishmen, although their fathers and grandfathers were born in England; and their predecessors having been conquerors of Ireland, it is humbly conceived they ought to be on as good a foot as any subjects of Britain, according to the practice of all other nations, and particularly of the Greeks and Romans.

"Secondly, That they are denied the natural liberty of exporting their manufactures to any country which is not engaged in a war with England.

"Thirdly, That whereas there is a University in Ireland, founded by Queen Elizabeth, where youth are instructed with a much stricter discipline than either in Oxford or Cambridge; it lies under the greatest discouragements, by filling all the principal employments, civil and ecclesiastical, with persons from England, who have neither interest, property, acquaintance, nor alliance, in that kingdom; contrary to the practice of all other States in Europe which are governed by Viceroys, at least what hath never been used without the utmost discontents of the people.

"Fourthly, That several of the Bishops sent over to Ireland, having been Clergymen of obscure condition, and without other distinction than that of Chaplains to the Governors, do frequently invite over their old acquaintance or kindred, to whom they bestow the best preferments in their gift. The like may be said of the Judges, who take with them one or two dependants, to whom they give their countenance, and who consequently, without other merit, grow immediately into the chief business of their courts. The same practice is followed by all others in civil employments, if they have a cousin, a valet, or footman, in their family, born in England.

"Fifthly, That all civil employments, grantable in reversion, are given to persons who reside in England.

"The people of Ireland, who are certainly the most loyal subjects in the world, cannot but conceive that most of these hardships have been the consequence of some unfortunate representations (at least) in former times; and the whole body of the Gentry feel the effects in a very sensible part, being utterly destitute of all means to make provision for their younger sons, either in the Church, the Law, the Revenue, or (of late) in the Army: and, in the desperate condition of Trade, it is equally vain to think of making them merchants. All they have left is, at the expiration of leases, to rack their tenants, which they have done to such a degree, that there is not one farmer in a hundred through the kingdom who can afford shoes or stockings to his children, or to eat flesh, or drink any thing better than sour milk or water, twice in a year; so that the whole country, except the Scotch plantation in the North, is a scene of misery and desolation, hardly to be matched on this side Lapland.

"The rents of Ireland are computed to about a million and a half, whereof one half million at least is spent by Lords and Gentlemen residing in England, and by some other articles too long to mention.

"About three hundred thousand pounds more are returned thither on other accounts: and, upon the whole, those who are the best versed in that kind of knowledge agree, that England gains annually by Ireland a million at least, which even I could make appear beyond all doubt. But, as this mighty profit would probably increase, with tolerable treatment, to half a million more; so it must of necessity sink, under the hardships that kingdom lies at present.

"And whereas Sir Robert Walpole was pleased to take notice, how little the King gets by Ireland; it ought, perhaps, to be considered, that the revenues and taxes, I think, amount to above four hundred thousand pounds a year; and reckoning the riches of Ireland, compared with England, to be as one to twelve, the King's revenues there would be equal to more than five millions here; which, considering the bad payment of rents from such miserable creatures as most of the tenants in Ireland are, will be allowed to be as much as such a kingdom can bear.

"The current coin of Ireland is reckoned, at most, but five hundred thousand pounds; so that above four fifths are paid every year into the Exchequer.

"I think it manifest, that whatever circumstances can possibly contribute

* King George I.

bute to make a country poor and despicable, are all united with respect to Ireland. The Nation controlled by laws to which they do not consent, disowned by their brethren and countrymen, refused the liberty not only of trading with their own manufactures, but even their native commodities, forced to seek for justice many hundred miles by sea and land, rendered in a manner incapable of serving their King and Country in any employment of honour, trust, or profit; and all this without the least demerit: while the Governors sent over thither can possibly have no affection to the people, further than what is instilled into them by their own justice and love of mankind, which do not always operate; and whatever they please to represent hither is never called in question.

"Whether the representatives of such a people, thus distressed and laid in the dust, when they meet in a Parliament, can do the public business with that cheerfulness which might be expected from freeborn subjects, would be a question in any other country except that unfortunate Island; the English inhabitants whereof have given more and greater examples of their loyalty and dutifulness than can be shown in any other part of the world.

"What part of these grievances may be thought proper to be redressed by so wise and great a Minister as Sir Robert Walpole, he perhaps will please to consider: especially because they have been all brought upon that kingdom since the Revolution; which, however, is a blessing annually celebrated there with the greatest zeal and sincerity.

"I most humbly entreat your Lordship to give this paper to Sir Robert Walpole, and desire him to read it, which he may do in a few minutes.

"I am with the greatest respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, JON. SWIFT."

The Convent of St. BERNARD.

Extracted from the "General Outline of the Swiss *Landscapes."*

BESIDES the different houses of Refuge I have mentioned, there is another on the pass to Italy, above Martigny, on the Great St. Bernard, as it is called. This Convent is situated 1257 fathoms above the surface of the sea. It is undoubtedly the most elevated habitation, not only in Europe, but over all the antient Continent. No chalet is to be met with at that height. It touches the boundaries of everlasting snow. What contributes still further to increase the cold is, that it lies in a narrow pass, which runs from North-east to South-west, the general direction of that part of the Alps, and consequently of the winds. Accordingly, in the height of Summer even, the least breeze makes the cold quite unpleasant. In August 1761, at one in the afternoon, the thermometer, out in the open air, stood one degree below the freezing point, though the sun, except now and then when a light cloud passed over it, was shining full upon the ball of the thermometer; and all the environs were covered with fresh snow. The little garden they have here produces, of course with the greatest difficulty, by the latter end of August, a few stunted lettuces and cabbages, cultivated more for amusement than any thing else, or for the mere pleasure of seeing something grow. All the necessaries of life are, in fact, brought up from the neighbouring valleys. Wood for fuel, of which they make an immense consumption, must be brought up, on the backs of mules, a distance of 18 miles, and by a steep path which is open for six weeks only in the year. It is easy to see that they are put to a great expence, and to the maintenance of a great many servants and cattle.

This convent was founded in the year 968 by St. Bernard, of a noble family in Savoy. It became very flourishing, and had possessions in various countries, in Sicily, in Flanders, and England. This very opulence was the reason which induced the Popes to appoint Provosts *in Commendam*. After this abuse had prevailed for upwards of 140 years, resident provosts were appointed. But this reform did not re-annex to the institution the enjoyment of its once large possessions, which had in the mean time been wasted and alienated in various ways, or squandered in long and ruinous law-suits. And the funds would at present be insufficient for the purposes of the institution, were it not for a collection that is annually made for them, in France, Geneva, and several of the Swiss Cantons. The place of the Provost is for life: and as that is never obtained by any one until after having spent his youth in the practice of his arduous duties at the Convent, the person

person upon whom it is conferred is permitted to reside in Martigny, at the foot of the mountain. With him reside those few superannuated fathers, who, by their advanced age and infirmities, are no longer able to endure the extremity of the climate above.

From November to May, a trusty person is sent half way down the mountain, accompanied by one or two large dogs trained for the purpose to find out the ways in the thickest fogs, storms, and heaviest falls of snow; and to recover any passengers who may have lost their way. Often the fathers themselves fulfil that office. They shew the traveller his way, lead him along, holding him up when he is not able to stand alone; sometimes even they carry him up on their shoulders to the convent. Often they are obliged to use a sort of violence to him, whenever, benumbed with cold and exhausted with fatigue, he earnestly begs that they will allow him just to rest, or to sleep for a few moments only on the snow. It is necessary to shake him well, and to drag him by force from that insidious sleep, the fatal forerunner of death. Nothing but constant motion can give the body sufficient warmth to resist the extremity of the cold. Whenever the fathers are obliged to be out in the open air during the severest frosts, and that the depth of the snow prevents their walking fast enough to keep the blood in circulation, they strike from time to time their hands and feet against the great staffs shod with iron, which they always carry with them; otherwise their extremities would become torpid and frost-bitten.

In spite of all their care and pains, however, scarce a winter passes that some traveller or other does not perish, or has not his limbs frost-bitten at least. The use of strong waters on these occasions, experience has shewn to be pernicious. They give a momentary warmth and activity, but this forced tension is succeeded by a sudden atony and death.

Whenever the unfortunate traveller is not sunk very deep under the snow, the dogs scent them out. But the instinct of these animals does not penetrate to a great depth. Therefore, upon any person being missing, the fathers take long perches, and sound the different places here and there, that are most suspicious. The kind of resistance the end of the pole meets with, informs them whether it is a rock only, or a human body, that is in the way. In the latter case they soon disengage it from the snow—and thus have often the consolation of saving human beings, who, but for them, would never have seen the light of the sun again. L. S.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 2.

I LATELY met with a curious account of a Marriage, some years since negotiated by Bill of Exchange in one of the French Islands in America; the circumstances of which are so whimsical, that I am induced to send it to you.

A merchant, originally come from Paris, having acquired a great fortune in that island, concluded with himself, he could not be happy in the enjoyment of it, unless he shared it with a woman of merit; and knowing none to his fancy, he resolved to write to a worthy correspondent of his at Paris. He knew no other style than that he used in his trade; therefore, treating of affairs of Love as he did his Business, after giving his friend in a letter several commissions, and reserving this for the last, he went on thus:

"Item—Seeing that I have taken a resolution to marry, and that I do not find a suitable match for me here; do not fail to send, by next ship bound hither, a young woman of the qualifications and form following: As for a portion, I demand none. Let her be of an honest family, between 20 and 25 years of age, of a middle stature and well-proportioned, her face agreeable, her temper mild, her character blameless, her health good, and her constitution strong enough to bear the change of the climate, that there may be no occasion to look out for a second through lack of the first soon after she comes to hand; which must be provided against as much as possible, considering the great distance and the dangers of the sea. If she arrives here, conditioned as abovesaid, with the present Letter indorsed by you, or at least an attested copy thereof, that there may be no mistake or imposition, I hereby oblige and engage myself to satisfy the said Letter, by marrying the Bearer

Bearer at 15 days sight. In witness whereof I subscribe this, &c."

The Parisian Correspondent read over and over this odd article, which put the future spouse on the same footing with the bales of goods he was to send to his friend; and, after admiring the prudent exactness of the American, and his laconic style in enumerating the qualifications which he insisted on, he endeavoured to serve him to his mind; and, after many inquiries, he judged he had found a lady fit for his purpose, in a young person of a reputable family but no fortune, of good humour and of a polite education, well-shaped and more than tolerably handsome. He made the proposal to her as his friend had directed; and the young gentlewoman, who had no subsistence but from a cross old aunt, who gave her a great deal of uneasiness, accepted it. A ship bound for that island was then fitting at Rochelle; the gentlewoman went on board the same, together with the bales of goods, being well provided with all necessaries, and particularly with a certificate in due form, and indorsed by the Correspondent. She was also included in the invoice, the last article of which run thus:

"Item—A young gentlewoman of 25 years of age, of the quality and shape and conditioned as per order, as appears by the affidavits and certificates she has to produce."

The writings which were thought necessary, for so exact a man as the future husband, were, an extract of the parish register; a certificate of her character, signed by the Curate, an attestation of her neighbours, setting forth that she had for the space of three years lived with an old aunt who was intolerably peevish, and had not during all that time given her said aunt the least occasion of complaint; and lastly, the goodness of her constitution was certified after consultation by four noted physicians. Before the gentlewoman's departure the Parisian Correspondent sent several letters of advice by other ships to his friend, whereby he informed him that per such a ship he should send a young woman, of such an age, character, and condition, &c.; in a word, such as he desired to marry.—The letters of advice, the bales, and the gentlewoman, came safe to the port; and our American, who happened to be one of the foremost on the pier at the lady's landing, was charmed to see a handsome person, who, having heard him called by his name, told him, "Sir, I have a Bill of Exchange upon you, and you know that it is not usual for people to carry a great deal of money about them in such a long voyage as I have now made. I beg the favour you will be pleased to pay it." At the same time she gave him his Correspondent's letter; on the back of which was writ, "The Bearer of this is the Spouse you ordered me to send you." "Ha, Madam!" said the American, "I never yet suffered my Bills to be protested; and I assure you this shall not be the first. I shall reckon myself the most fortunate of all men, if you allow me to discharge it." "Yes, Sir," replied she; "and the more willingly, since I am apprized of your character. We had several persons of honour on board, who knew you very well, and who, during my passage, answered all the questions I asked them concerning you in so advantageous a manner, that it has raised in me a perfect esteem for you."—This first interview was in a few days after followed by the nuptials, which were very magnificent.—The new-married couple were very well satisfied with their happy union made by a Bill of Exchange, which was the most fortunate that had happened in that island for many years past. T.A.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 14.

GIVE me leave to communicate some information I have gained on the subject of the *Collar of S. S.* since I addressed you in Vol. LXXXIII. Part ii. p. 231.

Trusler, in his "Historian's Vademecum," says, "the fashion of wearing Collars of S. S. introduced 1407."—Mr. Gough, in his "Sepulchral Monuments," mentions that this badge is on the monument of Matilda Fitzwalter, at Dunmow, who lived in the reign of John; which is the earliest instance of the Collar occurring on monumental sculpture in that elaborate work. If, therefore, the monument was erected upon or soon after the death of the lady, Trusler's date must be erroneous; but, as Gough cites no other instance

instance till the commencement of the fifteenth century, the former may be correct.—Another example of the Collar having been an ornament worn by *women*, is the effigies of Margaret Duchess of Somerset (temp. Henry VI.) at Wimborne Minster.

The Life of Gower, in the Biographia Britannica, furnishes us with some curious particulars on the subject:

"He died in 1402, and his effigies in the church of St. Mary Overie, Southwark, has the Collar of S. S. which induced Leland to suppose that he was a *Knight*, notwithstanding the first words of his epitaph "*Armigeri* Scutum."—Stowe, on the other hand, infers that he was only an *Esquire*, the Collar being put on at their creation; but Anstis having observed that the Collar imposed on such creation of Esquires was not of *gold* (as this of Gower's was) but of *silver*, informs us that the Collar of S. S. which became afterwards a mark of dignity, was originally the cognizance or badge of the house of Lancaster, and was worn by such as were desirous of shewing their attachment to that house. Upon the whole, the opinion of Selden seems to be best founded, who concludes our Poet to have been only an *Esquire* from the words of his epitaph."

A passage in the Sepulchral Monuments (before alluded to) confirms the opinion that the Collar was not worn by *Knights* only; *viz.* that, in the reign of Henry VIII, the Lord Mayor of London had a Collar of S. S. presented to him by Sir John Allen; at which time it was enacted, that no person should wear one of that kind unless he were a *Knight*.—It seems also that this badge of dignity was of *English* invention: no example of it occurs in Montfaucon's "Antiquities of the French Monarchy," nor on any foreign engraved portrait that I have seen.

No distinction is made in speaking of the antient Collar composed entirely of links in the shape of the letter S, and the modern Collar long worn by the great Law Officers, having the addition of the *Portcullises*; the latter being the badge of Henry VII. probably points out the time of the invention of the modern Collar as the insignia of the Judges.—I take my leave of the subject by adding, that the opinion of the S. S. having an allusion to the Countess of Salisbury temp. Edward III. cannot be admitted; but if it was really intended to express the letter S. permit me to indulge a conjecture that it is the first of the Latin word "*Signum*," which signifies a badge of honour.

Yours, &c. S. B.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 28.

IMPRESSED with an idea that the article, relative to the late Earl of Newburgh, which appeared in your last volume, Part ii. pages 608 and 609, was intended to inform, and not to mislead its readers; I trust the Author of that article, and the publick, will pardon me for offering a few corrections, together with positive facts in support of them.

The late Anthony James, Earl of Newburgh, who died on the 28th (not the 29th) of November last, had no other surname than his paternal one "Radclyffe;" and instead of describing him as the "last of the noble race of Radclyffe," it would certainly have been more accurate to have said, that he was the last heir male descended of the body of Sir Francis Radclyffe, Baronet, who was created Earl of Derwentwater; for there are at this time several members of this noble and distinguished branch of the family, who have been long settled in the counties of York, Cumberland, and Northumberland, more than one of whom were personally known to their noble Chief, and were introduced by his Lordship to divers of his acquaintance as members of his family; and by a reference to his will, it will be found, that he was pleased to bequeath a very considerable reversionary legacy to one of those members of his family, with whom he had been for a great many years past in the habit of most intimate friendship.

His Lordship's great grandfather, the second Earl of Derwentwater, was Edward, not James, as in your Obituary: his Lordship's great uncle, it is true, was James, third Earl of Derwentwater; he married Anne Webb, the great aunt of Anne the present Countess of Newburgh; was beheaded the 24th of February 1715-6; and had a temporary interment in the church-yard of St. Giles's in the fields; from whence his body was afterwards removed, and deposited in the family burying-place, in the chapel

pal of his venerable mansion at Dilston in Northumberland. His Lordship's grandfather, the Honourable Charles Radclyffe, was beheaded the 8th of December 1746, and was buried in the church-yard of St. Giles aforesaid.

The annual rent of the estates of this noble family, stated in your article at 140,000*l. per ann.* is exceedingly exaggerated.

The noble heir of this princely wealth, by which expression your author intends James Bartholomew, first Earl of Newburgh of this family, the eldest son of the said Charles Radclyffe, and the Lady Charlotte Maria Livingston, in her own right Countess of Newburgh, never received any annuity from Government; but the sum of 30,000*l.* was raised upon the estates by Parliament, anno 21 George II. 1747 and 1748, and divided in unequal shares between himself and his younger brother and sisters.

The late noble Lord, however, (and not his father, as your author has it) soon after his said father's death, upon his application for the restoration of his antient paternal inheritance, obtained by an Act of Parliament 28 Geo. III. cap. 63. the annuity of 2,500*l.* to be raised from the estates, payable to him by the Trustees of Greenwich Hospital. His Lordship, besides the Sussex estates which came by his mother Barbara, daughter, and at length sole heir of Anthony Kempe, of Slinden, esq. (which your author asserts were his only landed property) was possessed of the manor of Amble, &c. &c. in Northumberland, a member of the Derwentwater estates, sometime the provision of William Radclyffe, esq. a cadet of his Lordship's family, which escheated to the Crown, about the year 1732, and was granted to his Lordship by patent 1798; and of an estate in the county of Gloucester, which descended to his father, as the eldest son and heir of Charlotte Maria Countess of Newburgh abovementioned; which estate his Lordship intended to have specifically devised and settled, as well as his other estates, but which, owing to the inefficiency of that part of his will which related to it, has since his death fallen into the possession of Francis Eyre, of Hassop, in Derbyshire, esq. as cousin and heir at law of the late Earl, on whom his Lordship by his will has settled the reversion of his Northumberland estate, after the death of his Countess; and, in pursuance of that moral rectitude of conduct, which was prominent in every part of his character and guided every action of his life, his Lordship conceiving, that his said cousin and heir was extremely well provided for, by a valuable antient paternal inheritance, wherewith to support the character of a private gentleman of the first order, as he had no idea of that gentleman ever succeeding him in his title; he therefore settled the reversion of the great body of his estates in Sussex, after the death of the said Countess, upon his cousin James Eyre, esq. the next brother of the said Francis Eyre, and the heirs male of his body; with remainder to Charles Eyre, next brother of the said James Eyre, and the heirs male of his body; and, failing such issue, with remainder over to the said Francis Eyre, and the heirs male of his body, &c.

The antient paternal family estates in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, known by the name of the Derwentwater estates, long vested by Parliament in the Trustees of Greenwich Hospital, (from which his Lordship received the trifling annuity beforementioned), upon his death without issue, the right devolved, by virtue of settlements made in 1695 and 1712, upon the present Lord Petre.

His Lordship was buried, as became his high rank, on the 13th December 1814, in the vault of the Kempes, in the chancel of his parish church of Slinden. Amongst the great number of mourners who attended this last duty, were the two sons of his said cousin Francis Eyre, Sir Thomas Webb, bart. brother to the widow Countess; and William Radclyffe, esq. a remote relative, who for many years had been honoured with his friendship and confidence.

In order to put the pretensions of the claimants to the Earldom of Newburgh in the clearest light in my power, I shall state, in as concise a manner as the subject will admit, the descendants of the Countess Charlotte Maria, who brought the title into the family of Radclyffe.

By her first husband, the Honourable Thomas Clifford, she had two daughters;

daughters; Frances, who died unmarried; and Anne, who married to James Mahoney, a native of Ireland, who was some time a Count in Italy, and a general officer in the service of the King of Naples. By him she had an only daughter, Cecilia, who married the Prince Benedict Giustiniani, of Rome, by whom she had three sons and two daughters, *viz.* Prince Vincent Giustiniani, eldest son and heir, born 1762; Lawrence, second son; James, third son; Isabella, married to Francis, Prince of Ruspoli; and Catherine, married to Louis Balthazer, Duke de Ceri, of Rome, by whom she has several children. The said Lady Anne (who remarried to Don Carlo St. Severino) survived her daughter Cecilia, and died 28th April 1793, leaving her grandson Prince Vincent Giustiniani (an alien as to this country) her heir, who, upon the death of the late Earl of Newburgh, became heir, under the law of Scotland, to the said Charlotte Maria, Countess of Newburgh. He married in 1789, hath issue, and is now living. The Countess married, secondly, the Hon. Charles Radclyffe, by whom she had issue two sons, James Bartholomew, Earl of Newburgh, father of the late Earl, and of Anne, both of whom died without issue; James Clement Radclyffe, who died without issue; and several daughters, all of whom died unmarried, except Mary, the youngest, who was born at Rome, and married to Francis Eyre, then of Warkworth, Northamptonshire, afterwards of Hassop in the county of Derby, esq. deceased; by whom she left a daughter, married to Arthur Onslow, esq. and three sons, Francis Eyre, of Hassop, esq. the first cousin and heir at law of the late Earl, James Eyre, and Charles Eyre, all of whom have already been mentioned.

To the errors and singularities which have attended the description of this case, permit me to point out one more, by no means the least remarkable. Mr. Eyre is stated, in the jurat of the executors, among whom he was first named, and in the probate of the Earl's will, to have been GREAT NEPHEW OF THE TESTATOR!!!

Yours, &c. W. R. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

THE Times Newspaper has very deservedly introduced to public notice the Poems of KORNER, published at Berlin in May 1814.—The Author was a Lieutenant in the Cavalry corps, which, under the command of Major Lutzow, distinguished itself so highly among the German partisans, and died of his wounds, shortly after one of the desperate engagements of the last year. These poems are not numerous; the stirring time allowed none of the leisure of composition; they are chiefly occasional,—a bold summons to the country,—a lament over some fellow-warrior,—an outcry on the death of the King, who was for a while supposed to have perished at Bautzen. Such works compensate the grace of poetry by the higher and more impetuous influences almost inseparable from their day. No labour of imagination can give the impress, struck out at once by the might and sharpness of the actual scene. Study is cold to the whirl of thought that must have passed through the mind in that fiery and vehement trial,—every moment full of lofty earnestness, the whole spirit of the man wound up to its sternest tension, the realities of hope and glory, and life and death, perpetually sweeping before the eye,—the poet not left to the feebleness of dreams and visions, but himself the soldier, himself exulting and swelling among the trumpets and the swords,—"the garments rolled in blood, the thunder of the Captains, and the shouting." One of Korner's poems is a "Farewell to Life," composed on the night of June 17, 1813, while he lay desperately wounded, in a wood, without help, and "thought to die."

The Preface simply mentions that the Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, as a testimony of respect for this distinguished youth, desired that he should be buried in the Ducal vault; but Korner's companions in arms had already chosen a grave for him under an oak, near which, we believe, he fell. The Duke then did all that remained to princely regret, set apart the surrounding space of forty yards for his perpetual memorial, encircled it with masonry, and raised over the body a monument bearing a sword and lyre, wreathed with an oaken garland.

A specimen or two, first translated in the before-mentioned newspaper, well deserves a niche in your "Select Poetry *." A TRANSCRIBER.

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* See p. 161. EDIT.

Mr.

Observations on the New System of Physiognomical Expression of Drs. GALL and SPURZHEIM, as applied to the Arts, &c. By an Amateur of the Arts.

THE recent publication of Dr. Spurzheim's work on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain, has excited much interest in England. The many new and curious facts contained in the French works on this subject are so embedded in the Anatomical and Physiological proofs of the Theory, that the unprofessional Reader finds them almost too laborious to wade through. This inconvenience Dr. Spurzheim seems determined to obviate in his work; and has fallen into an opposite error, namely, that of making it too popular, and omitting that long series of anatomical proofs which he gives in the Lectures, and which the Professional Student expects to meet with. With your permission, in some future Number, two or three Professional Gentlemen will give a short analysis of the Theory. I shall confine myself here to the application of it to Portrait-painting, and state two or three curious facts I have noticed since my attention was called to the Science. It seems to me that Artists will be much assisted by attending to the particular forms of the head, as it will enable them better to draw from Nature. In several celebrated portraits which I have seen, the omission of some small and hitherto unperceived eminence in the forehead has given to the critical eye of a modern observer, the idea of a character essentially different from that of the real person, though the figure has been in other respects like. But the most curious fact, and that which affords the strongest corroboration of the Doctrine, is, that, in examining Portraits *drawn by certain of the most celebrated Masters*, who have added *intellect* and *genius* to the arts of the pencil, we have found an organization of the head expressed, so exactly conformable to the known character of the individual drawn, that one would almost suppose it was done by a modern Craniologist. In a future Number, a professional friend of mine will, I hope, communicate more curious facts of this nature, and detail some remarkable instances, which an examination of old Pictures has led to. A very curious Essay on the Antique Busts might be written, shewing their correspondence with this new Theory of Craniology. R.

P. S. It is very true, even to common observation, that the organs of *Form* and *Colour* may generally be observed in good Painters.

Dr. SPURZHEIM's Lectures on Physiognomy and the Physiology of the Brain. [*Continued from Vol.* LXXXIV. ii. p. 523.]

Lecture VI. THE seventh configuration is denominated the *Organ of Constructiveness*, or the propensity to build, modulate, or produce certain forms. The faculty of construction is not derived from the hands, or any external instruments: monkeys have four hands, and do not build; other animals have only two, and yet build: rabbits and hares have the same structure of feet; yet the former build, and the latter do not. It is a primitive faculty, or internal disposition; one man has this constructive faculty more developed, more active than another, as one excels more or less in the arts. By this propensity bees fabricate their cells, birds build their nests, men houses, ships, &c. or construct machines and every kind of instrument from the spade and plough to the chronometer, draw figures, design, grave, hew stone, cut cloth, make dresses, and all the arts of civil life; no other faculty is more active or useful to society. United with the organ of number, the faculty of constructiveness produces a mathematical instrument maker; with musick, a musical instrument maker; with form, a drawer of figures, &c. This organ is situated at the temple, and is generally in a line with the cheek and jawbone.

8. *Organ of Covetiveness*, or theft. There are thieves among all classes of society; even Priests have this propensity, as Saurin, Pastor of Geneva; Doctors have stolen things from their Patients' houses, and sent them back again; instances of dying persons putting out their hands and stealing the snuff-box of their Confessors; idiots have it in the extreme, and men covet and steal every thing, even

even those articles which are troublesome to them and not useful. Jurisconsults deny the existence of this as a faculty, alleging that all property is a matter of convention, and purely artificial; but answers Dr. Spurzheim, although actual property may be the result of conventional laws, yet the feeling of property is innate, it is connate with selfishness. Society produces no new faculty; both animals and men, whether social or savage, equally evince this feeling of property or possession, this propensity to self-appropriation. Birds do not allow others to intrude on their haunts; we never see two robins on one tree; a dog defends his bone more determinedly in his master's house than abroad; men have this feeling, which gives them courage to resist and repel robbers. This covetive propensity is necessary to animal subsistence; it is therefore natural, and existed before any social conventions; they were of subsequent origin; its abuse rendered laws necessary to prevent its excesses. Covetiveness, however, like all other propensities, is laudable when duly exercised. Drunkenness is not a faculty, but an abuse of hunger and thirst; in like manner, theft, plagiarism, fraud, usury, self-appropriation, &c. are abuses of the natural propensity of covetiveness or self-preservation. Its organ is situated behind that of constructiveness, on the lower anterior angle of the parietal bone.

9. *Organ of Secretiveness;* it appears in liars, hypocrites, intriguers, and dramatists, and runs in a lateral direction behind the organs of Constructiveness and Covetiveness, and over that of Destructiveness. Its effects are manifested by the cunning, prudence, address, &c. of individuals, according as it is associated with other faculties. Keeping a secret belongs to this faculty, and is essential to fidelity and personal integrity.

The Second genus is SENTIMENTS, which follow the propensities, and have something more than mere inclination. Some of them are common to man and animals, others are proper to man only. To the former belongs,

10. *Organ of Self-love*, or pride; it is situated at the summit or apex of the head. Instance of a beggar that was too proud to learn any business to gain a living. In madmen it is often highly developed.

11. *Organ of Approbation*, or vanity; this sentiment has a double organ, which appears in two oblong elevations on each side of that of Pride, which is single. This is characteristic of their respective functions: pride considers itself, and looks straight forward, vanity looks on each side for the applause of every thing around. Insanity much oftener arises from pride than vanity. A vain man asks himself, will such or such a thing please? shall I be applauded or condemned? a proud one satisfies himself, and cares for no more. Women, being generally vain, have this organ highly developed. There are more women than men deranged by vanity. The love of applause, however, appears in all characters: a coachman is pleased with being told he manages his horses well; a General, with leading his army to victory. Emulation is founded on this sentiment; it is called a man's weakness, but is in reality his strength. Persons who are fond of being caressed, honoured, and are ambitious, who feel the *besoin d'être aimé*, have the upper posterior and lateral part of the head much developed.

12. *Organ of Cautiousness;* this sentiment leads to doubting, irresolution, anxiety, and fear; excessive cautiousness disposes to melancholy, and thence to suicide. One man advances without any consideration of difficulties; another exclaims on every occasion, "take care," and evinces this sentiment. This organ is in the upper posterior part of both sides of the head, and gives it a square appearance behind. Women generally have this organ more developed than men. This sentiment explains how a man may have courage, and yet be at the same time fearful. It is necessary to our preservation, considers consequences, produces *buts*, and makes men circumspect.

13. *Organ of Benevolence* in men, or of *Meekness* in brutes; it appears as a height at the top of the forehead. Caribs have flat foreheads, and little benevolence. Seneca remarkable for this character. Animals having a vertical ridge between the eyes, as horses, dogs, &c. are meek and good-natured; if this part be

be hollow, then it kick or bite. Benevolence in a is is merely passive, in man it ctive; it produces humanity, ho ality, kindness, liberality, and *Christian charity*. Cruelty is not the want of benevolence, as no negative can produce a positive faculty, but the propensity to destructiveness; it is modified by benevolence.

No philosophical system hitherto proposed has adequately indicated the line of demarcation between men and brutes. The latter have all the primitive faculties noticed by philosophers, perception, memory, judgment, and imagination: some have denied them the latter; but animals dream as well as men, and therefore imagine. Of the sentiments proper to man, the first is religion, which prevails every where, in all states of human existence. It has been vulgarly observed, that bald-headed persons are religious; but women have very rarely bald heads, and yet are in general more pious than men. Artists have represented all the chiefs of religious sects with high heads: the Saints are all so depicted. The head of Christ should have all the faculties proper to man greatly elevated, those common to animals depressed. Many heads of the Saviour represent a coxcomb; others, having the head high, and the hair falling on each side from the centre, are more like the original: hence, Artists may in future know how to delineate this character. Religion is too vague a term for this sentiment, which does not include benevolence and the moral virtues, many men being pious without benevolence, justice, or moral honesty; they will lie, cheat, and deceive. As this sentiment venerates and respects, and is especially directed towards the great Creator of all things, it is properly denominated,

14. *Organ of Veneration.* It is situated in the midst of the upper part of the head, before the organ of Pride. But, although men are endowed with an organ of Veneration, Revelation is not unnecessary. Religion existed among all men long prior to Revelation; and many nations are still without this light: yet the sentiment of veneration even to the works of their own hands, to cats, dogs, &c. exists among the most savage people. Man must be *prepared* for receiving revelation *: it is not given to animals, which are incapable of receiving such gifts. This faculty must be exercised, and it proves that religion is both natural and necessary to man. He who is destitute of this organ can never conceive how men can venerate the Creator, of whom they know so little: you may reason, describe, and demonstrate with him on religion and the beauties of holiness; but he can never either feel or comprehend your meaning. If he not only rejects the practice of piety, but rails at all religion, he only condemns himself, exposes his inferiority to other men, and proves that he is destitute of this primary sentiment of veneration. His actions are like those of a blind man who should conclude that there is no such thing as light in existence: as the one can never perfectly understand the nature of vision, so neither can the other, religion or veneration. No sentiment indeed can be taught; man cannot understand what hunger is, without experiencing it; neither can he the sentiment of veneration, without feeling it.

15. *The Organ of Hope and Faith*, belongs to Religion; it is situated longitudinally on each side of Veneration. There is in man a sentiment of faith; the faculties are given for the use of this life, and the indulgence of hope becomes faith. Hope is mixed with something more than mere desire; many persons evince by their lives and actions that they are all hope, and neglect every thing in this world in hopes of great enjoyments in the next; they are enthusiasts, and very credulous. Some persons have faith and not benevolence, others benevolence and not faith; and some are devout in saying their prayers, and yet have neither faith, justice, nor benevolence.

16. *Organ of Ideality*, or Poetry, is

* This truth merits the attention of Missionary Societies, and those well-meaning persons who think to convert unlettered savages into good and enlightened Christians. The Jews were many centuries disciplined under the Law, before the Gospel was offered to them. It is strange that the professors of the Christian faith are so inattentive to the manner of the Divine dispensations, and that they never think of imitating the divine example before them.

Philanthr.

situated

situated over that of Covetiveness, and is an obvious prominence above the temples of Milton, Shakspeare, Dryden, &c. but not in Locke, or the Philosophers. In like manner the antique heads of Homer and Horace have this organ, which is wanting in that of Demosthenes. Some are pleased with Poetry, although they do not write it; others are pleased and write it; and many make verses, but not poetry; they are versifiers, and not poets. There is a peculiar manner of action in all poets; they are always exalted and elevated, they consider man as he should be, and not as he is, view the world in an exalted and purified state; by this continued exaltation they are inspired, as it were. Artists may have this faculty with great advantage to their art. Poets, who contemplate all objects in an ideal view, have properly this faculty, which is often very injurious to men who have all their other feelings exalted by this incessant exertion of the imagination. There are prose writers whose diction is entirely poetical; but he who writes in a calm reasoning way is no poet.

17. *Organ of Righteousness.* Man has a particular sentiment of just and unjust, right and wrong; no inferior animal has this faculty, which constitutes the conscience. There are indeed persons, however repugnant the fact may be to our feelings, who have really no conscience. Of this there are examples, of criminals going to death perfectly satisfied with the propriety of their own actions, of persons who are pleased only with criminal actions, and wonder how others do not enjoy the same delight in them. Bigots are of this description; they are pleased with their own conceits, and cannot conceive how all others are not of their mind. No inferior faculty has any conscience, and hence we must admit that there are persons without a conscience, which belongs to the sentiment of righteousness. Conscience is divided into absolute, individual or relative, and positive; the first is the faculty of justice combined with the other higher faculties, the last depends on the laws. Christ was the only law-giver who founded all his laws on the sentiment of absolute justice.

18. *Organ of Determinateness*, or firmness; this is the last of the sentiments; it fixes all the others, and is indicated by an elevated part on the front top of the head. He who has this organ resolves and persists in his resolution; he is a determined man, and may be depended on. Observe persons who argue and will not be convinced, and you may discover this organ before that of Pride. It is essential to integrity of character; its excess becomes stubbornness, its absence indicates fickleness and inconstancy. (*To be continued.*)

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 9.

I HAVE been lately amusing myself in the perusal of Elton's "Specimens of the Classic Poets of Antiquity." They have certainly afforded me entertainment. But I am sorry to say, that I think he has been peculiarly unfortunate in his selections; because the translations from his favourite passages have, in almost every instance, been executed long ago in a style and manner infinitely superior to his own. I will not trouble you with a long letter at present, but will reserve some of my observations for another opportunity.

In Theocritus he has unquestionably failed. Perhaps his best versions are from Bion and Moschus.

Of the existing translations of these Poets, by Creech, Fawkes, Langhorne, and Polwhele, the publick seems to have decided in favour of the last-mentioned writer. To have done better than Fawkes, indeed, would have been considered, by Mr. Polwhele and his friends, as no great praise.

From Bion's Epitaph on Adonis, any part of Polwhele's Version may be selected, in opposition to the new competitor. Elton's happiest translations are the following:

"*Ah, Venus! ah,* the Loves for thee bewail; [*fail;*
With that lost youth thy *fading* graces
Her beauty bloom'd, while life was in his eyes; [him it dies.
Ah, woe! with him it bloom'd, with
The oaks and mountains "ah, Adonis!" sigh;
The rivers moan to *Venus'* agony:
The mountain springs all trickle into tears: [pears:
The blush of grief on every flower ap-
And Venus o'er each solitary hill,
And thro' wide cities chaunts *her dirges shrill.*" Vol. III. p. 360.

Yet

Yet the repetition of "*ah*," and the pleonasm of "*fading* and *fail*," and the feeble conclusion of the last line, are exceptionable.

"Groaning, she stretch'd her arms, and 'stay (she said,)
Stay, poor Adonis! lift thy languid head!
Ah, let me *find* thy last expiring *breath*,
Mix lips with lips, and *suck* thy soul in death.
Wake *but a little*, for a last, last kiss:
Be it the last, but *warm with life, as this;*
That thro' thy lips I *may thy spirit drain*,
Suck thy sweet *breath*, drink love thro' every vein:
This kiss shall serve me ever in thy stead;
Since thou thyself, unhappy one! art fled'."
Vol. III. p. 361.

In transcribing these lines, I become sensible of repetitions and insipidities of which I was not before aware. To go on:

"'Venus sinks lonely on a widow'd bed:
The Loves with listless feet my chamber tread. [why,
My cestus perish'd with thyself: Ah
Fair as thou wert, the coverts venturous try, [felty?'
And tempt the woodland monster's cru-
So Venus mourns: her loss the Loves deplore:
Woe, Venus! woe! Adonis is no more.
As many drops as from Adonis bled,
So many tears the sorrowing Venus shed.
For every drop on earth a flower there grows,
Anemonies for tears; for blood the rose."
Vol. III. p. 362.

I now turn to Mr. Polwhele's translation:

"'Perish'd Adonis!' my full sorrows sigh— [Loves reply.
'Perish'd'—the Loves, the weeping
Lo! Venus blooms no more in beauty's pride; [they died!
With him her graces liv'd! with him
Those vivid blushes, those entrancing charms—
That form glow'd only for Adonis' arms!
The mountain-springs, the rivers, as they flow,
And the hill-oaks remurmur to her woe!"
* * * * * * *
"Soon as she saw her lover press the ground, [the wound,
Wither'd his crimson thigh, and wide
She stretch'd her trembling arms, and deeply sigh'd: [she cried,
And 'Stay, dear youth, a moment stay,'
That I may clasp thee, on thy breast recline, [to thine!
Suck thy faint breath, and glue my lips
One tender token, dear Adonis, give—
Yet a short moment, while thy kisses live!
Then, as in death thy sinking eyes shall roll,
I'll catch the quivering spirit of thy soul,
Draw its quick flame, rekindled as we part, [heart!
Drink thy fond love, and store it in my
Thus the last relic of affection take,
And here inclose it, for thy charming sake!"
* * * * * * *
"Wretch that I am, to breathe immortal breath, [death!
That cannot join thee in the realms of
Queen of the shades, whom fate has given to share [fair:
Whatever blooms on earth, or good or
Far happier thou, take all my soul adores! [thy shores!"
He comes, blest Queen! he hastens to
* * * * * * *
"Their wonted charms no more my Cupids own; [zone!"
They droop; and perish'd is my Virgin
* * * * * * *
"Wide as her lover's torrent-blood appears, [tears!
So copious flow'd the fountain of her
The rose starts blushing from the sanguine dyes,
And from her tears anemonies arise."
Polwhele's *Theocritus*, &c. &c.
Vol. I. 2nd Edit. pp. 242, 243.

One of the finest passages in Moschus's Elegy on Bion, is not ill translated by Elton, but might have been given to the publick without any reference to the original. It runs thus, at the 288th page of Mr. Polwhele's 8vo edition, above referred to.

"Though fade crisp anise, and the parsley's green, [seene,
And vivid mallows from the garden-
The balmy breath of Spring their life renews, [hues.
And bids them flourish in their former
But we, the Great, the Valiant, and the Wise,
When once the seal of Death hath clos'd our eyes,
Lost in the hollow tomb, obscure and deep, [broken sleep!
Slumber, to wake no more, one long un-
Thou too, thy charm of melting musick o'er, [more!"
Shut in the silent Earth, shalt rise no

Elton's four best lines vary little from their corresponding ones in the passage just quoted.

"But we, the great, the valiant, and the wise, [eyes,
When once in Death we close our pallid
In Earth's dark caverns, senseless, slumber o'er
The long and endless sleep, the sleep that wakes no more."
Vol. I. p. 388.

To

To compare Mr. Elton, in his Versions from Horace and Juvenal and Virgil and Ovid, &c. &c. with his predecessors in translation, would be an agreeable recreation. The sublime and beautiful passages, which he has so often injured in attempting to translate, would, in this process, arise to our recollection; whilst Francis or Boscawen, Gifford and Pitt, and Addison and Dryden, amused us by all the varieties of versification.

Should I pursue this subject at some future occasion, I do not mean to make a single remark on Mr. Elton, but to leave the respective merits of the Copyists to the decision of your learned Readers.

Yours, &c. ATTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 17.

THERE are a great many classical sayings, which almost every body repeats, but scarcely any one knows where to find; and as I have taken the trouble of tracing a few of them to their source, some of your Correspondents may be disposed to assist me in making other discoveries.

First, That humorous expression in one of our poets—

"The man that fights, and runs away,
May live to fight another day," &c.

is deduced from the Greek saying,

Ἀνὴρ ὁ φεύγων καὶ πάλιν μαχήσεται.

The English lines are generally ascribed to *Hudibras*; but the Author of them is Sir John Mennes, who lived in the reign of Charles II. and wrote a small volume of Poems on miscellaneous subjects. This book has become extremely scarce, and generally fetches from four to five guineas.

Secondly,

Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim.

This line occurs, with a slight variation, in the *Alexandreis* of Philip Gualtier, (a Poet of the 13th century), which was printed at Lyons, in 1558. It is in lib. 5, v. 301, where the Poet, addressing himself to Darius, who, flying from Alexander, fell into the hands of Bessus, says,

"——— Quo tendis inertem,
Rex periture, fugam! Nescis, heu perdite, nescis
Quem fugias; hostes incurris, dum fugis hostem.
Incidis in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim."

Thirdly,

Semel insanivimus omnes.

Dr. Johnson was once offered ten guineas, to point out from whence this saying was taken. He could not do it; but many years afterwards met with it by chance in Johannes Baptista Mantuanus. The words occur in the First Eclogue of Mantuanus, *De honesto Amore*, &c,

"*Id commune malum; semel insanivimus omnes.*"

Fourthly, *Quos Deus*—(it should rather be, *Quem Jupiter*)—*vult perdere, prius dementat.*

This saying has been elucidated by Mr. John Pitts, late Rector of Great Brickhill, in Bucks, in the following words:

"Perhaps no scrap of Latin whatever has been more quoted than this. It occasionally falls even from those who are scrupulous even to pedantry in their Latinity, and will not admit a word into their compositions which has not the sanction of the first age. The word *dementa* is of no authority, either as a verb active or neuter. After a long search, for the purpose of deciding a bet, some Gentlemen of Cambridge found it among the Fragments of Euripides, (in what edition I do not recollect), where it is given as a translation of a Greek iambick:

"Ὀν θεος θέλει απολεσαι, πρωτ' ἀποφρενοι."

Fifthly,

Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris.

The Author of this verse has not, I believe, been discovered; but I shall thank any of your Correspondents who may have the goodness to inform me in what writer it is to be found.

Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 16.

THE excellent and well-written Letter of W. A. A. (LXXXIV. ii. 534.) should be sent to the Editor of every Newspaper; many of them are respectable men, and if such would attend to it, their Papers would be sought in preference. But I would add another thing, the abolition of those abominable Advertisements of the Regular-bred-Quacks, which defile most of the Papers, and render them unfit to be laid on a table where our wives and daughters may see them. There is at least one very respectable Evening-Paper that does not admit them. X.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

I HAVE lately been favoured, by the kindness of a friend, with a sight of an early black-letter edition of "*Boethius*," the value of which is increased by its having been formerly the property of the amiable Mr. BAKER of St. John's College, Cambridge. On the blank leaves at the beginning he has entered (as was his custom) memoranda respecting the Author and the work; and also an affectionate tribute to a deceased friend who had bequeathed this copy of the book to him — a gentleman whose conduct and sentiments seem to have been congenial with his own; both worthy of the esteem and veneration of all good men.

"Tho. Baker, Coll. Jo. Socius *ejectus*." stands conspicuous among these memoranda — an epithet of which certainly he had no reason to be ashamed.

The donor is thus warmly and pathetically commemorated:

Librum hunc, &c. mihi testamento suo legavit THOMAS LECHE, S.T.B. Coll. Jo. Socius, reliquis Collegis suis doctrinâ par, pietate omnibus superior, modestiâ supra omnia singulari.

Quantus et qualis vir!

———Nec te tua plurima Pentheu,
Labentem Pietas, nec Apollinis Infula texit.

Mox ejiciendus (si Fata vitam pauculos dies protraxissent) non sine magno Collegii opprobrio et dedecore. Sed texit Deus, quem Innocentia neutiquam protexit. Obiit in Festo Innocentium, anno 1716.

Sic mihi contingat vivere sicq; mori!

The memoranda respecting Boethius and his work are as follows:

In St. Peter's Church at Pavia, a monument to Boetius:

'Severini Boetii.
Mæoniâ et Latiâ linguâ clarissimus, et qui
Consul erat, hîc perii missus in exilium.
Exquid mors rapuit? Probitas me vexit ad auras,
Et nunc fama viget maxima, vivit Opus.'

Wright's Travels, p. 477.

Son ouvrage de la Consolation de la Philosophie, c'est un ouvrage digne d'un siècle plus epuré, qui peut passer pour un chef d'œvre en ce genre. *Du Pin.*

Volumen hoc continet, 1. Boetium de Consolatione Philosophiæ: 2. Eundem de Scholarium Disciplina. At liber posterior caret genio et spiritu Boetii: Fœtus videtur Dionysii Ribelii Carthusiani, qui obiit anno 1471. Vide Placcium de Scriptoribus Anon. p. 130. num. 425. Vide Fabricii Bibl. Lat. tom. III. p. 217, &c.

De hoc Libro, et auctore Boetio, vide Mabillon Iter Italicum, p. 220, I.

The title of the work is comprised in two lines in small black character.

Boetius de consolatione philosophiè necno' de disciplina scolariu' cu' co'mento sancti Thome.

Under which is a curious square woodcut, the border ornamented with flowers, and at the bottom a blank shield of arms; within the border, a lion and bear, standing among flowers, support a tablet inscribed with some initial letters, and above the tablet on a scroll is "Jehan du pre," the name of the printer. At the bottom of this page Mr. Baker has written,

Jean Dupré, Imprimeur Parisien, an. 1489, &c. Vide M. de la Caille, Hist. de l'Imprimerie, p. 66.

Idem, p. 41. Jean Dupré imprima Boetius Severinus, De Consolatione Philosophiæ, nec non de Disciplina Scholarium cum Comment. S. Thomæ en octavo en 1493, [a Lyon.]

Other editions are thus noticed:

Liber hic primò (ut opinor) impressus Noribergæ 1473 per Ant. Coburger.

Est alterum exemplar hujus libri impressum Rothomagi in officinâ Laurentii Hoblingue et Jameti Loys anno ab Incarn. 1503 pro Petro Regnault Bibliopola universitatis Cadomi, &c. penès M. Ody.

Vidi exemplar hujus libri excusum per Johannem de Westfalia in Alma Lovaniensi Universitate, &c. anno gratie millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo quarto, fol.

Alterum elaborat. per Johan. Koelhoff de Lubeck in sancta civitate Colonia, anno gratie mill. quadring. octogesimo secundo, fol.

I have an enlarged edition of this work, printed with black types of similar form to those used in Mr. Baker's copy; the title of which is as follows:

Comme'tu' duplex in Boetium de consolatione philosophie cun vtriusq; tabula. Item commentum in eundem de disciplina scholarium: cum commento in Quintilianum de officio discipulorum: diligenter annotata.

The ornamented initial of the word Commentum (cut on wood) fills a large

large space in the title page, and within it is a spirited sketch of a dying person in bed, with attendants beside him; and coarse as the lines are, the character of the countenances is strongly marked. The work is thus concluded:

¶ Finitur Boeti' de disciplina scholarium'cum co'mento. Impressum Lugd' per Johannem devingle. Anno domini M.cccc.xcviij. die xx. Aprilis.

A large square wood cut fills the last page, of a similar design to the title-page of the first mentioned edition. The border of this is ornamented with vine-branches and grapes, and a blank shield at the bottom; within this a lion and greyhound support a tablet, of the shape of a heart, inscribed with the initials J. v. Over the heart is a coronet, and above the coronet a scroll inscribed Jehan devingle. The dark back-ground is decorated with vine-branches and grapes. S. Y.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 19.

When you, venerable Sir, review your literary life, especially that portion of it which has been devoted to the superintendance of the Gentleman's Magazine—how different must be the feelings of your benevolent mind, to those of some persons, who, converting the Press into an engine of mischief, too often endeavour, by its powerful means, to shake the pillars of social order, to destroy the charities of life, and to subvert the altars of Religion! How many pious expedients, how many humane designs and undertakings, have been suggested in your respectable pages! Amid the multifarious productions of the pen which have reached your Repository, you seem to have resembled that prudent individual, mentioned in the Gospel, whose net enclosed a vast variety of fishes, some good and some bad; but who kept the good, and cast the bad back again into the sea.

None who know you, Sir, will deem the feeble tribute of commendation here bestowed, unmerited. For, throughout the "troublous times" which are past, the sound religious and political principles, which the Gentleman's Magazine uniformly inculcated, served, perhaps, (under Heaven) to animate the minds of thousands, whose "hope was well nigh gone:" and, throughout many of the halcyon days which, I trust, are approaching, may you, Sir, reap your reward!

But, though insensibly drawn into these reflections, I mean not this letter as a needless eulogy upon yourself, or the Periodical Work which you have so long and so honourably conducted. Neither do I presume to rank my last address to you, on a subject of humanity, among the number of "good" communications. You will be happy, however, to class it among the *successful* ones. At the time I deem it right thus respectfully to acknowledge the subscriptions, I beg leave to inform the generous donors, that their bounty is deposited in the Old Dudley Bank, for the future benefit of the object of their pity; who will be enabled, by their kindness, to enjoy many comforts, to which he would otherwise be a stranger. May "the blessing of him that was ready to perish come upon them!" But, alas! *he* can implore no blessing. Like a poor foundling, rescued from the wintry blast, he feels the salutary *effects* of their compassion, without being sensible from whence it flows. There is one, however, who notes it, who is the mover of that compassion; who said "Leave thy fatherless children: I will preserve them; and let thy widows trust in me." Jer. xlix. 11.

By a subscription, confined solely to this neighbourhood, a few years ago, after he lost his mother, about 90 pounds were contributed for his support. Of that sum about 20*l.* now remain: which, with what I have recently and may hereafter receive on his account, is intended to be sunk in a Life-Annuity (vested in trust of the Vicar and Church-wardens of the Parish for the time being) to procure for him as many comforts as such annuity will raise.

Some of the Letters enclosing the Subscriptions are so honourable to their writers and to human nature, that I should be happy to be permitted to gratify you, Mr. Urban, and your readers with them. But, without such permission, I shall not presume to do so.

Yours, &c. L. Booker,
Vicar of Dudley.

To

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby.

My Lord, *Feb.* 8.

IN consequence of your Lordship having for some time turned your attention to the regulation of the affairs of the Clergy, I take the liberty of addressing this Letter to you.

Your Lordship's motive for undertaking this business was, no doubt, a good one; but the manner in which you have performed it will be a matter of sorrow and regret with the Clergy for ever. If the most bitter enemy of the Church had wished to institute a persecution of the Clergy, short of personal violence, he could not have taken a more effectual method than by enacting such Laws as have been introduced by Sir William Scott and your Lordship; the last of which was *forced* on the country, contrary to the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and nearly the whole Bench of Bishops. The idea of altering the Laws respecting the Clergy originated in some vexatious informations for non-residence against some of the Clergy, particularly in London; and, under the pretence of relieving them from this evil, Sir William Scott, in his Bill, subjected them to penalties so much more grievous that the Legislature has been obliged to interfere, and prevent the execution of the Law: whereas, had he only made a judicious alteration of a few words in the Act of Henry VII. all these inconveniences might have been remedied, and the Clergy would not have been held up to the publick in the unjust and illiberal way they have been. The annual Return, which is made to the Privy Council, is the most delusive that can possibly be, to found an opinion upon; being a Return of those only who do *not* reside, and not of those who *do reside*; from which it may be supposed, that the greatest number of Livings were without a resident Clergyman; which is not the case. To shew the unfairness of this Return, we will suppose there are ten Livings on which the *incumbents* do not reside, but that on eight of them there are *Curates* residing; according to the Return, it would appear that there were ten Livings without a resident Clergyman; whereas, in fact, there are only two in that predicament. But, as the Return takes no notice of the Curates that *do reside*, the publick are deceived, and so induced to throw an odium on the Clergy they do not deserve. Surely this makes a wide difference; and, if generally known, might tend to prevent that abuse which is so liberally bestowed on the Clergy at the present day. From what sources your Lordship has drawn your information it is impossible for me to say; perhaps from some person who has spent all his days within the walls of his College. But, from the regulations you have introduced, you seem not to be well informed of the state of the middle rank of the Clergy, who bear the heat and burthen of the day, and have most to do with Parochial concerns and the practical duties of their profession. Your regulations seem to be founded on the mistaken notion, that every Rector is *rich, avaricious, and oppressive*, and that every Curate is *poor and oppressed*;—that every one is trying to over-reach the other; and that the Clergy are unable and unworthy to conduct their own affairs—that every village, however small and destitute of inhabitants, equally requires a resident Clergyman, with one where there are thousands. It appears, however, that the impracticability of this system is found out, and that in consequence the indulgence of non-residence is in certain cases to be granted. But the application for it is to be made in the most humiliating manner, disgusting to every ingenuous and upright feeling. I have been shewn one, and it is called, "The humble Petition of A. B. Rector of C. D. to E. Lord Bishop of so and so;" and, after stating the particulars of any preferment he may have, ends with, "and, as in duty bound, will for ever pray." Can any thing be more mortifying and degrading to a Clergyman of education, asking for a rational indulgence on the very grounds allowed by this Law, to be obliged to make use of a form which is used by paupers when begging for relief, or by felons when addressing the Executive for a mitigation of punishment? Is this the manner in which the Constitutional Instructors of the people ought to be treated? is this the way to gain respect and attachment to the Established Church? Besides all this, the

the expence which a Clergyman is necessarily put to, first for his education at School and College, and afterwards for Letters of Orders, Presentations, and Licences, is very great; and by the late regulations, if a Curate changes his Curacy only to that of the next parish, he must have a new Licence, which costs him 20 shillings. At the same time a Dissenting Minister may, without any education, or examination as to his fitness for the office, be licensed to preach for one shilling; and the licence enables him to preach in any part of the kingdom he pleases. So differently are the Ministers of the Church of England treated from those who are *in pretended Orders, or pretending to be in Orders* *. Surely your Lordship will be induced to re-consider this matter; and, by a repeal of those Laws which have been of late introduced, and which tend so much to disgrace the Church, endeavour to re-establish it in that estimation which it formerly held in the opinion of the world.

A Friend to the Church of England.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 12.

I HAVE sent you the following strange account of Buonaparte's interview with his Genius, as it has made its way into several public prints, with a view of inviting your enlightened and unprejudiced Readers to a candid discussion of the probability of supernatural Beings making their appearances to individuals, for the purpose of animating them in the performance of great exploits: for such, it must be allowed, Buonaparte has performed. He has been a severe scourge to Europe in the hands of Providence, whose chastisements may eventually prove a blessing to Nations, by humbling the pride of their Kings, and disposing their hearts to universal peace, and to the improvement of the temporal and spiritual interests of their people. If an infernal or celestial spirit ever did or may make its appearance, it must be for a public end worthy of supernatural aid. I by no means wish superstition to flourish; or the prophetical visions of the insane to become any more objects of faith. The latter, I trust, have received their death-blow in the end of Joanna Southcott: and the present appears to me a proper time for a candid discussion of the power of supernatural impulses, and the common causes of maniacal delusion. I could wish the cases of the Moderns to be principally regarded by those who may chance to think the subject worthy of notice; by which I mean the cases of individuals *now* living, or very lately alive: and the cases not only of public but of private characters, as far as the latter can be developed.

The Red Man.

"After the retreat of the ci-devant Emperor Napoleon across the Rhine, and his return to his capital, a visible change was observed in his habits and his conduct. Instead of wearing the livery of woe for the discomfiture of his plans of ambition, and the loss of his second grand army, he dismissed his usual thoughtfulness. Smiles played on his lips, and cheerfulness sat on his brow. His manners became light and easy, and his conversation lively. Business seemed to have lost its charms for him; he sought for amusement and pleasure! Balls and entertainments succeeded each other, and the Parisians began to fancy that either Napoleon was certain of making an advantageous peace with the Allies whenever he thought proper, or was convinced that his downfall was at hand, and therefore wished to spend the last weeks of his Imperial dignity in enjoyment and ease. Another conscription had been ordered, and the Legislative Body had been dismissed; but these were signs of his existence, not of his activity. He remained buried in pleasure, whilst the invaders crossed the Rhine, and, rapidly approaching Paris, threatened to destroy at once his throne and the metropolis. On a sudden, his conduct experienced a second change: his face resumed its deep and habitual thoughtful gloom; his attention was engrossed by the cares due to his armies; and every day witnessed new reviews of regiments in the Place of the Carrousel. Sleep could no longer seal his wakeful eyes; and his wonted activity, in which no other mortal perhaps ever equalled him, was displayed with more energy than ever. All the time he could spare from his armies and his cabinet, he bestowed on his state council. So striking an opposition between his present and his past conduct, could not fail to excite a powerful agitation in the minds of the Parisians; and to make them strive to trace up a change so abrupt in the manners of their Emperor to

* The words of the Statute.

to its true cause. Precisely at this time, to the still greater astonishment of the whole city, the report of an interview of Napoleon with his Genius, under the shape of a mysterious Red Man, transpired.

"The 1st of January, 1814, early in the morning, Napoleon shut himself up in his cabinet; bidding Count Molé (then Counsellor of State, and since made Grand Judge of the Empire) to remain in the next room, and to hinder any person from troubling him, whilst he was occupied in his cabinet. He looked more thoughtful than usual. He had not long retired to his study, when a tall man, dressed all in red, applied to Molé, pretending that he wanted to speak to the Emperor. He was answered, that it was not possible. 'I must speak to him,' said he; 'go and tell him that it is the Red Man who wants him,' and he will admit me.' Awed by the imperious and commanding tone of that strange personage, Molé obeyed reluctantly; and, trembling, executed his dangerous errand. 'Let him in,' said Buonaparte, sternly.

"Prompted by curiosity, Molé listened at the door, and overheard the following curious conversation:

"The Red Man said, '*This is my third appearance before you. The first time we met was in Egypt, at the battle of the Pyramids. The second, after the battle of Wagram. I then granted you four years more, to terminate the conquest of Europe, or to make a general peace; threatening you, that if you did not perform one of those two things, I would withdraw my protection from you. Now I am come, for the third and last time, to warn you, that you have now but three months to complete the execution of your designs, or to comply with the proposals of Peace offered you by the Allies; if you do not atchieve the one, or accede to the other, all will be over with you;—so remember it well.*'

"Napoleon then expostulated with him, to obtain more time, on the plea, that it was impossible, in so short a space, to re-conquer what he had lost, or to make peace on honourable terms.

"'*Do as you please,*' said the Red Man; '*but my resolution is not to be shaken by intreaties, nor otherwise; and I go.*'

"He opened the door. The Emperor followed, intreating him, but to no purpose. The Red Man would not stop any longer: he went away, casting on his Imperial Majesty a contemptuous look, and repeating in a stern voice, '*three months, no longer.*'

"Napoleon made no reply, but his fiery eyes darted fury; and he returned sullenly into his cabinet, which he did not leave the whole day.

"Such were the reports that were spread in Paris three months before the fall of Napoleon Buonaparte; where they caused an unusual sensation, and created a belief that he had dealings with infernal Spirits, and was bound to fulfil their will or perish. What is more remarkable is, that in three months the last wonderful events justified the Red Man's words completely; more unfortunate than Cæsar, or Henry IV. of France, these presages did but foretel his ruin, and not his death.

"Who the Red Man really was, has never been known; but that such a person obtained an interview with him, seems to have been placed beyond a doubt. Even the French Papers, when Buonaparte was deposed, recurred to the fact; and remarked, that his mysterious visitant's prophetic threat had been accomplished."

Since writing the above, I have taken up a Paper, wherein I find, that Joanna Southcott, in her last hours, had lucid intervals, in which she made her will, and professed her conviction, that *she had been visited by a good or evil spirit.* It is said, this poor maniac had upwards of *one hundred and ten thousand* followers! What a lucrative concern her seals must have been to some! and what a melancholy exemplification, her case, of the mischief done to society by the liberty allowed to the weak and foolish of choosing their own Religion! When such liberty is granted, we have scriptural authority for believing God's blessings are withdrawing.

"Yea, *they have chosen their own ways,* and their soul delighteth in their abominations. *I also will choose their delusions,* and will bring their fears upon them." Isaiah lxvi. 3, 4.

Yours, &c. GULIELMUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Westfelton, Salop, Jan.* 29.

GHOSTS are a set of gentry with whom I am quite as unacquainted at this present writing, as when some time ago I declined answering an ingenious writer, who asked me in your Magazine (Nov. 1813) why they were always laid in the SEA, and sometimes in the RED SEA. But, having seen in your pages an explanation and derivation of the word FLETA, by a gentleman for whose learning and social

social conversation I have the deepest respect (and at whom hereby, I most honestly confess, I have not the remotest intention to laugh) I trust, with such liberty, I am able to explain. FLETA, we learn from Judge Blackstone, is an antient Law Book, and so called *because* it was written in the FLEET Prison: *Fleta* being the word, in such Latin as was then used, by which that prison was known; in which language the book is written; and as the first sentence implies. Now my very learned friend denies the name FLETA, as follows: F, he says, stands for D, which stands for DIGESTUM. LET. was originally written LEΓ, with a Greek Γ (gamma), which the ignorant Compositor imagined was a broken T, standing for Legum. And A stood for ANGLIÆ:—which taken together would appear thus: D.LEG.A. instead of FLETA:—and signifying *Digestum Legum Angliæ.*—(*N. B.* I cite from memory, not having the Paper by me.)

Now, Sir, with allowance of the same privilege, I think I am able to inform your other Correspondent, not only why Ghosts are said to be laid in the *Sea*, but also in the RED *Sea*. But, before I enter upon this *deep* discussion, it will be necessary to inform some of your readers of the authority of certain antient English words. The mighty Lexicographer defines the *substantive* SAY to be A SPEECH, and gives the authority of one who "*said* his SAY;" which word, by the bye, Minshew derives (a little, I think, in our way) from the Latin AIO. This substantive SAY, I look upon to claim a pretty close kin to the word SAW, which Shakspeare so very often uses; as, "*his weapons holy* SAWS *of sacred writ*," "*All* SAWS *of books*," "*The Parson's* SAW," &c. &c.; and which the aforesaid Lexicographer defines to be, a *saying*, *maxim*, or *sentence*: and derives it from the Saxon ꝑaga, which word, if merely Latinized, is much to my purpose. I should also inform the same readers, that antiently the preterit of the verb *read*, and the adjective *red*, were both spelt alike, redde.

Now, Sir, to return to my Ghost business. It is very well known that when a Ghost was to be laid, the Parson was always sent for, to lay it in the *sea*, or (if a very troublesome Ghost) in the RED *sea*; which was the only effectual laying, for from thence there was no return: and the honest Gardener, in Addison's most excellent Comedy, hence very justly remarks, that there must be surely "a power of Ghosts in this same Red Sea." Now, Sir, if the Ghost was not a very daring one, the Parson merely came and *spoke* Latin to it—just *said* his *say*, and so got rid of him: but if the Ghost came repeatedly, and, like poor Mr. Moppeson, made a terrible ado in the house, the Parson was obliged to bring his BOOK, the Ghost not caring a straw for the Parson or his SAID *say*, until compelled to depart, and shew his submission to the READ *say*.

To be serious, Mr. Urban, if I can for a moment be serious on such a subject, either of such derivations or Ghosts; I really think my explanation of this RED SEA business quite as near the mark, as that of my very learned and worthy friend's of *Fleta*; as well as others in your pages I could name: but for fear I should "*catch it*" in some future number, to which it is more than ten to one either indolence or ignorance, or both, would forbid me to reply, I have taken the instance above, not that I think it more wide from the point than any other, but solely because I know the Author to be too great, and too good, to be offended with an innocent joke.

JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

THE Life of Robert May, prefixed to "The Accomplisht Cook" (see p. 33) is more curious, as exhibiting the profuseness of his patrons in their hospitalities, than for any interesting particulars of the Author himself:

"For the better knowledge of the worth of this Book, though it be not usual the Author being living, it will not be amiss to acquaint the reader with a brief account of some passages of his Life, as also what eminent persons (renowned for their good house-keeping) whom he hath served throughout the whole series of his life; for, as the growth of the children argueth the strength of the parents, so doth the judgment

judgment and abilities of the Artist conduce to the making and goodness of the Work: now that such great knowledge in this so commendable Art was not gained but by long experience, practice, and converse with the most ablest men in their times, the reader in this brief narrative may be informed by what steps and degrees he ascended to the same.

"He was born in the year of our Lord 1588, his father being one of the ablest cooks in his time, and his first Tutor in the knowledge or practice of cookery; under whom having attained to some perfection in that art, the old Lady Dormer sent him over into France, where he continued five years, being in the family of a Noble Peer, and first President of Paris; where he gained not only the French tongue, but also bettered his knowledge in his cookery: and returning again into England, was bound apprentice in London to Mr. Arthur Hollinsworth in Newgate Market, one of the ablest workmen in London, cook to the Grocers' Hall and Star-Chamber. His apprenticeship being out, the Lady Dormer sent for him to be her cook under his father (who then served that honourable Lady); where were four cooks more, such noble houses were then kept, the glory of that, and shame of this present age: then were those golden days wherein were practised the triumphs and trophies of Cookery; then was hospitality esteemed, neighbourhood preserved, the poor cherished, and God honoured; then was religion less talkt on, and more practised; then was atheism and schism less in fashion; and then did men strive to be good, rather than to seem so. Here he continued till the Lady Dormer died, and then went again to London, and served the Lord Castlehaven; after that the Lord Lumley, that great lover and knower of art, who wanted no knowledge in the discerning this mistery; next the Lord Montague in Sussex; and at the beginning of these wars, the Countess of Kent; then Mr. Nevel of Christen-Temple in Essex, whose Ancestors the Smiths (of whom he is descended) were the greatest maintainers of hospitality in all those parts, nor doth the present Mr. Nevil degenerate from their laudable examples. Divers other persons of like esteem and quality hath he served, as the Lord Rivers, Mr. John Ashburnham of the Bed-Chamber, Dr. Steed in Kent, Sir Thomas Stiles, of Drury-Lane in London, Sir Marmaduke Constable in Yorkshire, Sir Charles Lucas; and lastly the Right Honourable the Lady Englefield, where he now liveth."

In the Preface, May says:

"To be confined and limited to the narrowness of a purse, is to want the materials from which the artist must gain his knowledge. Those Honourable Persons my Lord Lumley, and others, with whom I have spent a part of my time, were such whose generous costs never weighed the expence, so that they might arrive to that right and high esteem they had of their Gusto's. Whosoever peruses this volume, shall find it amply exemplified in dishes of such high prices, which only these Noblesses hospitalities did reach to: I should have sinned against their (to be perpetuated) bounties, if I had not set down their several varieties, that the reader might be as well acquainted with what is extraordinary, as what is ordinary in this art; as I am truly sensible, that some of those things that I have set down will amaze a not thorow-paced reader in the art of cookery, as they are delicates, never till this time made known to the world."

"Though I may be envied by some that only value their private interests above posterity, and the public good, yet God and my own conscience would not permit me to bury these my experiences with my silver hairs in the grave."

"I protest to the whole world, that I have not concealed any material secret of above my fifty and five years' experience; my father being a cook, under whom in my childhood I was bred up in this art."

"In this book, as in a closet, is contained all such secrets as relate to preserving, conserving, candying, distilling, and such rare varieties as they are most concerned in the best husbandring and huswifering of them. Nor is there any book, except that of the Queen's Closet, which was so enriched with receipts presented to her Majesty, as yet that I ever saw in any language, that ever contained so many profitable experiences, as in this volume; in all which the reader shall finde most of the compositions and mixtures easie to be prepared, most pleasing to the pallat, and not too chargeable to the purse, since you are at liberty to employ as much or as little therein as you please."

He concludes his preface, by "desiring of God a blessing upon his endeavours."

In my next, I will, with your leave, extract the "Triumphs of Cookery used on Festival Days," the "Tearms of Carving;" and conclude with a specimen or two of the Receipts.

Yours, &c. B. N.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, Feb.* 5.

YOUR Correspondent W. may find a short account of Owen, the Author of the Epigrams, in the ninth volume of a New and General Biographical Dictionary (ed. 8vo, 1762), where we are informed that he was born at Armon in Carnarvonshire, and bred at Winchester school, from whence he was chosen a scholar of New College, Oxford, of which he became Professor and Fellow in 1582. In 1590 (erroneously printed 1690) he proceeded LL B.; but quitting his Fellowship the following year, he taught school at Trylegh near Monmouth, and about 1594 was chosen Master of the Free School founded by Henry VIII. at Warwick.

He died in 1622, and was interred in St. Paul's, where a monument, with his bust in brass, was erected to his memory by Lord Keeper Williams, his relation and countryman. Under the bust is the following Epigram, or Inscription, which may be found in Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's Cathedral," but which I transcribe from a MS note in my copy of the Epigrammata. (Amst. apud Elz. 1647, 24mo, with engraved frontispiece and portrait.)

"Jucundissimæ memoriæ
Joannis Oweni Cambro-Britanni,
Poetæ celeberrimi.
Parva tibi statua est, quia parva statura, supellex
Parva, volat parvus magna per ora liber;
Sed non parvus honos, non parva est gloria, quippe
Ingenio haud quicquam est majus in orbe tuo.
Parva domus texit, templum sed grande; Poetæ
Tum verè vitam, quum moriuntur, agunt."

The MS note in my copy also alludes to the circumstance of Owen having been disinherited by his Uncle: but, in a note to the Dictionary above mentioned it is stated, "Moreri tells us that this story is treated as a fable by M. de la Monnoye."

I do not learn that Owen has left any other productions besides his Epigrams, of which there are several translations into English and other languages. John Vicars, Usher of Christ Church Hospital, translated a select number of them into English verse, which were published in 1619. Thomas Pecke (called *Beck* in the Dictionary) of the Inner Temple, published "Parnassi Puerperium, or some Well-wishes to Ingenuity, in the Translation of 600 of Owen's Epigrams," &c. &c. Printed at London 1659, (now a scarce book, and sells high.) Thomas Harvey, Gent. englished all or most of them, 1677, 12mo.

The writer of the note in my copy says, "Harvey's is a pitiful performance, and Pecke's is worse:" how true this may be, I know not.

A Spanish translation, by Fr. de la Torre, appeared, Madrid, 1674, and 1682, 2 vols. 4to; and in the account of Owen in Dict. Univ. Historique, (ed. 1810-12, in 20 vols. 8vo,) it seems "*André* Le Brun a fait un choix des meilleures Epigrammes de cet Auteur, et les a traduites en vers François, Paris 1709, in 12, et sous le titre de 'Pensées Ingenieuses,' Bruxelles, 1710, in 12." In the same work, however, under the article Brun (*Antoine Louis le,*) we are informed that "On a de lui, une Traduction des Epigrammes d'Owen 1714, in 8vo."

No doubt, the ensuing volume of Mr. Biss's edition of Wood's Ath. Oxon. which is now daily expected, will furnish us with some further particulars relative to Owen: but I shall be happy if what I have stated be, in the mean time, any gratification to your Correspondent.

Yours, &c. A. R. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

YOUR Correspondent, W. p. 33, may find a full account of Owen the Epigrammatist in Wood's Athenæ, vol. I. p. 470—472. The Epigrams being much read, at home and abroad, came into the hands of the Romish Inquisitors, who, on account chiefly of the distich quoted by your Correspondent, in which he says, "though it is disputed whether (Simon) *Peter* ever was at Rome, no one denies that Simon (*Magus*) was there," put his book into the *Index Expurgatorius*. And for these verses, and others of like nature, Owen's uncle, a Papist, or popishly affected, dashed his name out of his will; which was the chief reason, that ever after he lived in a poor condition; or, as he had said before, "was always troubled with the disease that attends Poets, indigence." R. C.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Feb.* 2.

A PARAGRAPH having appeared in the Morning Herald, of the 21st January, respecting the grand National Monument to be dedicated by the Ladies of Great Britain to the celebration of our triumphs over the monstrous power of Buonaparte, in which it is stated that the Head of the Duke of Wellington is to be substituted for that of the colossal statue of the Monte Cavallo Group, must have appeared so very absurd to every reader whose taste has been corrected by an acquaintance with Antiquities and the Fine Arts, that a hint at least of what is really intended, in the design approved by the Committee, to carry the Monument into execution, may be necessary, both in justice to myself as the Artist to be employed, and to the British Publick who are particularly interested in such a work.

Of the two colossal figures, each restraining an unbroken steed, on the Quirinal still at Rome, the finest has always been ascribed to the hand of Phidias; it certainly has never been equalled for loftiness of conception and grandeur of form, and a cast from it has ever been a desideratum in the Northern Academies of Sculpture and Painting. The present patriotic subscription was deemed an incident favourable for obtaining a correct model of it; a circumstance the more desirable, as the antique marble has been in many parts decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere, and will soon be in a mouldering state.

To the British publick at large, however, the group in question was thought to offer a much more powerful motive for its adoption, inasmuch as the appropriating it to the present purpose actually transfers a wreath to the brow of our own Hero from that of his great Rival in arms; for it is a fact, that when Napoleon had subjugated the states and entire population of Germany, whose power united he had reason to dread, the Group in question was selected for a device on a medal struck by him to commemorate that event. With how much more propriety the curbing his power, and subduing its ungovernable effects by British constancy and perseverance, might be applied to the illustrious example of the great Wellington in Spain, under Providence, their happy issue will readily determine.

This celebrated Group of Phidias will, therefore, be correctly cast in bronze from the antique marble, eighteen feet high, to illustrate this achievement. The base will consist of continued groups in bronze. To perpetuate the most signal proofs of the genius and valour of the Duke of Wellington, the battles of the Douro, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Thoulouse, have been preferred in these compositions; a scale has been observed, to transmit with effect the portraits of his Grace, and the most distinguished Officers who fought under him.

Yours, &c. RICH. WESTMACOTT.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Ormond-street, Feb.* 7, 1815.

IN the second of my two Letters to my learned friend Dr. Herbert Marsh, the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, containing a succinct *Historical Account of the Controversy respecting the three Heavenly Witnesses, or the authenticity of* 1 *John Ep.* v. 7, I have stated at some length the argument in its favour, from the literal and complete insertion of it in the *Confession of Faith presented by the African Prelates to King Hunneric.* That Confession of Faith fills the whole of the third book of the *Historia Persecutionis Vandalicæ* of Victor Vitensis. The best edition of it is that of Dom Ruinart, published in 1694. In the Preface, Dom Ruinart cites four manuscripts of it, one in the Benedictine Monastery of St. Martin des Champs, the three others in the Colbertine Library at Paris.

The three last manuscripts I have caused to be examined, and shall copy the verse, as it stands in each of them; first inserting a copy of the verse as it stands in the Vulgate.

In the Vulgate, it is expressed in the following words: "*Tres sunt, qui testimonium dant in Cælo: Pater, Verbum, et Spiritus sanctus: et hi tres unum sunt.*"

I. In the Codex Regius, No. 5315, membranaceus, olim Colbertinus, sæc. xv. fol. xvi. recto: "*Tres sunt, qui testimonium dant in cælo, Pater, filius, et Spiritus Sanctus: et hii tres unum sunt.*"

II. In the Codex Regius, No. 2015,

2015, membranaceus, olim Colbertinus, sæc. x. (at non numerato *verso:*) "*Tres sunt, qui testimonium perhibent in cælo, Pater et Filius et Spiritus Sanctus: et ii tres unum sunt.*"

In the margin the following words are written: "Nota. In Epistolâ beati Joannis ita legendum."

III. In the Codex Regius 2796, membranaceus, item olim Colbertinus, sæc. xiii. it is expressed in the following words: "*Tres sunt, qui testimonium perhibent in cælo, Pater, Verbum et Spiritus sanctus, et hi tres unum sunt.*" This is the reading adopted by Ruinart. The importance of the verse, and the contests which it has occasioned, make me think, that this account of its state in the manuscripts I have mentioned, would be acceptable to some of your biblical readers; and I shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents to inform me, if any thing important has appeared on the subject, since the publication of Dr. Marsh's important Letters to Mr. Archdeacon Travis. C. B.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 9.

THE Correspondent who assumed the signature of Perhaps frankly confesses, that he never did read the "vast collection of quotations from the Greek and Latin Fathers" in Dr. Priestley's renowned work; and for this reason, because, whenever he took up that matchless performance, he could not endure the abuse of authorities and perversion of argument, which, wherever he dipt, almost every page exhibited. This, however, he begs leave to say in his own defence, that *about* the time of this controversy, perhaps *a little before it began*, he did read *all the Apostolical Fathers*, and not a few of their immediate successors, and has, from that time to this, been almost *in the daily habit of consulting them.* And "the result of this diligent inquiry," if a Sussex Freeholder is, as he professes himself (p. 32), willing to attend to it, is this: That, if there is any meaning in words, *these early Fathers uniformly taught and believed*, as the Church of England does, *that Jesus Christ, the Son of God, is God and Man.*

I suppose, from the question which this Correspondent asks, he imagines "the very remarkable words of Ignatius," which he produces, are favourable to the Unitarian scheme; but why he fancies so (if he does so fancy) I am at a loss to discover. Is it because the venerable Father declares "there is but one God?" or because, as he goes on to declare, there is "one Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son?" This learned Freeholder doubtless knows, that the first Article of our Church is, "There is but one living and true God." And he probably knows also, that because Christ is the only begotten of the Father, we therefore infer, that he is of the same nature or essence with the Father, and consequently very God.

But of inferences there is no need, when the testimonies, as in Scripture, so in the Fathers, are express and innumerable. In the relation of the martyrdom of Ignatius, immediately before the passage which the Freeholder quotes, are these words: "Trajan replied, *And who is Theophorus?*" Ignatius: "*He who has Christ in his breast.*" Then the second question after that quotation is this: "Trajan: Dost thou then carry Him who was crucified within thee?" Ignatius: "I do: for it is written, *I will dwell in them, and walk in them.*" Which words, as any one may satisfy himself by turning to 2 Cor. vi. 16. are spoken of *the living God:* "Ye are the temple of *the living God;* as God hath said, *I will dwell in them, and walk in them.*" And if your Correspondent will turn, as the margin directs, to the passages in the Old Testament, to which the Apostle refers, he will find, both in Leviticus xxvi. 12. compared with verses 1, 2, 13, and in Ezek. xxxvii. 27, 28, that it was *Jehovah* that spoke this.

Who then, following the holy father to his scriptural authorities, does not see at once, that in asserting that Christ dwelt in him, he declared his belief, that Christ was Jehovah, the living God? Accordingly he often expressly calls him God; as in the Inscription of his Epistle to the Ephesians: "according to the will of the Father, and *Jesus Christ our God.*" "There is one Physician, both fleshly and spiritual; made and not made; *God incarnate.*" ib. § 7. "For *our God Jesus Christ* was, according to the dispensation of God, conceived in the womb of Mary, of the seed of David, by the Holy Ghost." § 18. In the Inscription of his Epistle to the Romans,

Cross at Henley in Arden, Warwickshire.

Romans, the expression, "*Jesus Christ our God*," occurs twice; and, § 3. he says, "For even *our God Jesus Christ*, now that he is in the Father, does so much the more appear."

Many other passages, equally in point, might be adduced from the short but highly valuable works of Ignatius; but these are sufficient. As soon as he made the declaration of his faith before quoted, Trajan gave command, merely because of that confession, that he "should be carried bound by soldiers to Rome, there to be thrown to the beasts, for the entertainment of the people." Which sentence when the holy martyr heard, he cried out with joy, "I thank thee, *O Lord*, that Thou hast vouchsafed to honour me with a perfect love towards Thee; and hast made me to be put in iron bonds with Thy Apostle Paul." To Rome therefore he was taken; and having "*prayed to the Son of God* in behalf of the Churches, all the brethren kneeling down," he was with all haste led into the Amphitheatre, on "a very solemn day," 13 Cal. of January, (Dec. 20, A.D. 108) when there was an unusual concourse of the people, and delivered to the cruel beasts.

These things are attested by those who were themselves "eye-witnesses;" who thus conclude their account of this "most valiant Martyr of Christ," who "trod under foot the devil, and perfected the course he had piously desired, in Christ Jesus our Lord; *By whom, and with whom, all Glory and Power be to the Father, with the Blessed Spirit, for ever and ever. Amen.*" Wake's Apost. Fathers, p. 131—137.

Intreating pardon for this unintentionally long letter, I am, Mr. Urban, with much respect, your faithful servant; and, I humbly trust, a follower of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, without any PERHAPS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 5.

THE zeal of Reformation in the 17th century, was particularly directed against those distinguishing characteristics of countries subject to the Pope, called Crosses, of which every Parish was in possession of one, placed usually in the Church-yard, and near to the South entrance of the Church: besides which there were Market Crosses and boundary Crosses not a few. As it is now a rare circumstance to meet with a perfect Cross, I presume the representation of one still standing at Henly in Arden, Warwickshire, (*see Plate* II.) will not be unacceptable to your readers. The base, shaft, and capital of this Cross are composed of three separate stones; the shaft being mortised into the base and capital. On the four faces of the capital were niches, containing, 1. the Rood; 2. the Trinity; 3. St. Peter, with his key; the 4th, fallen away. The head of this *highly-superstitious* Market-Cross is reported to have been preserved from destruction by having been covered by a shed for many years. T. F.

On the Origin and Policy of the POOR-RATES. *Suggested by Mr.* SHAW MASON'S *Parochial Survey in* IRELAND.

"Labor omnia vincit Improbus, et duris urgens in rebus egestas." VIRGIL.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

THE Statistical Work of Mr. Shaw Mason, which is making so much noise at present in Ireland, I consider as the harbinger of some great national measure, that, it is not difficult to foretell, will shortly take place in that country. Another harbinger is the great Parliamentary inquiry now carrying on, concerning the Records in all parts of the United Kingdom; in which inquiry that gentleman has also taken no inconsiderable part. In the former of these inquiries particularly, the condition of the great body of the people who in Ireland may, without a strained expression, be denominated the POOR, is in train to be fully investigated; when, out of the discoveries drawn from the most authentic sources, a salutary, a long-prayed-for, and hasting remedy will be derived. Many other questions, (one in particular, that every Irish reader will directly suggest to himself) questions that agitate and alarm unceasingly the public mind, will then be set at rest forever. But, as this event is fast approaching, and will be ushered in by no ordinary persons, it would

would be presumption in me to anticipate it any further.

What I at present wanted, Mr. Urban, to observe upon is, an article in the Edinburgh Review (of October 1813) containing sceptical doubts on the real origin of the Poor-rates in England. These are to be found in the critique upon the Spanish Publication intituled "*Biblioteca Espanola Economico-Politica, par D. Juan Sempere y Guarinos.*" The Reviewer, in order to impugn the opinion of the most eminent Authors,—as Dugdale, Blackstone, Dr. Adam Smith, —to whom we might add Sir John Sinclair, "that the dissolution of monasteries had produced the present system of a compulsory Poor-rate," quotes Alcock's observation, that "those religious houses did no more in England than similar establishments had done abroad, and the hospitable masters of other houses did and do now—live generously, keep a plentiful table, and give the surplus to the Poor." Alcock next asks, "If the Abbeys maintained the Poor, how, when these were secularized in *other* Protestant countries, came the Poor not to have been equally destitute *there* also? And how came the Poor-rates not to have passed in England, immediately on such secularization? How did the Poor subsist till the year before the death of Elizabeth, that is, for a period of near 70" (it should be 60) "years?" The Reviewer then adds, that the same train of argument is pursued by Mr. Daines Barrington in his *Observations on the Statutes.* Lastly, after noticing something not very material from Mr. Ducarel, he subjoins the remark of Mr. Petit Andrews, that "the first act affecting the Poor, in Henry VIIIth's reign, passed previous even to the dissolution of the monasteries."

In the subsequent part of the Review, another origin is suggested as the real one: namely, the discovery of America, and the depreciation of the precious metals.

Now, not to mention that these new causes assigned, being general to all countries alike, and not confined to England only, are therefore insufficient to account for so partial an effect; it would not, I think, be difficult to support the first opinion, so long established, that the "dissolution of monasteries was the efficient cause, or occasion, of the institution of Poor-rates."

As to one of the causes assigned, I shall here only just observe, in passing, that if while money became depreciated from its increased quantity (a greater number of pieces being then required to express the same value) —if, all this while, manufactures and the necessaries of life were increasing in the same ratio—if new worlds were opened for the superfluous population of Europe—if the powers of labour were multiplied by new-invented machinery—and if the increase of capital kept pace with these,—then this depreciation of money, from the mines of America being opened (for this, I presume, is the meaning of the other cause assigned, and thus both causes are at bottom but one) this depreciation is neutralised. If one year ago a loaf might be bought for sixpence, and this year a loaf can be bought twice as good or twice as large for two sixpences, the proportion between commodities and money stands unvaried. This actually took place in England: and it is for the Reviewer to shew how it happened that the very reverse taking place in Spain (the other country assumed in the comparison) a result was produced in that country, the direct contrary to what he would infer from his argument. For there never has been a compulsory Poor-rate in Spain, to which America with its mines were equally, or more open, than to England.

The inference drawn from the time which elapsed between the dissolution of monasteries and the earliest Poor-rate, is for the most part obviated by a fact mentioned in the Review itself. Under the Fifth of Elizabeth, Justices were empowered to TAX for the Poor. This is enough for our question; since, as to a perfect system of Poor-rates, we are not arrived at that point even now. Here then 40 years are struck off from the above 60 Now the reign of Mary not merely suspended the Reformation, but made great strides towards restoring the old religious establishments; and the short reign of Edward VI. was but a weak and distracted Regency. This brings us nearly back to the 31st and 32d of Henry VIII. when the monasteries were suppressed. And during the short interval which remains, even

even without these allowances, it is very natural to suppose that the people at large voluntarily billeted themselves, as it were, with the destitute outcasts of the monasteries. The Legislature had scarcely had time to come to any effectual arrangement about them, and religious establishments were in a state of vacillation. Lastly, as to the shrewd remarks of Mr. Petit Andrews, that the 22d of Henry VIII. (the Act affecting the Poor) passed previously to the dissolution of the monasteries,—might there not have been a certain *presentiment* in the breast of Government that the monasteries were shortly to be assailed—and might not that Act have been in the nature of a preparatory regimen, and, not unpopular, introduction to such a measure? But it is enough to say, that that Act imposed no compulsory POOR-RATE; and has, therefore, nothing to do with this question.

The original intention of Poor-rates (however they may have contrariwise operated) was manifestly a temporary expedient, a mere provisional relief; the Legislature judging that the evil would rapidly decline, and in a short time, perhaps, wholly vanish. It was not that the Poor were presumed to be continually increasing; but that now for the first time (by the suppression of monasteries) the hope was become a rational one, that they would decrease, and that a complete cure to so great an evil in political economy might be effected. One principal cause of it, flowing from the monasteries, was gone. To stop the increase of an evil, is the first progress towards diminishing it. In this sense the suppression of the monasteries lessened, instead of increasing, the Poor; though, at first, it seemed to have a contrary effect. At first, a temporary overflow, from the discharge out of the monasteries, was occasioned, no doubt; but it was obvious that this, after a time, would subside. The fallacy of the Reviewer's reasoning is in confounding the two distinct ideas of a poor subsisting on alms, with a poor supported by a compulsory rate. The object of the former is to keep up the idle Poor; that of the latter is to have shortly no such Poor at all. This is best exemplified among the Quakers and Methodists, who have no Poor of the latter description. And those among them who are proper objects of alms, such as the old, the helpless, the sickly—these are protected from *beggary* at least. Such proper objects of alms must, and will, everywhere (though not so effectually indeed) be gratuitously relieved. They were so in England long before the dissolution of monasteries, just as they were in Spain and Flanders both before and after that event; or as they still are in England now. The Reviewer seems to consider the increase of *Poor-rates* to be the same thing with the increase of the Poor themselves. No doubt, under their present abuse, it is in practice become so; but, in the nature of things, the converse of that proposition would be the true one. At all times there must be helpless Poor; and there will ever be, in all countries, the resource of alms and charitable foundations. But as to those who may be reclaimed, so as to help themselves, it was reserved for REFORMING ENGLAND to attempt to solve that problem in political œconomy: "In a given time, to have no idle profligate Poor at all." THERE it became a concern of State. And, for so laudable a purpose, it did not hesitate even to mortgage its future revenue.

In the mean while Spain exhibited a perfect contrast in its policy. To use the expressions of the Review itself, though it attempts to draw a quite different conclusion from them, "If we were to fix on the time when the greatest number of monasteries were founded in Spain, we should say the 16th century: and that is precisely the period when the increasing number of its Poor were most constant and alarming." No doubt, there was a concurrent reason for this. Spain realized the fable of Midas. The option being given to it, instead of preferring labour, industry, and commodities, it took the precious metals themselves. And Spain has been ever since starving.

The discovery too of AMERICA (and we may add the CAPE of GOOD HOPE,) contributed to diminish the *Poor*, and that in the most direct manner. It opened new fields of enterprise; new settlements for our population, who could be reclaimed to industry. Idle poverty, on the other hand,

hand, covers a whole country with a stagnating marsh, noxious to all its inhabitants. The monasteries were the springs and reservoirs of so pestilential a nuisance. Upon the draining of these, it was obvious that some little time must elapse before the superfluous matter could be drawn off, and dispersed, through the new channels that were now opened for it. Still the extent of the evil (its principal source being intercepted in England at least) was now for the first time limited. It could thus be estimated. It became a practicable scheme to reduce it. Upon which the State compelled its people to co-operate with it, by submitting to a temporary tax, to be applied by themselves for that purpose only. Every thriving man had a personal interest that this tax upon his industry should be of as short duration as possible. This was the origin and policy of the Poor-rates. It was not that the numbers of the Poor were become too great to be calculated; but that now for the first time they might be calculated, and brought down to an assignable quantity, every day becoming more and more evanescent. Otherwise the case would have been hopeless, and nothing would have been done,—as in other countries nothing in fact was done, except to keep up and nourish the evil by indiscriminate alms, instead of laying a tax upon the people, in the nature of a penalty, to reduce it and do it away. This task was undertaken by England. It is to no purpose to say, the event has shewn how egregiously it was mistaken. This might be owing to the means, to the execution, to opposite conflicting causes. But it has nothing to do with this question: "What was the motive, the real efficient cause, or occasion, of the institution of Poor-rates?" In other Protestant countries such a measure was not resorted to—perhaps because it was not necessary! In England it was both practicable and necessary. It was not *easy* indeed for a large, rich State, and mixed Government, to inspect minutely the morals and industry of every member of the community, as might be done in those smaller communities of the Quakers and Methodists (for example), or even as in the still larger national communities of Holland, Scotland, or Ireland.

It should not be overlooked too that, in the earlier ages of the Church, its revenues were divided into three portions: one of these was allotted to its officers; one to the maintenance of its building, and the remaining third was allotted to the Poor. But on the suppression of the monasteries the Church property was taken into Lay hands. The State became a religious Patron, and was bound to take the burthen along with the benefit. It knew how to distinguish between those of the Poor who could be reclaimed and made serviceable, and those who could not. That it did not apply the remedy immediately upon its becoming necessary, is nothing extraordinary, when we consider the proverbial slowness of great bodies to act in other matters of almost equal concern. Nor does it shew that the State was not ultimately actuated by that necessity, policy, and equity, as so many efficient motives, its not being thus actuated immediately and all at once. Still less does the circumstance of the event having turned out so contrary to all expectation disprove its having had those motives, and that rectitude of intention, that were worthy of a better fortune. It is probable indeed that the failure of the experiment in England will prevent the ever introducing into Ireland the same system of Poor-rates, without such qualifications at least, and improved management, as will ensure success. Nor would it be at all surprising if some such improved design were now ripening in the counsels of Government for the relief of that Country.

This subject is particularly interesting at this time to Irishmen, and to every good man. It is the professed theme of Mr. Shaw Mason's *Parochial Survey* of Ireland, which is now carrying on under the countenance of Government. His materials have naturally, in the first instance, been furnished by the Ministers of the Established Church, from his connexion with them as Remembrancer of the Board of First Fruits. Some deference too is due from a Protestant to the Established Church, which tolerates and protects all other religions. But might we not indulge a hope that the Roman Catholic Clergy in that country will vie with our own in forwarding so charitable a purpose?

purpose? From their pastoral character and learning—from their intimate knowledge of the mass of the people—from their daily conversing and living among them—a party in their affairs—at their religious festivals, whether on the most joyful or the most melancholy occasions of human life—from their responsibility as the private and public instructors of so large a part of the community, sharing in their poverty, their depression, even their very disgraces—why should it not be with these, also, a common concern? From their acknowledged courtesy we may expect they will even offer their services. Can there be a function of hospitality more worthy of them than to introduce the laws and the people together? These only require to be better acquainted, to like each other. Statistical inquiries bring about this introduction. The co-operation of the rich and powerful might be anticipated—Education and industry would follow in their train. And though all laws for Ireland must, in their essence, be Poor-Laws—the mass of its population coming under that description, yet *Poor-rates* will either not be necessary, or for a very short time only, and that on the most enlightened plan—the best policy of these being the truest of all charities—to place the great body of the people beyond the want of eleemosynary assistance. As to the few who must ever remain unable to help themselves, it is not in Irish hearts to let such persons be destitute of alms, or of ample foundations for their support. And we may indulge the most sanguine hopes that *Mr. Shaw Mason's* work, from the extraordinary success it has had, in the further progress of his Parochial Surveys, will rouse such an emulation in all ranks and professions of people, and will so powerfully, by authentic facts, excite the attention of Government, that it will (having now happily procured peace for the whole World) employ its earliest leisure in placing the well-being of that part of the United Kingdom on a lasting basis, without resorting to the system of Poor-rates, carried up, at least, to their present high abuse in England—the only defect, perhaps, in a Constitution which, as it is human, could not be perfect! L. S.

Architectural Innovation. No. CCI.

Progress of Architecture in England in the Reign of Anne.

(Continued from p. 37.)

Buckingham-House, in continuation. Not having yet received any "communication" relative to the survey of the interior, either from our humble request having escaped the notice of Majesty, or from some other cause; it may not be foreign to our progress to give a faint idea of the finishings of the principal rooms, as we many years past had once an opportunity of minutely investigating the whole "suite;" and from the affinity they bore to other works of the same date, familiar to our notice, perhaps no very improbable description may be adduced, sufficient to answer our present purpose. If, indeed, any succeeding chance should bring about the end so necessary to perfect our survey, the same will, of course, be brought forward by way of Addenda.

As his Grace's interior description is confined to the arrangement and designation of the rooms, with very trifling or no detail of parts (that is, after a professional method) our task must necessarily be pursued as follows:

Hall. It may be taken for granted, that all the windows and door-ways have plain architraves, and to the latter, in many instances, additions of frieze and cornice, either plain, or enriched: cielings; some flat (hall floor), others coved (principal floor). Looking to the Hall, a disposure of Doric pilasters; between the windows, and door-ways, plain compartments; chimney-piece, with a bold decoration to the frieze of sea-like foliage and escallop shells; cieling painted with nautical subjects. "On the left, the three stone arches (screen,) supported by Corinthian pillars," bringing us to the grand stairs; walls of which are painted with the story of Dido; architectural and landscape accompaniments; "the bas-reliefs and little squares (compartments) contain the episodical paintings of the same story;" "cieling filled with the figures of Gods and Goddesses, Juno, Venus, &c." crowns the scene, which has upon the whole (taking in the incidental decorations of

of aërial architecture, vases, draperies, &c.) a most superb display, in an effect peculiarly adapted to elevate the mind on passing to the principal floor. The parlour on the right of hall (eating-room) with the "nich for a buffette (side-board) with pilasters (Corinthian), enriched with fruits and flowers" by Ricci, of a striking aspect; rich chimney-piece, of scrolls, vases, festoons of grapes, thyrsus, &c.; a superstructure sided by scrolls, in which a basso-relievo of Bacchus and Ariadne. Cieling, painted with the Triumph of Neptune and Amphitrite. "Suite of large rooms," remarkable for richly sculptured chimney pieces, in which are a pleasing variety of rich scrolls, both in front and profile directions; friezes, some set with festoons of drapery, others with festoons of fruits and flowers; many tablets take place, bearing masques, both of human and animal semblances. These chimney-pieces have most of them superstructures of open triangular and scroll pediments, inclosing bustos and vases. Cielings painted with allegorical Pagan allusions. The "bed-chamber;" over its chimney-piece a basso-rellevo of Venus and Adonis attended by Cupids; vases containing fruits and flowers, &c. Cieling, a painting of Venus receiving the golden prize from Paris. In the adjoining "large closet," are painted alcoves, with circular heads, painted also with sylvan scenes; scroll chimney-piece in one of them; cieling painted in the same style. Among the noble suite of rooms on principal story, replete with increased embellishments, is the "apartment" (over bed-chamber below), of most superb adornments; chimney-piece, an excess of fruits, flowers, and foliages; in its superstructure, bas-relief of Paris departing for the siege of Troy; in the surrounding compartments warlike instruments, &c. Cieling painted, Paris and Helen, addressed by Cassandra. From this room, the "Closet;" curious and rich chimney-piece, in scrolls run with draperies, and frieze set with foliages and flowers: cieling painted with Minerva reposing. But the chef-d'œuvre of the house is the "Salon;" walls and cieling entirely painted; walls shewing Corinthian fluted pilasters; architectural splendid scenery between them, and in the general entablature (most of the others in the different rooms, filled with carved foliages, heads, vases, &c.) splendid foliages and draperies, with allegorical figures engaged in subjects relating to the "Arts and Sciences." Chimney-piece gorgeously overlaid with foliages and draperies (carved in this instance); in a large compartment over it, an infinity of instruments with suitable adornments, relating to the Arts, in which Apollo and Daphne. In the cieling, the "round picture of Gentileschi," a most consummate representation of "Apollo" listening to a concert of the "Nine Muses," each however accommodated with *modern* musical instruments, virginal, harp, violin, viol, bass, flute, trumpet, hautboy, and tabor, musick-books, &c. The surrounding decorations accompanying this fine effort of the Artist, are foliages, fruits, flowers, caryatides supporting aërial pieces of architecture, and an infinity of other congenial objects assimilating with the central group, and partaking of that peculiar manner of interior finishings first introduced by Sir Christopher Wren, and carried on, in undiminished shew, though bending to the caprice of succeeding design, even to the architectural example under illustration, not by an actual survey (at this time barred against us), but from a distant recollection of a visit once paid the scene, as above stated. It may be possible, from the many repairs, alterations, and improvements, the house has sustained, under the directions of varied-minded architects, clerks of works, &c. little or none of the first interior performances are now in being, or, if in being, partially left, and moulded in with the progressive attempts of artists, mechanics, and common labourers. In truth, we have at heart a wish to carry on our professional clue: if it partakes more of visionary than real matter of fact, still the undertaking may not be thought nugatory, as it is certain, such characters of internal architecture, or something very like them, must have rendered his Grace of Buckingham's beloved house, in his day, the theme of public praise and admiration!

Before the subject is dismissed, let it be pointed out, that the great outline

line of the house presented one of the first ideas of an edifice raised on the modern villa plan; open unconfined aspect, principal arrangement centrically, offices detached right and left, and correspondence maintained from one to the other, by "covered passages, corridores, &c." Materials; walls brick, dressings, stone, and wood. AN ARCHITECT.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Feb. 4. The following are the subjects for the Prizes given by the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Oxford, for the present year:—Senior Bachelors: *Quid causæ est, cur apud Romanos, postquam sub Imperatoribus essent, eximiæ minus florerent ingenia?*—Middle Bachelors: *Utrum clementioris sit animi, leviter delinquentes supplicüs, pro ratione culparum adhibitis, coercere, an impunitos dimittere?*

The COPLEYAN Gold Medal was presented, on the 30th of November last, by the President of the Royal Society of London, to JAMES IVORY, esq. A. M. a native of Dundee, for his various Mathematical Communications, published in the Philosophical Transactions.

The History of LEICESTERSHIRE is at length COMPLETED, by a Volume of Additions and Corrections; a Series of elaborate INDEXES; a general Map of the County; and several additional Plates.

The Histories of DURHAM and HERTFORDSHIRE are also in steady Progress.

The magic hammer of Mr. EVANS will in a few weeks be upraised amidst a throng of contending *Bibliomaniacs*. The select and valuable Library of JAMES EDWARDS, esq. of Harrow, (*the hospitable Rinaldo* of the "Bibliomania," and undoubtedly one of the most skilful and successful English Collectors of rare Books on the Continent) is destined, by the advice of the Medical Friends of the worthy Owner, for public sale. To the greater part of our Readers it would be superfluous even to hint at the contents of this Collection. To the few who may not have seen or heard of it, it may be acceptable to learn that it comprises many valuable MSS. Classical and Biblical; a variety of matchless articles of early Typography; the splendid BEDFORD MISSAL, of which Mr. Gough has given so faithful a description; and several GREEK VASES of the greatest excellence; of which we shall speak in our next.

Nearly ready for Publication:

The Eleventh Part of Mr. STORER'S "Graphical and Historical Descriptions of the Cathedrals of Great Britain;" containing the History of HEREFORD Cathedral, with Eight highly finished Engravings.

An Inquiry into the Origin and early History of Engraving on Copper and in Wood, with an Account of the most antient Engravers and their Works, from the earliest period to the middle of the Sixteenth Century; comprising Observations on some of the First Books ornamented with Wood-Cuts. By WILLIAM YOUNG OTTLEY, F.A.S. To be illustrated by Fac-similes of scarce and interesting specimens of the Art, and by impressions from some of the original Blocks engraved by ALBERT DURER.

Dr. HOLLAND'S "Travels in the Ionian Isles, in Albania, Thessaly, and Greece, in 1812 and 1813. Together with an Account of a Residence at Joannina, the Capital and Court of Ali Pasha; and with a more cursory Sketch of a Route through Attica, the Morea, &c." 4to.

Letters from a Medical Officer attached to the Army under the command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, during the Campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, addressed to a Friend in England.

Histoire des Conspirations formées contre Napoleon Bonaparte, depuis 1797, jusqu'en 1814; ou Chronique Secrète de France et d'Italie depuis la Création de la Republique Cisalpine jusqu'à la chûte du Tyran Corse. Publié par le Conseil des Conjurés des deux pays.

Histoire des Sociétés secrètes de l'Armée et des Conspirations Militaires qui ont eu pour objet la Destruction du Gouvernement de Bonaparte.

A Visit to Paris in 1814; being a Review of the Moral, Political, Intellectual, and Social Condition of the French Capital. By JOHN SCOTT, Editor of the Champion.

The Campaign of Paris in 1814. To which is prefixed a Sketch of the Campaign of 1813; with a Delineation of the principal Traits of the Character of Buonaparte, and the Cause of his Elevation. Translated from the French of P. F. F. J. GIRAUD.

Paris Chit Chat; or, a View of the Society, Manners, Customs, Literature, and Amusements of the Parisians; being a Translation of 'Guillaume le Franc Parleur,' by M. JOUY, and a Sequel to "L'Hermite de la Chaussie d'Antin."

An

An Authentic Narrative of the Invasion of France in 1814, including the History of the Restoration. By M. de BEAUCHAMP, Author of the History of the War in La Vendée.

An Octavo Edition of Mr. SCOTT's 'Lord of the Isles."

The Second Edition of Mr. SOUTHEY's "Roderick, the last of the Goths;" and a new Edition of Mr. SOUTHEY's Poems, including the Metrical Tales, and some Pieces never before published.

The Translation of LUCIEN BUONAPARTE'S "Charlemagne," by the Rev. SAMUEL BUTLER, D.D. and the Rev. FRANCIS HODGSON, M.A.

A Fourth Edition of the Poem on "Conversation," considerably enlarged; with Poetical Portraits of the Principal Members of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson's Club. By WILLIAM COOKE, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.

The White Doe of Rylstone, or the Fate of the Nortons: a Poem, by Mr. WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Guy Mannering, or the Astrologer. By the Author of "Waverley."

A new Edition of the Baronetage of England, carefully revised, enlarged, and corrected throughout, including 106 Baronets not in the former Edition, List of Extinct, and of those Baronets who have been advanced to the dignity of the Peerage, of such persons who have received the honour of Knighthood, and of British subjects holding Foreign Orders. By JOHN DEBRETT.

Memoirs of Lady HAMILTON; drawn from original sources of information, and comprising Anecdotes of various distinguished Personages.

Extracts from the Diary, Meditations, and Letters of Mr. JOSEPH WILLIAMS of Kidderminster, with additions from the Author's short hand and other manuscripts. By Mr. HANBURY.

A singular work on Occult Philosophy, including the Lives of all the antient Alchemistical Philosophers, a Critical Catalogue of their Writings, and a selection of the most celebrated Treatises on the Theory &c. of the Hermetic Art.

Works preparing for Publication:

Mr. Archdeacon COXE is at present engaged in writing the Memoirs of John Duke of MARLBOROUGH, principally drawn from the family Papers preserved in the Archives at Blenheim; and he therefore solicits the communication of any papers or documents, relative to the Life and Actions of that great General and illustrious Statesman, which may be preserved in any other Collection.

Mr. HATCHER, of Salisbury, is collecting materials for a History of that City, to correspond with Mr. DODSWORTH'S "Account of the Cathedral."

A History and Description of Canterbury Cathedral; illustrated by 20 highly finished Engravings, from Drawings by T. HASTINGS, Member of the Royal Liverpool Academy. The whole to be executed, in an uniform style, by W. WOOLNOTH.

An improved Edition of a Treatise on the Cultivation of Mangel Wurzel as Winter food for Cattle. By Mr. PINDER SIMPSON."

A Series of Chemical Essays, by Mr. PARKES, Author of the 'Chemical Catechism,' in four Pocket Volumes. The Essays are written in a familiar style, to suit those Readers who are not yet proficient in Chemical Science.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We heartily thank D. and our other SALOPIAN Friends, for their kindness.

We take in good part the Reproof of Mr. W. LUMLEY; and will profit by it.

We submit to the candour of RUSTICUS, the impossibility, in a Miscellaneous Publication, that *every Article* should be palatable to *every Reader*. He will not often find his amusement interrupted by *Mathematicks*.

We may venture to whisper to GEOLOGICUS, that we were imposed on by the *bituminous* article on which he very ably and seriously comments.

Whilst the fate of the PROPERTY TAX was uncertain, a PATRIOT'S Letter would have made a good Pamphlet. But *the Burial is gone by*.

HONESTUS on the Bank Dividends would obtain a direct answer at any General Court of Proprietors.

Two Volumes of Sermons by the late Dr. SCOTT were announced for publication by Mr. Clapham three years ago, during which period the Doctor, (as our Obituary remarks) has been employed in preparing them for the Press; but a doubt at the same time being expressed as to their publication, many Clergymen who heard his Discourses before the University, wish to know whether they may expect to read them.

A Correspondent who has been forming a List of Anniversary Preachers for the Magdalen Charity, from its first institution to the present time, has not been able to discover who were the Preachers for the years 1770, 1771, 1772, 1779, 1780, 1781, and 1783; and solicits information on the subject.

The View of BENNETT'S HILL; R. B. WHELER; The PANTHEON; H. L—NG OTIOSUS; &c. in our next.

One of the Committee of "The Society for preventing Accidents in Coal Mines," requests a short account of the "Directors of Mines in France," and references to any foreign books that may add to the Society's stock of information.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

12. *Historical View of the Commission for inquiring into the Losses, Services, and Claims, of the American Loyalists, at the Close of the War between* Great Britain *and her Colonies, in* 1783: *with an Account of the Compensation granted to them by Parliament in* 1785 *and* 1788. *By* John Eardley-Wilmot, *Esq.* 8vo. *pp.* 208. Nichols, Son, *and* Bentley.

NOTHING could be more honourable to this or any other Country, than the formation of this Commission, and the good faith, discretion, and humanity, of the Commissioners.

"Soon after the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, in July 1782, and the appointment of the Earl of Shelburne (afterwards created Marquis of Lansdowne) to succeed him, Lord Shelburne* had nominated, and the Board of Treasury appointed, John Wilmot and D. P. Coke, esquires, both Members of Parliament, 'To inquire into the Cases of all the American Sufferers, both of those who already derive assistance from the Publick, and of those who were claiming it; and to report their opinion thereon to their Lordships.'

"As both these Gentlemen were in Parliament, and it was conceived this business might be effected in two or three months, consistently with their other avocations; they undertook this arduous and invidious task, on the express condition† not to receive any pecuniary compensation for it; because, as they had hitherto acted independently in Parliament, they did not chuse to make themselves liable to the imputation of a Ministerial job, or undue influence in their Parliamentary conduct, though, without any party bias, they had generally voted against the American War. — Having apartments and clerks assigned them at the Treasury, they immediately entered on this business in October, and began with the existing List of 315 Persons receiving the annual sum of 40,280*l.* They saw, examined, and took down in their own hands, the cases and circumstances of each individual: they perused and noted such certificates and papers as each had to produce; and required the attendance of such persons as might be able to confirm or to explain the merits, the losses, and other circumstances of each case. They reported their proceedings from time to time to the Board of Treasury, which confirmed their Reports in every instance. The Board of Treasury abstained from granting any relief to any individual, however patronised, except in consequence of their investigation and Report, and they made a final and detailed Statement of their Proceedings relative to the existing List, in January 1783."

We select one Case, as the subject of it was a well-known character:

"In New Jersey, Governor Franklin, notwithstanding every temptation and inducement held out to him by his father, Dr. Franklin, to take part with the Colonies, had taken a determined and active part in favour of Great Britain; which was the cause of his early impri-

* "Lord Shelburne had sent to speak to Mr. Wilmot in August, but he was in the country. In September he received from his Lordship the following letter:

"Dear Sir; Mr. Rose waits upon you, to mention a matter which I proposed to do myself, and will further explain to you when I return to town. I shall be very happy, if your time and health admit of your giving the King and the Publick your assistance in a business which requires your character still more than your application. The sum given to the American Loyalists is become enormous; some limit is necessary, and a judgment to be formed by some impartial person or persons of their claims. It would give the Board of Treasury great satisfaction if you would undertake it. You may take what associates you please, and command every assistance, &c. &c.—4th Sept. 1782. SHELBURNE."

† "Extract of a letter from D. P. Coke to John Wilmot, esq. Sept. 25, 1782; 'You do me honour in supposing that I can be of any assistance to you in this business, and I think you do yourself great honour in proposing to enter upon the Inquiry without any compensation; after which, I have no merit in saying that I would not embark in a business of this sort upon any other terms. Upon such terms, and with such a Colleague, I can have no objection to give my time and attention to it; feeling, as I do, the necessity there is at this moment for the strictest œconomy in every department of the State. From my knowledge of you and your public conduct, it is unnecessary for me to say, that I suppose we pledge ourselves to nothing unconnected with the subject of our Inquiry, &c. DANIEL PARKER COKE.'"

An Authentic Narrative of the Invasion of France in 1814, including the History of the Restoration. By M. de BEAUCHAMP, Author of the History of the War in La Vendée.

An Octavo Edition of Mr. SCOTT's 'Lord of the Isles."

The Second Edition of Mr. SOUTHEY's "Roderick, the last of the Goths;" and a new Edition of Mr. SOUTHEY's Poems, including the Metrical Tales, and some Pieces never before published.

The Translation of LUCIEN BUONAPARTE'S "Charlemagne," by the Rev. SAMUEL BUTLER, D.D. and the Rev. FRANCIS HODGSON, M.A.

A Fourth Edition of the Poem on "Conversation," considerably enlarged; with Poetical Portraits of the Principal Members of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson's Club. By WILLIAM COOKE, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.

The White Doe of Rylstone, or the Fate of the Nortons: a Poem, by Mr. WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Guy Mannering, or the Astrologer. By the Author of "Waverley."

A new Edition of the Baronetage of England, carefully revised, enlarged, and corrected throughout, including 106 Baronets not in the former Edition, List of Extinct, and of those Baronets who have been advanced to the dignity of the Peerage, of such persons who have received the honour of Knighthood, and of British subjects holding Foreign Orders. By JOHN DEBRETT.

Memoirs of Lady HAMILTON; drawn from original sources of information, and comprising Anecdotes of various distinguished Personages.

Extracts from the Diary, Meditations, and Letters of Mr. JOSEPH WILLIAMS of Kidderminster, with additions from the Author's short hand and other manuscripts. By Mr. HANBURY.

A singular work on Occult Philosophy, including the Lives of all the antient Alchemistical Philosophers, a Critical Catalogue of their Writings, and a selection of the most celebrated Treatises on the Theory &c. of the Hermetic Art.

Works preparing for Publication:

Mr. Archdeacon COXE is at present engaged in writing the Memoirs of John Duke of MARLBOROUGH, principally drawn from the family Papers preserved in the Archives at Blenheim; and he therefore solicits the communication of any papers or documents, relative to the Life and Actions of that great General and illustrious Statesman, which may be preserved in any other Collection.

Mr. HATCHER, of Salisbury, is collecting materials for a History of that City, to correspond with Mr. DODSWORTH'S "Account of the Cathedral."

A History and Description of Canterbury Cathedral; illustrated by 20 highly finished Engravings, from Drawings by T. HASTINGS, Member of the Royal Liverpool Academy. The whole to be executed, in an uniform style, by W. WOOLNOTH.

An improved Edition of a Treatise on the Cultivation of Mangel Wurzel as Winter food for Cattle. By Mr. PINDER SIMPSON."

A Series of Chemical Essays, by Mr. PARKES, Author of the 'Chemical Catechism,' in four Pocket Volumes. The Essays are written in a familiar style, to suit those Readers who are not yet proficient in Chemical Science.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We heartily thank D. and our other SALOPIAN Friends, for their kindness.

We take in good part the Reproof of Mr. W. LUMLEY; and will profit by it.

We submit to the candour of RUSTICUS, the impossibility, in a Miscellaneous Publication, that *every Article* should be palatable to *every Reader*. He will not often find his amusement interrupted by *Mathematicks*.

We may venture to whisper to GEOLOGICUS, that we were imposed on by the *bituminous* article on which he very ably and seriously comments.

Whilst the fate of the PROPERTY TAX was uncertain, a PATRIOT'S Letter would have made a good Pamphlet. But *the Burial is gone by*.

HONESTUS on the Bank Dividends would obtain a direct answer at any General Court of Proprietors.

Two Volumes of Sermons by the late Dr. SCOTT were announced for publication by Mr. Clapham three years ago, during which period the Doctor, (as our Obituary remarks) has been employed in preparing them for the Press; but a doubt at the same time being expressed as to their publication, many Clergymen who heard his Discourses before the University, wish to know whether they may expect to read them.

A Correspondent who has been forming a List of Anniversary Preachers for the Magdalen Charity, from its first institution to the present time, has not been able to discover who were the Preachers for the years 1770, 1771, 1772, 1779, 1780, 1781, and 1783; and solicits information on the subject.

The View of BENNETT'S HILL; R. B. WHEELER; The PANTHEON; H. L—s; OMICRON; &c. in our next.

"The Society for [illegible] in Coal Mines," [illegible] of the "Di[illegible]e," [illegible]

deposited with that friend for you a chest of papers, among which was a manuscript of nine or ten volumes, relating to manufactures, commerce, finance, &c. which cost me in England about seventy guineas; and eight quire books, containing the rough draughts of all my letters while I lived in London. These are missing; I hope you have got them: if not, they are lost. Mr. Vaughan has published, in London, a volume of what *he calls* my Political Works: he proposes a second edition; but, as the first was very incomplete, and you had many things that were omitted (for I used to send you sometimes the rough drafts, and sometimes the printed pieces, I wrote in London), I have directed him to apply to you for what may be in your power to furnish him with, or to delay his publication till I can be at home again — if that may ever happen. I did intend returning this year; but the Congress, instead of giving me leave to do so, have sent me another Commission, which will keep me here at least a year longer; and perhaps I may then be too old and feeble to bear the voyage. I am here among a people that love and respect me, a most amiable Nation to live with; and perhaps I may conclude to die among them; for my friends in America are dying off one after another; and I have been so long abroad, that I should now be almost a stranger in my own country. I shall be glad to see you when convenient, but would not have you come here at present. You may confide to your son the family affairs you wished to confer upon with me, for he is discreet: and I trust that you will prudently avoid introducing him to company that it may be improper for him to be seen with. I shall hear from you by him; and letters to me afterwards will come safe under cover directed to Mr. Ferdinand Grand, banker, at Paris.—Wishing you health, and more happiness than it seems you have lately experienced, I remain your affectionate father,

B. FRANKLIN."

In concluding his very interesting Historical View, Mr. Wilmot says,

"Whatever may be said of this unfortunate War, either to account for, to justify, or to apologize for the conduct of either Country; all the World has been unanimous in applauding the just tice and the humanity of Great Britain, in rewarding the Services, and in compensating, with a liberal hand, the Losses of those who suffered so much for their firm and faithful adherence to the British Government.—However, therefore, we may deplore the causes, the progress, and the issue of the contest, its retrospect will afford some consolation to every Lover of his Country, to reflect, that, among the many other gracious acts of the present Reign, the remuneration of these loyal and meritorious Sufferers will be commemorated as a distinguished testimony of public beneficence and public faith. To record and to perpetuate this eminent instance of National honour, and to give a faithful representation of the facts and persons connected with the whole transaction, has been the object of the Writer; who cannot conclude this detail, especially at the present moment of renewed hostilities between the two Countries, without a most ardent prayer, that

'In Amicitiam coëant, et fœdera jungant
Perpetua!' Virg. Æn. vii. 546."

This hearty wish, we rejoice to add, is already accomplished.

Cæsar wrote his own "Commentaries;" and it is fortunate that the truly respectable Commissioner has favoured the publick with this plain, unvarnished history of so important a period of his own philanthropic Life. May we venture to suggest a hope, that he has the materials prepared for a history of his subsequent acts of kindness to the Loyalists of France?

An interesting Appendix of Original Documents renders the present publication extremely valuable.

13. Athenæ Oxonienses. *An exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the University of* Oxford. *To which are added The Fasti, or Annals of the said University. By* Anthony à Wood, *M. A. of* Merton *College. A new Edition, with Additions, and a Continuation by* Philip Bliss, *Fellow of St.* John's *College. Vol. I. 4to. pp.* 788.

WE have accidentally much too long delayed the notice of this very elegant republication; which does Mr. Bliss great credit, and which, after all, we cannot better describe than in the words of the Preface, which is every thing that it should be—concise, clear, and manly.

"The merit and value of Anthony à Wood's biographical labours are so well known, and so justly appreciated, that no introduction to these volumes would appear necessary, were it not right to declare the authorities on which the additional information rests, and to point out those peculiarities which distinguish the present from the two preceding editions.

tions.—The first edition, which appeared in the years 1691 and 1692, although not printed under the immediate superintendance of the Author, may be considered as entirely proceeding from him. It is true that some few passages were rejected by the Licenser, and a few others, as he himself somewhat pettishly informs us, were altered by his own friends; but, as there can be no doubt that this was the genuine work of the Author, so must he be regarded as answerable for every statement and character it contains.—It has been thought the more necessary to insist on this point, since Wood has incurred great reproach, because, at the time the proceedings against him by Lord Clarendon were pending, he denied himself to be the author of the *Second Volume* of Athenæ Oxonienses altogether. This charge has been frequently repeated, and, in some instances, has been made to throw a doubt on the veracity of all his statements as an author. But Wood's answer to the accusation against him, in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, should be considered rather as the answer of his Proctor than of himself; and the exceptions and the denial should be regarded as those framed for him by his legal advisers. These persons, well aware of the strong party spirit at that time raging in the University, conceived that the only means of defeating the prosecution would be to compel their opponents to prove Wood the author of the obnoxious passages, which could only be accomplished by entirely disowning the publication. If this be the case, all accusations against Wood's veracity, or against his courage and consisteney, are refuted; for the denial in the defence will then be attributed to the right person, namely, the Defendant's Proctor, who, in the discharge of his duty, took every *legal* means of repelling the accusations against his Client, although without success. — To the two volumes already mentioned, it was Wood's intention to have added a third, containing the Lives of Writers before accidentally omitted, and of such others as had died after the appearance of his work. This volume, had he not been prevented by death, it was his intention to have printed in Holland, in order to escape the jurisdiction of the Licenser, or the interference of his acquaintance *. In his last hours, Wood was advised by Dr. Charlet to entrust the care of his papers relative to the Athenæ, to Mr. Thomas Tanner of All Souls' College, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph. To this he consented, and his numerous MS Collections were, immediately after his death, delivered to Mr. Tanner for the purpose of publication. — There can be little doubt but that Wood intended all his papers should see the light without any reserve; and, indeed, he appears to have been particularly solicitous on this point in his last interview with Dr. Charlet. Hearne informs us†, that when Tanner was recommended to him, he cried out with much vehemence, *Hath he courage? Will he be honest?* And he repeated these words several times with great energy, nor, until he was thoroughly satisfied on this head, would he commit his Collections to the guardianship of Mr. Tanner. — For what reason Tanner neglected to execute his trust, and publish the contents of Wood's papers, it would now be useless to inquire; but it may safely be conjectured, that he found too many unfavourable characters of persons then living, or but recently dead, to render such a measure either gratifying or prudent: add to which, he soon after meditated a literary undertaking, in the execution of which Wood's labours proved of essential service: this was his *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, a volume of which every page owes infinite obligations to the Athenæ, and in which several lives are acknowledged to be derived from *the third volume*, then in MS. — As things were thus situated, it is probable that Wood's additional papers would never have appeared before the publick, had not Tonson the bookseller meditated a new edition of the whole work. For this purpose, he purchased the copyright of Mr. Wood's executrix, and then applied, through Laurence Echard, to Dr. Tanner for the materials comprising the third volume. After some debate relative to the price, Tanner consented to give up the papers, and the new Lives were either incorporated with, or

* "Ant. à Wood, as Mr. Hudson told me, consulted with him (knowing that he had great correspondence with the chief men in Holland,) how to get his third vol. of Athenæ Oxon. printed there. When he was asked the reason why he would not have it printed in England, he answered, that his other books had suffered so much by the liberty that some men took of expunging what they pleased, that he would never suffer any book of his to be committed to an English press again. He moreover added, (to use his own words,) 'when this volume comes out, I'le make you laugh again.' Hearne, MS Collections, vol. v. 140." † "Ibid. vol. xcii. 192."

appended

appended to, the original work, and the whole appeared in the year 1721. As a proof of the genuineness of these additional Lives, it is much to be wished that Dr. Tanner had deposited the originals in the Bodleian Library; but, as this was never done, it is now impossible to judge with what fidelity he executed his trust. It is certain, however, that several passages were omitted, and others softened; and Hearne, whose veracity, notwithstanding his prejudices, may always be relied upon, speaks with great asperity of the partiality shewn by Dr. Tanner, or his advisers, throughout the publication. 'He hath,' says he*, 'altered things so, and made him talk in such a manner, as if Mr. Wood had been a downright villain, and had not known what even the most ignorant scholar knows. How comes it otherwise to pass, that more than once, gentlemen, when they are matriculated, are represented to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy? Mr. Wood could not write so, since nobody knew better that the oath of supremacy only, and not the oath of allegiance, is then taken. Nor does the statute require an oath of allegiance at that time. But this was added to bring a slur upon the University, and out of a trimming design, as it was also out of design to please the trimmers, that the Dr. hath left out the just characters of Dr. Wallis and Dr. Bathurst, which he ought to have kept in certainly, as well as that of Dr. South. But there is a vast multitude of other objections. I do not doubt but Tanner was guided by his crony Dr. Arthur Charlet — a great admirer of Wallis and Bathurst, and a hater of South.' Again†, 'Mr. Collins of Magdalen College told me, that Anthony à Wood, if living, would be glad if the University would burn the new edition of Athenæ Oxon. though he was much displeased that they burnt the first. Indeed this new edition is so very paltry and silly a book, that nothing can be worse. Things are ascribed to Anthony that he neither would nor could write. I remember one thing particularly; *viz.* that it is said in this new edition that Mr. Richard Lloyd left several children, one of which was Will Lloyd, first Bishop of St. Asaph, then of Litchfield and Coventry, and at length of Worcester. Now Anthony died A° 1695, and Lloyd was not made Bishop of Worcester till 1699, four years after Anthony's death.' Many other passages might be brought forward, in which the second edition is spoken of in terms equally harsh and contemptuous; but we have already sufficiently seen the estimation in which it was held by one at least of those persons most competent to judge of its merits or defects. How far Dr. Tanner deserved the accusations of partiality to his party, and infidelity to his friend, we have not now the means of ascertaining; but it seems pretty evident that more alterations and omissions were allowed than can be well justified, and although Tanner disclaimed any part of the management of the second edition, yet it is clear, from his own testimony, that he corrected the papers previous to their being deposited in Tonson's hands. In a letter to Mr. Baker, of St. John's College, Cambridge, he says, 'There were, I must own to you, several hard words and passages more in the original, which I thought good manners and Christian charity, and a regard to the old Gentleman's memory, obliged me to strike out.' —I have deemed it right to say thus much of the former editions of the Athenæ, and of the peculiar circumstances attending the second, in order that I might shew the necessity of a careful collation of the two, and prove, that had either been followed exclusively, the present would have been incomplete. It now therefore remains to point out the plan that has been pursued in this publication.—The text is printed from the edition of 1721, but such omissions or alterations as were made from the first edition are inserted in the margin, so that both readings may be referred to at the same time. The *additions* to the second edition are distinguished by inverted commas, and those passages which are entirely new, both in the text and notes, as well as some few additional Lives, are enclosed between brackets. The folios as numbered in the edition of 1721, are given on the margin, to render the present copy applicable for reference in the perusal of former Writers, whose works have been published subsequent to that, and previous to this edition. Evident errors have been frequently corrected without the parade of a note, since that minuteness must be considered as useless which retains the mistakes of an author, merely for the sake of bibliographical accuracy. In most instances, where a Poet's life has been recorded, a specimen from some one of his productions is added; an insertion which, whilst it occupies but a small space in the work, will, it is hoped, be acceptable to the admirers of our early literature. The same remark applies to the List of engraved Portraits, at the end of each article. In this it has been my intention to notice a few of the best specimens

* "MS Collections, vol. xii. 192."

† "Ibid. p. 86."

mens of the art, rather than to select the scarcest or most expensive. The insertion of the reference in the Bodleian Catalogues, by which most of the works noticed may be discovered, whilst it will be peculiarly useful to Readers resident in Oxford, will also inform literary men in general whether any book of particular interest or rarity is to be found among the treasures in our University Library. It will be remarked that at the end of every addition, for which I am indebted to MS notes or friendly communications, I have inserted the name of the writer on whose authority it is offered: and it may not be impertinent to state the different sources from which so large a portion of the new Athenæ has been derived.

"The notes by White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, are contained in the margins of an interleaved copy of the first edition. This copy was purchased, for the sum of five guineas and a half, by the late Mr. Gough, from the library of James West, esq. President of the Royal Society. Mr. Gough presented this valuable book to the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Churton for his life, directing that, at Mr. Churton's decease, it might be placed with the rest of his noble benefaction to the Bodleian Library. But Mr. Churton, with an eagerness to promote every literary undertaking that always distinguishes him, no sooner understood that a new edition of the Athenæ was in preparation, than he most liberally transmitted the volumes to the Bodleian, in order that I might have access to the information they contained. This consists chiefly of extracts from Parish Registers, and from other Ecclesiastical documents, collected with extraordinary diligence, during a series of many years. I have endeavoured, in most instances, to give these notes in Dr. Kennett's own words and orthography; but it will be observed, in some few instances, that I have been tempted to translate the names of the preferments, in order to render the narrative more connected, and the language uniform *.—Those by the Rev. Thomas Baker, of St. John's College, Cambridge, were transcribed by the late Rev. William Cole, of King's College, for his own use, and inserted in a large-paper copy of the Athenæ, which was purchased by Craven Ord, esq. The active friendship of my worthy kinsman, John Nichols, esq. the Historian of Leicestershire, induced the fortunate possessor of this book to dispose of it to the proprietors of the new edition; and the value and importance of the notes will be discovered in every page.—Bishop Tanner's additions are taken from his own copy of the Athenæ, now in the Bodleian.—Dr. Rawlinson's notes on the printed volumes of the work are preserved, with his collections towards a Continuation, in the Bodleian. They are neither numerous nor interesting.—The corrections and additions by Humfrey Wanley are contained in a copy now preserved in the library of the Royal Institution. The same copy also has some notes by Morant, the Historian of Essex.—Peck's notes were transmitted to Dr. Rawlinson, and are among his MSS. in the Bodleian.—The same may be stated of two small volumes of notes written by the Rev. Robert Watts, Fellow of St. John's College, and afterwards Rector of Great Gidding in Huntingdonshire, which were transcribed for Dr. Rawlinson's use by the Rev. John Jones, of St. John's College, from the original MS. in the possession of the Rev. Thomas Ferrar.—Sir Philip Sydenham's notes were transcribed by Dr. Rawlinson from the originals, and are now in the Bodleian.—Bishop Humphreys's additions were first printed by Hearne, from a copy given him by Mr. Baker, in Tho. Caii *Vindiciæ*, Oxon. 1730. They are now faithfully reprinted, and arranged in their respective places.—Cole's notes are contained in the same volumes with those of Baker before mentioned. Coningsby's in a copy in the library of Baliol College. Bowles's in a copy in the library of Sion College; for which I am obliged to the Rev. Robert Watts, the present librarian. Whalley's in a copy now in the possession of Mr. Francis Godolphin Waldron, for whose prompt and friendly communication I beg to return my sincere acknowledgments.—The notes by John Loveday, esq. of Caversham, near Reading, are on the margins of a copy in the library of that family, and for these I am again obliged to the kind interference of Mr. Churton.

* "Why Tanner should have rejected Kennett's notes, I cannot discover. Mr. D'Israeli has obligingly transmitted the following extract from an unpublished letter in the British Museum, written by Anthony Collins to Mr. Des Maiseaux, on this subject: 'Jan. 5, 1721. If that you have been informed of Wood's new edition be true, it will render it of little credit. I am told, by a good hand, that Dr. Tanner, the editor, refused to accept of the additions made by Dr. Kennett to Wood, which were very large, and which the Doctor offered to have published in the way of notes.'"

"To

"To Dr. Routh, the President of Magdalen, and Dr. Hodson, the Principal of Brazen-nose College, I am indebted for the greatest kindness, whenever I have had occasion to trouble them for information relative to the Members of their respective Societies.—To Henry Ellis, esq. of the British Museum, I owe the most friendly attentions throughout the whole of this work. He has spared no trouble to assist me in transcribing from the literary stores now under his immediate care, and has devoted much time to my assistance, which his own laborious avocations might have well excused. The ready kindness with which this aid was promised, and the continued exercise of it, demand my warmest thanks.—Mr. Gilchrist, of Stamford, has favoured me with several very important communications and suggestions; these are rendered the more valuable from the liberal manner in which they were proffered, and the friendly expressions which accompanied them.—To Thomas Park, esq. and his son Mr. John James Park, I am obliged for several notes, that will be found of equal interest and curiosity. I have to thank Mr. Kerrich, the intelligent Keeper of the Public Library at Cambridge, for his kind attention to my letters, and particularly for the trouble he imposed upon himself in transcribing for me a long and tedious article.—To my friend Mr. Conybeare, of Christ Church, I am indebted for several corrections and hints, by which these volumes are rendered far more valuable and complete than they could have been without such assistance.—For the kind and judicious advice of my old friend and schoolfellow Edward Hawkins, esq. now of St. John's College, but recently elected a Fellow of Oriel, I feel highly grateful; and at the same time that, in common with the rest of my College, I shall lament his loss, I cannot but congratulate the Fellows of Oriel on the acquisition of so great an ornament to their Society.—Mr. Browne Mostyn, of Kiddington, has my best thanks for his very polite attentions to me when I was in search of an original portrait of the celebrated Cardinal Allan; and I cannot, in justice, refrain from noticing the liberality with which he allowed me every access to his house and his curious collection of original paintings.—I am obliged to Mr. Lawrence, of George-street, Portman-square, for a curious article relative to his own family, which I could not have obtained from any other quarter. And to Walter M. Moseley, esq. of Wynterdere House, Worcestershire, for information of the same description.—To the Rev. John Walker, Fellow of New College, I am much indebted for his very acceptable aid in several parts of the work.

"The kind, yet laborious office of correcting the errors of the press, was undertaken, in conjunction with myself, by my friend Charles Mayo, esq. Fellow of St. John's, whose accuracy, judgment, and zeal, have been actively and most beneficially exerted.—I know not in what terms to express my sense of the conduct of my excellent friend the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel throughout the whole progress of this work. It is to his friendship that I have been indebted for access to most of the rarest sources whence I have drawn my information: to his judgment I owe several important amendments, and to his active and steady friendship I am obliged for favours which I cannot express in words of adequate acknowledgement, and shall never be able to repay. His research and assiduity and attention are now engaged on a work of National importance, and the world will soon be able to judge the excellence of his communications, though it can never appreciate the value and sincerity of his friendship.

"I believe I have now performed the grateful task of acknowledging my obligations; yet, although my friends have been so numerous, and the assistance I have received so great, it will be discovered that I have much new text, and a great number of notes, to answer for myself. I cannot but be anxious about the reception that these will meet with from the literary world, yet I hope that those who discover my errors or omissions will reflect that it is no easy task to steer clear from mistakes among so many hundreds of names, and dates, and titles: that they will remember we are not at all seasons equally disposed for the drudgery of research; and that they will give me credit for a desire to be accurate, however I may have failed in the execution of my task. If those who discover my faults will assist me in amending them, I shall be grateful for their reproofs, and will take especial care that every omission or mis-statement that may be pointed out to me, shall be acknowledged and corrected in the course of the work:—I shall conclude with the words of my Author, in his Preface to the *Antiquities of Oxford*, the truth of which will be readily allowed by those who have engaged in a similar undertaking, and which may somewhat soften the asperity of those who may be inclined to condemn my portion of the volumes before them. 'A painfull work it is I'll assure you, and more than difficult, wherein what toyle hath been taken, as no

no man thinketh, so no man believeth, but he that hath made the triall.'

PHILIP BLISS."

The First Volume does Mr. Bliss great credit; and we hope very shortly to be able to give some *specimens* from the *Second.*

14. *Poems and Imitations. By* Daniel Cabanel, *of* Lincoln's *Inn, esq.* 8vo. *pp.* 192. Bickerstaff.

THESE are the effusions of a liberal and enlightened mind. The first of them, "British Scenery," (published anonymously in 1811,) "is the product of a variety of rambles by one who has been a contemplative wanderer from his youth, and whose admiration of British landscape continues undiminished."

The learned Author thus describes himself, and some of the places of his occasional residence:

"Scarce from Carthusian pupilage releas'd,
Oxonia's cloister'd solitudes receiv'd
My willing feet; Oxonia—school of arts,
For Learning and for Loyalty renown'd.
Hail seats of Alfred! hail sequester'd shades! [flight
Amid whose placid bounds, with noiseless
Years glided on; books, and well-nurtur'd friends
Lent wings to time: here Addison retir'd
To woo the Muse, in Magd'len's studious cells, [Wickham's bowers,
And high-arch'd walks; and here, in
The brother Wartons caught poetic fire:
The Bard of Fancy, Memory oft recalls
With fond regret; in converse, as in song,
Alike conspicuous: gentle Hurdis, here,
The village annals in appropriate lays
Tun'd to no common lyre: here pious Jones
Imbib'd the lore of India, doom'd to close
(Far from his natal soil and friends belov'd) [fame.
A life of Christian worth, and letter'd
Here Heber's stripling Muse portray'd the
Of Palestine in energetic strains; [fate
With early academic laurels crown'd.
Long is the list, immeasurably long!
Of Alma Mater's worthies; from the age
Of Bacon (deem'd with magic power endued [brass),
T' encompass England with a wall of
To times when Grenville occupies the chair, [worth.
Left vacant erst by Portland's buried
Countless her gifted sons, since Alfred's hand
First laid the rudiments of future Fanes,
And Colleges, and Halls, and Domes superb!
In Oxford's precincts, seated near the well [fenc'd,
Of hapless Rosamond, (now strongly
To guard its crystal charge from touch impure,)
Proudly magnificent, (the ponderous work
Of Vanburgh, Architect of grand design
And princely structure,) Blenheim rears its head;
Blenheim*, the offering of a grateful land
To Marlbro's martial deeds, and trophied fame. [Bards,
The British Annals teem with Patriots,
Heroes, and Sages vers'd in Wisdom's lore;
Distinguish'd names that mock the scythe of Time!
First in the Patriotic list appears
The name of Chatham; Gallia's sons turn pale—
For 'tis a name that level'd with the dust
The might of Bourbon—'tis a name rever'd
By every true-born Briton—'tis a name
That shall exist, though Britain's glories fade— [more!
And Britain's Navy rule the waves no
Numerous her list of Heroes, from the age [fam'd
Of Blake to Nelson; and from Marlbro',
For courage link'd with coolness, to the Chief
Whose high exploits on Lusitania's shore
Have foil'd the boasted Captains of the Foe, [Bards,
Before unconquer'd; long the line of
From Spenser—Shakspeare—Milton—to the date [lay."
Of Cowper; and the Border Minstrel's

After Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Dorsetshire, Cornwall, Devonshire, and Somersetshire, are successively eulogized, Mr. Cabanel thus proceeds,

"Of slender nerve — ill suited to the storm; [times,
A calm retreat in these tempestuous
Indulgent Heaven affords me; stretch'd between
The rural tenements of Sion Hill,
And Lansdown's steep ascent; while, far beneath,
Avona rolls her slowly winding wave,
Seen partially; and oft at dusky eve,
The Nymph, with dank and dripping fingers, spreads
Her misty mantle o'er the silent vale.
Mix'd with sulphureous fumes, the steam extends
E'en to the foot of Sion;—Oh forbid!

* "Blenheim, though a heavy, is a very majestic structure, and has more the appearance of a Palace than any I have seen in Britain. The Park is extensive, and abounds in varied view."

(Pro-

(Protecting Genius of these infant shades,
Rear'd by the hand of Parry;) oh, forbid!
(Mounted on pinion of the sickly South)
Th' incorporated vapour to defile
Your empyreal realms! elastic—pure—
The food of health, and friendly to the brain.
In dim perspective Cambria's hills arise;
And Dundry's airy tower: the nearskip boasts [rill,
Much sylvan beauty; Weston's gurgling
And deep-embosom'd site: in prospect lie
(Beyond the City's murky atmosphere)
Lyncombe, and Widcombe, with their winding lanes,
And trim suburban villas: Prior Park,
(Once tenanted by Allen; once the seat
Of active worth, and hospitable cheer;
By Pope and Warburton consign'd to fame;)
Arrests the view—a lone dismantled pile;
Of intellectual feasts and Attic glee
No more the scene! no more the Poet's theme*! [Down
Oft tow'rd the pine-clad confines of the
With desultory step I rove; oft turn
To where, secluded in the dell below,
Charlcombe! thy consecrated fabrick stands—
A simple structure—with its lonely yew
Shadowing the silent mansions of the dead."

The greater part of the Second, called "The Tocsin, an admonitory and descriptive Poem," (also printed anonymously in 1811,) "owes its existence to the influence of Italian skies, and Italian scenery; from which Country it was sent, in an Epistle to a Friend, more than twenty-eight years ago: the Admonitory part has been since added, and adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the times when it was first submitted to the publick." Both these Poems are now "reprinted with very considerable corrections and additions, together with some omissions and alterations." Among the smaller Poems are, an "Ode to Justice," an Exercise at the Charter-house, and printed in the Carmina Carthusiana, 1780; and "Imitations of a few specimens of several of the Italian Poets, which constituted a pleasing and instructing amusement to the Author during a Continental excursion in the years 1786 and 1787."

One of the latter shall be given.

"STANZE AMOROSE.

"Swiftly bounds the mettled Courser †,
Swift the flying moments move;
Haste, my beauteous Maid, Iöle,—
Give the fleeting hour to Love!

Soon is nipp'd the bud of Beauty;
Quickly fades the flower of Youth;
Seize in time the blest occasion
To reward thy Shepherd's truth.

Cynthia, glittering in yon river,
Meekly sheds her paly ray;
Soon Aurora's mantling blushes
Usher in the new-born day:

Winter strips the leafy forest;
Frost and snow deform the year:
Soon returns the Vernal season;
Soon the infant buds appear.

We, but flourish for one summer—
That elaps'd, no more can boast;
Death entombs our hopes in darkness,
When the light of life is lost.

Ghosts in dreary realms of Pluto,
Ne'er the softer passions prove;
They—immers'd in cold Oblivion—
Lend no more the thought to love.

While allow'd to taste of pleasure—
Blameless bliss, without alloy;
While Iöle's young and blooming—
Give the laughing hours to joy!

We'll despise each idle rumour
Of that age, to love severe—
When the tresses silver'd over,
Speak the grisly Phantom near.

Swiftly bounds the mettled Courser;
Swift the flying moments move;
Haste! oh haste my best Iöle!
Give the fleeting hour to Love!"

15. *The Maskers of* Moorfields: *a Vision. By the late* Anthony Griffinhoof, *Gent.* 12*mo. pp.* 87. Miller.

THIS lively *jeu-d'esprit* is formed on the famous Dialogue, in Horace, "between the Poet and Damasippus; wherein the stoical maxim, *that all*

* To whom does this noble mansion now belong? EDIT.

† "Not being able to translate the first stanza of the Original literally with any degree of felicity, I have introduced a stanza of my own, in which the leading idea is preserved, and the fleetness of the Courser substituted for that of the Arrow. Some other liberties of the same kind have been occasionally taken in endeavouring to render the sense of several passages in different specimens, which, I hope, may be allowable in one who professes to be merely an Imitator of these choice morsels of Italian poesy; and has attended more to the spirit than the letter of the Originals. I, however, flatter myself the deviations are neither numerous, nor of material consequence."

men are actually mad, is treated with such exquisite humour;" and has apparently sprung from the same source as the late justly-admired "Rejected Addresses." The same vein of satiric raillery pervades both publications; and even some of the same characters are introduced.

In an Advertisement, dated August 8, 1814, the Author says,

"It may be adviseable, with respect to some passages in the following pages, to apprize the Reader, that the greatest part of this little work was written last year [1813.] And it is humbly presumed, although the occurrences to which the passages in question advert, are now gone by, that they have not, even yet, so far lost their interest, as to make it necessary to suppress the allusions."

The scene of the Vision is at "The Masquerade of Moorfields;" where the various characters are introduced, enacting their several parts.

To select particular individuals, might be invidious; but the Reader of these witty pages will be at no loss to *fit the caps*, though the variety is considerable; — consisting of Poets, Philosophers, Senators, Guildhall Orators, Gourmands, and Quack Doctors.

One slight sketch we venture to copy, as it will fall an *imbelle telum* on the worthy character it is intended to designate; who will, we are confident, be one of the first to smile at the Author's wit.

"Let me beg of you to notice that portly figure so conspicuous before the rest, who is not only an Alderman, but a Baronet, a Member of Parliament, and moreover, the stanchest epicure of the party. The mania, which he now exhibits, operated so forcibly upon him a few years ago, that he prevailed upon the Government to suffer him to accompany a grand Expedition, which was then sailing, in the capacity of *Sutler General*; an office which was created specially for him, and the honorary title of which he has retained ever since."

15. Charlemagne; *ou, L'Eglise Delivrée: Poème Epique, en Vingt-quatre Chants. Par* Lucien Buonaparte, *Membre de l'Institut de* France, *&c. &c. Chez* Longman, *et* Bossange *et* Masson. *2 vols. 4to.*

WE have repeatedly had occasion to remark on the extraordinary vicissitudes in human affairs during the last thirty years: in the case immediately before us, there is room for much comment, and much reflection. Had Lucien Buonaparte written his "Charlemagne" twenty years before the close of the Eighteenth Century, who would have conceived it possible that his Brother, then little less obscure than himself, could have appeared upon the vast theatre of the World as a second Charlemagne, and *would-be* Emperor of the West? Amongst the vicissitudes we have alluded to, the Author of this Poem had a sufficient interest: called from the common rank of life to participate in projects of insatiate Ambition, and placed in situations where aggrandizement became perfectly easy, we cannot wonder that Lucien wished to preserve what he had gained, by retiring from those scenes which he must have foreseen would end in the overthrow of the usurped power of his family. Exasperated at his defection, the Emperor shewed his resentment upon all occasions; and when Lucien sought safety in flight, himself, his family, and treasures, fell into the hands of the English — a nation too generous to revenge the crimes of a Brother upon their Prisoner: hence he was suffered to reside here as a gentleman of fortune, surrounded by his friends and domesticks; and at length, Government permitted him to depart for Italy, where the Pope has created him a Prince. It is, perhaps, unfair to call the Reader's attention on this occasion to the insults and injuries heaped upon the head of the Roman Catholic Church by Buonaparte, as Lucien certainly had no share in them; but we cannot resist the temptation of transcribing his dedication of "Charlemagne" to the "*Très-Saint Père*," as a contrast not a little remarkable:

"La Providence (says the Author) après quatre années de captivité, me ramène aux pieds de Votre Sainteté. Pendant ces années d'épreuve, j'ai achevé le long Poème dont vous avez daigné accueillir les premiers chants avec tant de bienveillance. Je puis donc aujourd'hui déposer encore cet ouvrage aux pieds du trône Pontifical dans Rome! Ma demeure à Rome pendant tant d'années a fait assez connaître à Votre Sainteté mes sentiments: votre souvenir et vos précieuses lettres nous soutenaient dans l'adversité, moi, ma femme, et nos enfants, lors même que l'espoir de vous révoir semblait éteint pour toujours. Rentrés maintenant dans notre asile

asile sous votre protection paternelle, que ne vous devons-nous pas? En m'autorisant à parler des bienfaits dont vous nous comblez depuis dix ans, et en daignant agréer cette dédicace, Votre Sainteté ajoute encore, s'il est possible, à ma reconnaissance. Permettez-moi, Saint Père, de vous offrir de nouveau le serment d'une fidélité et d'un dévouement qui ne finiront qu'avec ma vie, et de baiser vos pieds en implorant avec ferveur votre sainte bénédiction."

The Preface is of considerable length, and contains the historic facts which are connected with the Poem, with such explanations of his own method of writing as the Author deemed necessary. It concludes as follows:

"J'ai essayé toutes sortes de strophes avant de me déterminer; et j'ai adopté celle qui m'a paru réunir mieux que toute autre une coupe favorable à l'harmonie avec la regulière unité nécessaire aux grands ouvrages. Les octaves du Tasse et de l'Arioste seraient trop courtes, et leur triples rimes trop gênantes, dans une langue où la rime est déjà surchargée d'entraves. Comme il fallait ou terminer toutes mes strophes par la même genre de rimes, ou les commencer toutes par une rime du même genre que le dernier vers de la strophe précédente, j'ai préféré ce dernier parti, parce que la variété de la chute des strophes m'a paru surtout essentielle.—Quant à l'ortographe, j'ai suivi scrupuleusement celle du dernier Dictionnaire de l'Académie, excepté dans ces deux cas. 1°. Les terminaisons en *ais* au lieu de *ois*, que Voltaire a introduites, me semblant être maintenant consacrées par l'usage. 2°. Dans les phrases en *ent* et *ent*, j'ai conservé les *t*, parce q'uil me parait raisonnable que des mots qui ont le *t* au singulier le conservent au pluriel. — Cet ouvrage a été commencé il y a dix ans sur les monts de Tusculum près de Rome, où je m'étais retiré en quittant les affaires publiques; il a été continué à Malthe, et fini en Angleterre dans la captivité."

It would require all the ingenuity of a person well acquainted with the genius and idiom of the French language, to decide upon the merits of this Poem: we should rather, therefore, refer our Readers to the Parisian publications, which have noticed it impartially, for their opinions, than obtrude our own, upon grounds that may be erroneous. To us there appears much to commend; and we might cite many animated passages: but we shall confine ourselves to two, as fair specimens of the poetry of Lucien Buonaparte, of whose bust there is a fine engraving annexed to the first volume.

The Fêtes on the Champ de Mai at Paris are described in Chant second; and one of our antient Kings is thus introduced:

"Trois jeunes étrangers, pour célébrer ce jour, [narque
Vont recevoir ici de la main du mo-
Des chevaliers Français la glorieuse marque. [à son tour
Tous trois sont désarmés; chacun d'eux
Attire les regards du peuple de Lutèce.
La foule qui les presse
Demande leur pays, leurs exploits, et leur nom. [tarchie:
Le premier est Egbert, prince de l'Hep-
Il régit l'Occident de l'Ile d'Albion, [unie.
Qui sous ses lois un jour doit être ré-
Charlemagne d'Egbert embrasse la défense. [reux,
Albion doit aux soins de ce Roi géné-
Le héros qui depuis par des travaux nombreux, [cence.
De l'antique Heptarchie abattit la li-
Egbert de Charlemagne imita les ex-
Comme au temps de ces rois, [ploits.
Puisse la paix unir les rives de la France
Aux rives d'Albion fille altiére des mers!
Rappelons par nos vœux cette heureuse alliance [l'univers."
Qui peut seule calmer les maux de

In p. 90 of the second volume, the Author introduces a supernatural agent; with what success we shall give our Readers an opportunity of forming their own judgment. It is called in the argument "Apparition de la Religion Chrétienne: vision prophetique des descendants de Vitikind." As the speech of Ulric is very long, we omit it.

"A peine a-t-il fermé ses yeux appesantis,
Qu'un rayon émané de la voûte éternelle [mortelle
Pénètre dans sa tente! une jeune im-
Apparaît au monarque, et trouble ses esprits. [tranquille.
Sa démarche est modeste, et son régard
Du divin évangile
Elle porte le livre; et son front radieux
Elève dans les airs un triple diadême.
Debout à ses côtés un Ange lumineux
Soutient une croix d'or— c'était Ulric lui-même.
Ebloui par les flots d'un torrent de lumière
Vitikind se soulève, agite, palpitant.
Un sourire brillait dans les yeux de l'enfant [père.
Qui présente la croix aux regards de son

Viti-

Vitikind tend les bras au célest: orphe-
Et presse sur son sein [lin,
De cet hôte des Cieux l'image enchant-
'Mon père,' dit Ulric," &c. [eresse.

"Sur le front du monarque, à ces mots, l'immortelle
Imprime de la croix le signe lumineux.
Soudain, le pavillon brille de mille feux; [étincelle.
Un éclair, par trois fois, dans la nuit
La tente se remplit de fantômes de rois:
L'image de la croix
Paraît au milieu d'eux s'élever glorieuse.
Dans l'ordre de leur race ils se trouvent placés; [orageuse
Le dernier rang couvert d'une nuit
Offre un trône sanglant et des sceptres brisés.
'Fille auguste du Ciel! dans cette vision,' &c. &c.

A ces mots un éclair échappé de la nue
Frappe et dissout les traits de la fille du Ciel."

We ought not to omit mentioning that there are copious notes attached to each volume.

16. *The Lord of the Isles, a Poem.* By Walter Scott, *Esq.* Constable *and Co.* Edinburgh; *and* Longman *and Co.* London. 4*to.*

AGAIN this chivalrous Son of the Muses chaunts his pleasing strains to his applauding Countrymen; while their brethren of the Union smile complacently, and remember, that the present generation of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, equally brave and enterprizing as their ancestors, now oppose the front of war to their foreign enemies only, under the glorious banner of the United Kingdom. The heroic deeds of Robert Bruce, the deliverer of his Country, could scarcely have failed to rouse the poetic fire of a Scottish Bard; and particularly that of our Author, to whom the period he has selected affords an opportunity of bringing forward many celebrated characters, and placing them in situations equally glorious and interesting. Hence it is that, deferring this subject till his powers were competent to full success, the Lord of the Isles comes before us with all the fascination of real and fanciful scenes, decorated and enlivened by the pen of a Master, who feels himself competent to the task he has undertaken.

Mr. Scott informs us in his Advertisement, that

"The scene of this Poem lies at first in the castle of Artornish, on the coast of Argyleshire; and afterwards in the Islands of Skye and Arran, and upon the coast of Ayrshire. Finally it is laid near Stirling. The story opens in the spring of the year 1307, when Bruce, who had been driven out of Scotland by the English, and the Barons who adhered to that foreign interest, returned from the Island of Rachrin on the coast of Ireland, again to assert his claims to the Scottish crown. Many of the personages and incidents introduced are of historical celebrity. The authorities used are chiefly those of the venerable Lord Hailes, as well entitled to be called the Restorer of Scottish History, as Bruce the Restorer of Scottish Monarchy; and of Archdeacon Barbour, a correct edition of whose Metrical History of Robert Bruce will soon, I trust, appear, under the care of my learned friend the Rev. Dr. Jamieson."

It is proper that we should add to the above explanation the fact, that Mr. Scott has given his Readers 165 pages of Notes to the Six Cantos; through which, every light is thrown upon the subject of the Poem that can be wished or expected. The same measure is pursued which marks the Author's former works; and we advance not far in the First Canto, before we meet with a beautiful salutation of Minstrels, addressed to Edith of Lorn on the day of her nuptials with Ronald the Lord of the Isles; which nuptials are suspended in consequence of Ronald's indifference during a repast, given before the arrival of the Abbot who was to unite them; which originated from the circumstance of three strangers being present, whose bark being driven under the rock of Artornish by adverse winds, they were invited to partake of the hospitality of the place till a favourable opportunity offered for proceeding on their voyage. The strangers prove to be Robert Bruce, his brother Edward, and Isabel his sister, whom Ronald recognizes as the lady who won his affections during a tournament at Woodstock. The outlawed Monarch becoming the source of a violent quarrel between the high-spirited Chiefs, they agree to refer to the Abbot, whose arrival is thus pleasingly described:

"The Abbot on the threshold stood,
And in his hand the holy rood;
Back on his shoulders flow'd his hood,

The

The torches' glaring ray
Shew'd, in its red and flashing light,
His wither'd cheek and amice white,
His blue eye glistening, cold and bright,
His tresses scant and grey.
'Fair Lords,' he said, 'Our Lady's love,
And peace be with you from above,
And Benedicite! —
But what means this? no peace is here!
Do dirks unsheath'd suit bridal cheer?
Or are these naked brands
A seemly shew for Churchman's sight,
When he comes summon'd to unite
Betrothed hearts and hands?"

The Second Canto closes with an inspired prophetic blessing of Bruce by the Abbot; who declares he intended to curse him, but, impelled by a superior power, adds,

"I bless thee, and thou shalt be bless'd."

Ronald, made a convert by the Abbot's speech, offers his assistance to Bruce; and they retire to the Isle of Skye, which is described with true poetic energy. There they meet with five strangers:

"Men were they all of evil mien,
Down-look'd, unwilling to be seen;
They mov'd with half-resolved pace,
And bent on earth each gloomy face."

In the cabin of these suspicious persons they find a young dumb captive, who takes an opportunity of putting them upon their guard against their hosts. For this he is stabbed in the night, but not killed; and Bruce, awaking, takes a dreadful vengeance upon the murderer. At length they leave the Island, summoned by Edward Bruce, who informs them of the death of the King of England, and of Scotland rising in favour of Robert. Isabel, conscious of Ronald's partiality for her, and displeased at his rejection of the Maid of Lorn, determines to retire to a Convent; and Bruce commends the page whom he had saved to her care: the page, however, had other objects in view; and, flying from the Convent, attached himself to Ronald. The concluding stanzas of the Poem gives an animated picture of the person whom the page proved to be.

"Turn we to Bruce, whose curious ear
Must from Fitz-Louis tidings hear;
With him, an hundred voices tell
Of prodigy and miracle;
'For the mute page had spoke.'
'Page!' said Fitz-Louis, 'rather say,
An Angel sent from realms of day,
To burst the English yoke.
I saw his plume and bonnet drop,
When hurrying from the mountain-top;
A lovely brow, dark locks that wave,
To his bright eyes new lustre gave,
A step as light upon the green,
As if his pinions waved unseen!'
'Spoke he with none?' 'With none; one word
Burst when he saw the Island Lord
Returning from the battle-field.'
'What answer made the Chief?' 'He kneel'd,
Durst not look up, but mutter'd low
Some mingled sounds that none might know,
And greeted him 'twixt joy and fear,
As being of superior sphere.'
Ev'n upon Bannock's bloody plain,
Heap'd then with thousands of the slain,
'Mid victor Monarch's musings high,
Mirth laugh'd in good King Robert's eye.
'And bore he such angelic air,
Such noble front, such waving hair?
Hath Ronald kneel'd to him?' he said,
'Then must we call the Church to aid—
Our will be to the Abbot known,
Ere these strange news are wider blown,
To Cambuskenneth strait he pass,
And deck the church for solemn mass,
To pay, for high deliverance given,
A Nation's thanks to gracious Heaven.
Let him array, besides, such state
As should on Princes' nuptials wait.
Ourself the cause, through Fortune's spite,
That once broke short that spousal rite,
Ourself will grace, with early morn,
The bridal of the Maid of Lorn.'"

We cannot dismiss this most pleasing work without offering for our Reader's perusal the Author's glowing picture of the hostile armies previous to the battle of Bannocksbourn, which, though described with equal spirit, is too long for insertion.

"To centre of the vaward line,
Fitz-Louis guided Amadine—
Arm'd all on foot, that host appears
A serried mass of glimmering spears.
There stood the Marcher's warlike band,
The warriors there of Lodon's land;
Ettrick and Liddell bent the yew,
A band of archers fierce, though few;
The men of Nith and Annan's vale,
And the bold spears of Teviotdale;
The dauntless Douglas these obey,
And the young Stuart's gentle sway.
North-eastward, by Saint Ninian's shrine,
Beneath fierce Randolph's charge, combine
The warriors whom the hardy North
From Tay to Sutherland sent forth.
The rest of Scotland's war-array
With Edward Bruce to Westward lay,
Where Bannock, with his broken bank,
And deep ravine, protects their flank.

Be-

Behind them, screen'd by sheltering wood,
The gallant Keith, Lord Marshal stood:
His men-at-arms bear mace and lance,
And plumes that wave, and helms that glance.
Thus fair divided by the King,
Centre, and right, and left-ward wing,
Compos'd his front; nor distant far
Was strong reserve to aid the war.
And 'twas to front of this array,
Her guide and Edith made their way."

"Now onward, and in open view,
The countless ranks of England drew,
Dark-rolling, like the ocean-tide [pride,
When the rough West hath chafed his
And his deep roar sends challenge wide
To all that bars his way!
In front the gallant archers trode,
The men-at-arms behind them rode,
And midmost of the phalanx broad
The Monarch held his sway.
Beside him many a war-horse fumes,
Around him waves a sea of plumes,
Where many a knight in battle known,
And some who spurs had first brac'd on,
And deem'd that fight should see them won,
King Edward's 'hests obey.
De Argentine attends his side,
With stout DeValence, Pembroke's pride,
Selected champions from the train,
To wait upon his bridle-rein.
Upon the Scottish foe he gaz'd—
At once, before his sight amazed,
Sunk banner, spear and shield;
Each weapon-point is downward sent,
Each warrior to the ground is bent.
'The rebels, Argentine, repent!
For pardon they have kneel'd.'
'Aye! but they bend to other powers,
And other pardon sue than ours!
See where yon bare-foot Abbot stands,
And blesses them with lifted hands!
Upon the spot where they have kneel'd,
These men will die, or win the field.'
'Then prove we if they die or win!
Bid Gloster's Earl the fight begin.'"

17. *The Student's Guide through* Lincoln's Inn, *containing an Account of that Honourable Society, the Forms of Admission, keeping Terms, performing Exercises, Call to the Bar, and other useful Information. By* Thomas Lane, *Steward. The Third Edition.*

THE Second Edition of this "Guide" was noticed in our vol. LXXVI. p. 142.

"The work was originally undertaken from a conviction that it would prove useful to Gentlemen desirous of being acquainted with the rules by which the Societies of the Inns of Court are regulated. The success which has attended its publication,—a success very far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its compiler,—has fully justified his opinion of its utility, and afforded him an encouraging inducement once more to submit it to the publick.—A Third Edition has now become necessary; and the Compiler is anxious to avail himself of this opportunity, to express his grateful acknowledgments for the indulgent and flattering manner in which his humble endeavours to be useful have thus been received by the publick, and for the kind assistance and suggestions of improvement with which he has been honoured by individuals.—As the Compiler of this little work ascribes its success entirely to its utility, he conceives that, by adding to this utility, he will best evince his gratitude for the liberal countenance with which he has been favoured. He has, therefore, in preparing the present edition for the press, made such additions and improvements as his own experience and the kindness of others have suggested, with the view to render his work less imperfect, and more worthy of the countenance and indulgence it has already experienced."

In his account of the Chapel, Mr. Lane gives an accurate description of the Portraits and Armorial Bearings in the beautiful Painted Windows; and modestly observes,

"In the first edition of this work we confined ourselves to the inscriptions as they appear under the Arms: having since, however, met with a few biographical sketches and anecdotes relative to some of the eminent personages who have been Members of this Society, we shall present them to the Reader, by way of notes, in those pages where their arms are noticed, or their names occur."

These little notices cannot fail of being very acceptable.

"In a MS volume in the Steward's Office, bearing date 1673, are entered the names of the several Benefactors to this Society, with an account of the articles presented. These donations will be noticed as the benefactors' names occur in the course of the ensuing pages.

"Under the name of Sir R. Wandesford is the following entry: 'Sir Rowland Wandesford, knight, Attorney-general of the Court of Wards, and one of the Masters of the Bench of this Society, or his executors, gave to this house one fair silver bason and ewer.' On this ewer is engraven the following inscription: 'May 7, 1652. This bason, with the ewer, is presented to the honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, in memory of the truly worthye Sir Rowland Wandesford, knight, deceased, late Member thereof, and Attorney-generall of the Court of Wardes and Liveryes, by the Right Honourable Philip

Philip Lord Wharton, who married his only daughter, and by Mrs. Elizabeth Wharton, daughter of the said Philip Lord Wharton, and grandchild and heire of the said Sir Rowland.' On the basin and ewer are likewise engraven the arms of Sir Rowland, with the motto, '*Tout pour l'Eglise.*'"

"'John Greene, esq. one of the Masters of the Bench of this Society, and Recorder of the city of London, gave a large silver cup with two ears (called a College-pot), to be used upon festival days as *poculum charitatis.*' Upon this cup the armorial bearings of the donor are engraven, with the following inscription: Hospit. Lincolniensi
Legatum Joh'is Greene Ar.
Recordat. Lond^i."

"On a large silver punch-bowl, with an escalopped rim and two handles, presented by William Fellowes, are engraven his arms and the following inscriptions: On one side—'Honorabili Societati Lincolniensis hospitii.' Under the arms, on the opposite side—'Donum Gulielmi Fellowes, de Eggesford in com. Devon, Armigeri, unus Magistrorum Cur. Canc. et de Banco hujus hospitii. Anno Domini 1718.'"

"John Coxe, esq. bequeathed his valuable collection of books (many of which are enriched by his own annotations,) to the Society of Lincoln's Inn; in whose library they are deposited and carefully preserved. He also bequeathed to the same Society several good paintings and drawings, the marble bust of Cicero, and the curious marble tables, as mentioned in p. 55, under the head 'Library.' He died in 1785, and was interred under the Chapel in Lincoln's Inn."

"At a Council held the 4th Dec. 1813, an order was made for a monumental tablet, to the memory of the late Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, to be prepared and placed in the Chapel. Black Book, xix. fol. 175 and 242."

"On the 23d April, 1806, two silver (gilt) chalices were presented, by James Allan Park, esq. for the use of the Chapel, on which are engraved the arms of the Society, and the following inscription: 'Presented for the use of the Altar, by James Allan Park, esq. one of the Benchers of this honourable Society, 1806.'"

"Under the head 'Cambridgeshire,' in Fuller's Worthies, p. 159, appears the following account of Mr. Dalton: 'Michael Dalton, esquire. He was bred in the study of our municipal law in Lincoln's Inn, and attained great skill in his own profession. His gravity graced the Bench of Justices in this County; where his judgment deservedly passed for an oracle in the law; having enriched the world with two excellent treatises: the one, of the Office of the Sheriffs; the other, of the Justices of Peace. Out of the dedicatory epistle of the latter, I learnt this (which I knew not before), that King James was so highly affected with our English government by Justices of Peace, that he was the first who settled the same in his native country of Scotland.'—Mr. Dalton seems to have employed the evening of his days in an elaborate research into the text of Scripture; for at the age of seventy-five, he appears to have compiled a Breviary of the Roman or Western Church and Empire, from the time of Jesus Christ till Martin Luther; which he professes to have done for the use of his grandson, Michael Dalton Fitz-Oliver. We do not recollect to have seen this little work in print, though we have seen the manuscript in the possession of Richard Whalley Bridgman, esq. Mr. Dalton died before the Civil Wars in England."

In like manner Mr. Lane gives, with brief notes,

"A List of various Law Dignitaries, former and existing Members of Lincoln's Inn, whose Arms are emblazoned on the Windows and Panels of the Hall."

"Upon a large silver cup, with two handles, are engraven the arms of Sir Richard Rainsford; and under, the following inscription:

'Hoc Pignus Amoris
Dicavit
Ricardus Rainsford Mil.
Capitalis Justiciarius de Banco
Regis,
Hospitio Lincolniensi
Matri suæ
semper colendæ.
1677°.'

The portrait of this benefactor to the Society of Lincoln's Inn is in the Library."

To the list of the Warburtonian Lecturers (vol. LXXVI. p. 143.) add, "Dr. Pearson, and the present Lecturer, the Rev. Philip Allwood."

18. *The Cathedral Antiquities of* England; *or an Historical, Architectural, and Graphical Illustration of the* English *Cathedral Churches. By* John Britton, *F. S. A.*

SUCH is the *General Title* of this Gentleman's new and equally splendid and difficult undertaking. That of the two Numbers now under consideration is,

The

The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury: *illustrated with a Series of Engravings, of Views, Elevations, Plans, and Details of that Edifice. Also Etchings of the antient Monuments and Sculpture: including Biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops, and of other eminent Persons connected with the Church. By* John Britton, *F. S. A.* Longman *and Co.*; Taylor; *and the Author.*

The above title, and a Dedication to the Bishop of Salisbury, are the only pages of letter-press contained in the two Numbers; on the cover of the first we are informed that it was the intention of Mr. B. to have given a portion of the history of the Cathedral in it, but he was prevented in consequence of a disappointment in procuring paper, which, he finds, to be of good materials, texture, and uniform colour, should be expressly made for the work. As the paper was then preparing, the Number is to be considered as merely offering a specimen of the plates. The cover of the second portion gives another reason for still with-holding the proposed description, which we present to the Reader in Mr. Britton's own words:

"Waiting the issue of a Bill in Parliament relating to Copy-right, and the *presentation* of Eleven copies of every new book to certain Public Libraries, I am induced — indeed almost compelled, to delay the publication of any letter-press to this work, till I know the full extent of the compulsory measures of that Act. As every Reader may not be fully apprized of this question, I will explain it as concisely and accurately as possible. By a recent decision in the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Cambridge University, against a printer of London, every author who publishes his own work, or every proprietor of a book, is bound to *present Eleven Copies* of the same, on the *best* and *largest* paper, to so many Public Libraries. This decision is founded on an Act of Queen Anne, which was obtained at the express solicitation of publishers, to protect their property against piracies, &c.; and was explicitly but absurdly called, '*An Act for the Encouragement of Learning.*' Now it is evident that the Legislature and the Publishers of that age either thought that the *giving* of a certain number of books to certain libraries was calculated to serve the cause of literature and benefit publishers, or that they employed sophistry and falsehood. Not disposed to accuse them of the latter, I must think that they fully intended the former. I am also willing to believe, that the Statute was designed and intended to be beneficial to publishers in general, and to serve the cause of *learning*. It must be recollected, however, that the state of literature — the sizes and prices of books — the relative and positive conditions of booksellers and authors — and also the finances and resources of Universities and Libraries, were *then* very unlike what they are at present. The College Graduates were then also in different circumstances to what they are now; and from these considerations it must be evident to every impartial person, that there is no analogy between the former and present state of the case. Hence it is both unjust and cruel to exact and compel the *presentation* of books from authors, and from regular publishers, who may be in distressed, or even in poor circumstances, to Establishments that are affluent. At a time when liberality generally prevails, and the English Nation is distinguished and respected for its equitable and benevolent laws, it is really a subject of wonder and regret that this Act of peculiar severity and hardship should continue in force; should be advocated by any Member of the English Legislature; or be sanctioned by any College or Public Library," &c. &c.

The next part is, however, to contain some pages of description.

The Engravings already published are, one on wood, of sculpture, quatrefoil pannels and mouldings in the Chapter-house, Salisbury Cathedral; four plates of antient monuments; junction of the tower and spire; part of the old organ-screen; view of the interior of the Chapter-house; view from the North to the South transept; view of bracket, capitals, &c.; view of the South transept and tower from the cloisters; view of the West front, and view of the interior, looking from the South to the North transept.

The monuments are etched with neatness and freedom, and we doubt not with accuracy, and parts of the tower and spire are done in the same manner. These plates have not the richness and relief of the remainder, but we think the minute ornaments of the tower are more clearly exhibited in this way, than could have been accomplished with more shadings: they are, indeed, florid and beautiful in

in the extreme. The old organ-screen is as profusely decorated with sculpture as the imagination of an Eastern writer would have appropriated to an enchanted palace, and the Artists employed have presented it to us in all its splendour, and in as strong relief as distinguishes the bracket, capitals, &c. in plate 16; those possess peculiar merit, and we much doubt if the execution of the intermixed scrolls, and their apparent projection, was ever exceeded in engraving.

The interior of the Chapter-house wants nothing but colours to make it a complete representative of a painting; the architecture is highly impressive, and the colonnade or arcades under the vast windows are very rich. The glass of one of the windows is painted, the rest are plain; and such is the skill with which they are drawn and engraved, that the different figures of the painted window are not only distinctly observable, but even the obscured or discoloured panes of the others, and through these, adjacent buildings and the sky above them, appear with that softness of tint which is peculiar in these cases; nor should that be forgot which admits the rays of the sun upon the neighbouring clustered pillars.

The view from the North to the South transept shews that the Artists have been carefully attentive in preserving those intervenings of gleams of light and breadths of shadow—one of the distinguishing marks of our Pointed style, and which in a dark day, or in the close of the evening, throw a mysterious charm on these religious structures. Infinite pains have evidently been taken in the minutiæ of the old monument, the sculpture, and the iron gate of this print.

The view from the cloisters is happily chosen, as affording a fine contrast between the time-worn pillars and arches in strong shade in the fore-ground, and the receding Cathedral rendered more faint by distance. The West front offers a perfect unity of design, and a majestic arrangement of parts. To whatever portion of this print we turn our attention, we find that the Artists have carefully baffled criticism by the most scrupulous nicety of finishing, and the same observations will apply to the view from the South transept.

We have dwelt thus particularly upon the prints, as we had no other materials to work upon; and yet, if there had been a volume of literary matter, justice required the notice we have afforded them, as the productions of men so eminent in their professions as Mackenzie and J. and H. Le Keux; neither should we forget to commend Mr. Britton for the laborious task he has undertaken, or to compliment him on the success of his laudable efforts, which promise to adorn the shelves of our private libraries with as splendid volumes as their owners could possibly desire.

20. *Time's Telescope for* 1815; *or, a Complete Guide to the Almanack: containing an Explanation of Saints' Days and Holidays; with Illustrations of* British *History and Antiquities, and Notices of obsolete Rites and Customs: to which is added, an Account of the Fasts and Festivals of the* Jews. *Astronomical Occurrences in every Month; comprising Remarks on the Phenomena of the Celestial Bodies: a History of Astronomy: and the Naturalist's Diary, explaining the various Appearances in the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms. To which is prefixed, an Astronomical Introduction. Illustrated with Cuts. To be continued annually.* 12*mo. pp.* 336.

IN vol. LXXXIII. ii. 663, we gave due praise to this pleasing publication, with the drawback only of its then interfering with another new and highly respectable work. That objection being now in a great measure removed, we have no hesitation in giving *Time's Telescope* our unqualified commendation.

"The present is almost entirely a new work, and, in addition to much curious information respecting the Fathers of the Church, Popish Legends, Ecclesiastical Regulations, and Saxon and British Customs, it contains a succinct Account of the Fasts and Festivals of the Jews, and a notice of the Religious Ceremonies at present observed in Catholic Countries.—The Astronomical Occurrences will form an agreeable Companion to the Observatory, in the absence of more recondite productions, as they include a detail of the various phenomena of the heavenly bodies, illustrated by Diagrams. In this part of our work also will be found, a Continuation of the View of the Solar System given in the last volume, and a concise History of Astronomy; these,

these, together with the Astronomical Introduction, will tend greatly to facilitate the labours of the young student.—The Naturalist's Diary for 1815 offers a variety of interesting remarks on the Ornithology and Botany of Great Britain; and the Poetical Sketches, gleaned from the best Authors, are, with few exceptions, entirely new."

Of the various departments in this volume, the "Naturalist's Journal" will be found the most generally entertaining; and from that, therefore, we transcribe the introductory part of the month of January:

"'A dreadful winter came; each day severe, [clear.'
Misty when mild, and icy-cold when
CRABBE.

"The gloomy uniformity which now reigns throughout almost every part of creation, naturally impels the contemplative mind to look for relief in the extraordinary changes and agitations which the elements undergo during this season. Scenes are presented to the view, which, were they less frequent, must strike with wonder and admiration the most incurious spectator.—The effects of cold are more sudden, and, in many instances, more extraordinary and unexpected, than those of heat. He who has beheld the vegetable productions of even a Northern summer, will not be greatly amazed at the richer and more luxuriant, but still resembling growths of the tropicks. But one who has always been accustomed to view water in a liquid and colourless state, cannot form the least conception of the same element as hardened into an extensive plain of solid crystal, or covering the ground with a robe of the purest white. The highest possible degree of astonishment must, therefore, attend the first view of these phenomena; and, as in our temperate climate but a small portion of the year usually affords such spectacles, we find that, even here, they have novelty enough to excite agreeable emotions. But it is not to their novelty alone that they owe their charms. Their intrinsic beauty, perhaps, is individually superior to that of the gayest objects presented by other seasons. Where, indeed, is the elegance and brilliancy that can compare with that which decorates every tree and bush on the clear morning succeeding a night of hoar frost? Or, what is the lustre that would not appear dull and tarnished in competition with a field of snow just glazed over with a frosty incrustation? What can be more beautiful than the effect of snow and frost at a mill-dam, or rather, where the mill-wheel dashes? Cowper has given us a most picturesque description of this circumstance, when he tells us, how 'scornful of a check' the 'snowy weight' leaps

'The mill-dam, dashes on the restless wheel,
And wantons in the pebbly gulf below:
No frost can bind it there; its utmost force
Can but arrest the light and smoky mist
That in its fall the liquid sheet throws wide. [banks
And see where it has hung th'embroider'd
With forms so various, that no powers of art, [scene!
The pencil or the pen, may trace the
Here glitt'ring turrets rise, upbearing high
(Fantastic misarrangement!) on the roof
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees [drops
And shrubs of fairy-land. The crystal
That trickle down the branches, fast congeal'd,
Shoot into pillars of pellucid length,
And prop the pile they but adorn'd before.'

"We have been led to extend these observations on frost, snow, and ice, by the very extraordinary opportunities which have been afforded to us, in the past year, of contemplating the wonders of an almost Northern winter. The year 1813 might be said to close in darkness; for scarcely was any part of the country around the metropolis, for many miles, free from those uncommonly dense, stagnant, and light-opposing vapours, which involved the whole of London, and its adjacencies, for seven days, without intermission. This fog was followed by a succession of snows, which, falling every day, shortly raised mountains, not in London only, but throughout the kingdom. Severe frost succeeded, and completed the inclemency of the season.—But these inclemencies were not confined to the British Islands. They extended almost entirely over the Continent of Europe; and at Blois, in the South of France, so late as the 14th of March, the Loire presented, in many places, a solid sheet of ice; a remarkable phenomenon indeed in a country where the customary temperature of this month is at 50°, and where Spring, at this time, is usually clad in all its milder beauties.—In England, this long frost (which continued, with little intermission, from Dec. 27th to Feb. 5th,) was severely felt by all classes of persons: unaccustomed to fence against the intense cold of a Russian climate, we suffered infinitely more than the inhabitants of that region, who walk out cased in furs, and, provided with every species of

of protection against cold within doors, defy with impunity all the rigours of a Siberian winter*. Neither were we prepared to enjoy the amusements and delights which transport the sons of the North into joy, at the sight of falling snow. Our horses were not accustomed to travel on beaten snow as on a solid road, nor our beaux and belles to hazard themselves in traineaux, or to slide in wheelless carriages down hills of ice.—Among the many extraordinary objects which were presented to the eye during this severe frost, the state of the river Thames was not the least singular. Vast pieces of floating ice, laden with heaps of snow, were seen on the surface, in every direction. Sometimes they formed a chain of glaciers—one moment united, and at another, clashing, and cracking, and dashing, in a singular and awful manner. These 'alps of ice' at length became firmly cemented, like a solid rock of adamant, and presented a truly picturesque appearance. The view of St. Paul's Cathedral, and of the houses, with the white fore-ground, had a very singular effect; many parts, on which mountains of ice were upheaved, bore a strong resemblance to the rude interior of a stone quarry. A full moon added much to the picturesque beauty of the scene. At another time, when the thaw had commenced, the Thames afforded, towards high tide, a very tolerable idea of the frozen ocean; grand masses of ice floating along in 'silent majesty,' added to the great height of the water, presented a striking object for contemplation.—Of the rural scenery during this remarkable frost, Virgil has furnished a pretty accurate description, in his poetical picture of a Scythian winter."

21. *Mémoires sur la Guerre des* Français *en* Espagne. *Par M.* De Roeca, *Officier de Hussards, et Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Légion d'Honneur. pp.* 426. *8vo.* Murray.

IT is rather surprizing to us, who are so well acquainted with the disastrous consequences which France brought upon herself by the invasion of Spain and Portugal, that any Frenchman should wish to call the attention of his countrymen to the subject; unfortunately for our present purpose, M. De Rocca plunges at once into his narrative, and leaves his readers to gather his motives as they advance in the volume. It seems the twelfth regiment of Hussars, in which he served, received orders to leave Prussia and march for Spain, soon after the Peace of Tilsit; upon this occasion the Author gives a rapid sketch of the nature of the German Governments, and of the warlike propensities of the people, as a contrast to the war likely to be waged in Spain. In the progress of the following quotation it will be perceived, how egregiously Napoleon erred, in making the Royal family prisoners before he attempted the subjugation of the people. To the Monarchy of Spain De Rocca attributes all the indolence and inactivity of the Spaniards, and all their want of patriotism: the sapient Emperor removes this restraint; and the result is, a free government, and the resistance of an united Nation.

"En Allemagne, nous n'avions eu à vaincre que des gouvernemens et des armées: dans la péninsule Espagnole, où nous allions faire la guerre, il n'y avoit déjà plus ni troupes réglées ni gouvernemens. L'Empereur Napoléon avoit envahi le Portugal et l'Espagne, mis en fuite ou conduit en captivité les Souverains de ces deux pays, et dispersé leurs forces militaires. Nous n'étions point appelés à combattre contre des troupes de ligne partout à peu-près les mêmes, mais contre un peuple que ses mœurs, ses préjugés, et la nature même du pays isoloit de toutes les autres nations continentales. Les Espagnols devoient nous opposer une résistance d'autant plus opiniâtre, qu'ils croyoient que le gouvernement Français vouloit faire de la Péninsule un seul état secondaire, irrévocablement soumis à la domination Française. Sous le rapport des connoissances et du perfectionnement des habitudes sociales, l'Espagne étoit de plus d'un siècle en arrière des autres états du Continent. La situation reculée et presqu'insulaire du pays, et la sévérité des institutions religieuses, avoient empêché les Espagnols de prendre part aux disputes et aux controverses qui avoient agité et éclairé

* "On the approach of winter, in Russia, double windows are put up in all the houses, having the joints and interstices caulked and neatly pasted with paper. This precaution not only fences against cold and wind, but secures a free prospect even in the depth of winter, as the panes of glass are thus never incrusted with ice. The outer doors, and frequently the floors under the carpets, are covered with felt. The stoves produce a temperature in the most spacious apartments and halls, which annihilates all thoughts of winter."

l'Europe

l'Europe pendant le seizième siècle. Ils ne se ressentoient pas plus dans le dix-huitième de l'esprit philosophique, l'une des causes de la révolution de France. Quoique les Espagnols fussent trop abandonnés à l'indolence, et qu'il y eût dans leur administration ce désordre et cette corruption, suites inévitables d'un long despotisme; leur caractère national n'avoit cependant reçu aucune atteinte: leur gouvernement, quel qu'arbitraire qu'il fut, ne ressembloit en rien au pouvoir militaire absolu tel qu'il existoit en Allemagne, où la soumission constante des volontés de chacun et de tous à l'ordre d'un seul, comprimoit sans cesse le ressort individuel."

The bad policy of the French Emperor having thus been demonstrated, the whole of the volume before us might be cited as a further confirmation of the variety of resources to which a nation will have recourse, rather than surrender its independence. The contest produced frightful scenes of regular systematic carnage *secundum artem*; whole cities pouring forth their population to fight for freedom, inexperienced in arms, yet desperate in energy and courage; often meeting death without the practical knowledge to evade it; villages burnt, the people murdered and dispersed, and famine and disease alike preying upon the invader and invaded. Such are the details offered by M. De Rocca, who tells us, at p. 184, that each bourg, each province, each individual, became every day more sensible of the necessity of repelling the common Enemy; therefore we find him, at p. 257, describing an attack upon the party he was with, from a kind of ambuscade formed by the Spaniards in the houses of the skirts of a village and the neighbouring rocks; many of the invaders were killed and wounded — but let him speak for himself:

"Des femmes, ou plutôt des furies déchaînées, se précipitaient avec d'horribles hurlemens sur nos blessés, et elles si les disputaient pour les faire mourir dans les tourmens les plus cruels. Elles leur plantaient des couteaux et des ciseaux dans les yeux, se repaissant avec une joie féroce de la vue de leur sang. L'excès de leur juste fureur contre ceux qui venaient envahir leur pays, les avait entièrement dénaturées."

From such scenes we turn with horror and disgust; and yet we would recommend the general reading of these Memoirs, that this or any other Nation may perceive what awaits them when Tyranny and Ambition may again walk abroad, and Supineness invites the execution of their schemes. Whatever part the Author may have taken in the attempt to subjugate Spain, acting, perhaps, involuntarily under a rigid Despot, he makes atonement in the concluding paragraph of his dreadfully-interesting work, by saying,

"Depuis que ces mémoires ont été écrits, on a vu la nation Moscovite, et ensuite la nation Prussienne, donner au Nord de l'Europe des preuves d'un dévouement à leur patrie, semblable, à beaucoup d'égards, à celui par lequel les Espagnols se sont illustrés; aussi la Russie, la Prusse, et l'Espagne ont-elles été bientôt délivrées de leurs ennemis communs. Ces événemens ont changé la face de l'Europe; ils démontrent, aussi fortement que la noble et longue résistance du peuple Espagnol, que la force réelle des états ne réside pas tant dans le nombre et la puissance des armées de ligne que dans un sentiment religieux, patriotique ou politique, assez puissant pour intéresser tous les individus d'une même nation à la cause publique comme si c'était la leur propre."

22. *A Circumstantial Narrative of the Campaign in* Russia, *embellished with Plans of the Battles of the* Moskwa *and* Malo-Jaroslavitz: *containing a faithful Description of the affecting and interesting Scenes of which the Author was an Eye-witness. By* Eugene Labaume, *Captain of the Royal Geographical Engineers, Ex-Officer of the Ordnance of Prince* Eugene, *Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and of the Iron Crown; Author of an Abridged History of the Republick of* Venice. *Translated from the* French. *Second Edition, considerably improved.* 8vo. *pp.* 412. S. Leigh.

"THE official situation which the Author enjoyed under Prince Eugene, enabled him to give a faithful history of the most extraordinary Campaign that the Annals of War record. His style is simple and unaffected; and, though he aims not at any flights of eloquence, his descriptions often powerfully interest the feelings, and reach the heart. His recital of the passage of the Wop, the Beresina, and the Niemen, yield not in genuine pathos to any real or fictitious Narrative of antient or modern times; while the simplicity and candour with which he writes are assured pledges

pledges of his fidelity.—The moderation and reserve with which he speaks of the unprincipled contriver of this infamous and disastrous expedition, are worthy of notice. It is an interesting struggle between the honest indignation of the *man*, and that reverence for his General which he had ever been taught to consider as the first duty of the *soldier*, and which, in his mind, was associated with the memory of former victories, and much personal obligation. But the English reader, who has no similar restraint on the indignant feelings of his soul, will trace the bloody career of this execrable Tyrant with mingled aversion and horror. The enterprize had no colour of justice: it was prompted by the wildest lust of power, and in its execution every principle of humanity was outraged. Hurried on by the vain and puerile ambition of planting his eagles on the walls of the antient capital of the Czars, he neglected every military precaution; he calculated not on the forces that hovered on his rear; he remembered not the rigours of a Northern winter; but led to certain destruction the proudest army of which France, in her happiest days, could boast: and when he was compelled to retrace his steps with sad discomfiture, our blood curdles at the recital of the wanton destruction which marked his retreat. While he strove, with remorseless fury, to wreak his revenge on the enemy, he forgot that his own soldiers would be the principal victims of the desolation which he caused. The first division was ordered to plunder and destroy without mercy, that his eyes might be gratified with the sight of human misery. He thought not, he cared not, that the divisions which followed were, by these means, exposed to the horrors of a Russian winter, without food to eat, or one habitation left entire, to afford them shelter. Thus perished five hundred thousand men, the victims of inordinate ambition and savage barbarity.—He has had his reward. He has been hurled from the throne which he usurped; and the disasters which our Author so feelingly describes, prepared the way for the deliverance of France, and the repose of Europe. If he be not dead to every sentiment of humanity, we can scarcely wish him a greater punishment than, in the solitude of Elba, to muse on this faithful and affecting Narrative of the unparalleled sufferings of his devoted followers."

Such is the character given of the original work by the Translator; who, we may add, has performed his task with fidelity and judgment.

23. Moscow: *an Ode. By* W. M. Heald, *A. M. Vicar of* Birstal, *near* Leeds. 8*vo. pp.* 27. Ridgway.

THIS little poem, with respect to its metrical arrangement, is written professedly after the model of the antient Greek Chorus; a species of composition which has been adopted with various success by some of our best Poets. On the whole, we are of opinion that little is gained by the introduction into our language of this mode of versification. The mutual correspondency of the Strophe and Antistrophe, particularly when spun out to the length in which we meet with it in Pindar, can have little or no tendency to charm the ear of the reader, unless accompanied with musick, as was the intention of its inventors. In the Advertisement to the Poem, the Author has been at the pains to insinuate, that it was not with a design of rivalling the antient Lyric Poets of Greece, that he took upon himself the task of imitation. The Reader will judge for himself as to the necessity for this remark. As the Author seems to be a classical scholar, it might have been as well if he had tendered a little more attention to those few passages, from which we are induced to believe that such is the case. The motto, for instance, from Tyrtæus, might (without any recourse to MSS. or specimens of various lection,) have been rendered more correct than it stands in the title-page to the work before us. We have been taught, too, to understand that the general, and, we believe, the correct way of spelling the name of a certain Greek Poet is Æschylus, and not Œschylus, as in p. 3. But these may be the errors of a country printer. We hope they are.

As to the merits of the Poem, we cannot give our Readers a better idea of these, than by selecting for their perusal two or three extracts, which may serve as a specimen of the whole. The Poet's address to France, although somewhat in the rough, is notwithstanding not amiss. Something more might have been said in allusion to the state of that country during the Revolution. The colours are too dull, and the language too tame. To say that she was aroused, by the popular yell of *Liberty!* to wit, from a state of abject slavery, is to do little else than what logicians term *begging the*

the question. It must first be shewn that she *was* in a state of slavery, to begin with. Be that as it may, who can be so mad as to affirm that she got any thing by the change? Who can declare otherwise than that the remedy was many times worse than the disease? But to our author:

" Behold, vindictive France, behold, in vain [flies;
Thine arm is lifted, and thy lightning
Still, safe amidst the deserts of the main,
Thy rival rests, and all thy threats defies. [thrall,
O land! ere while aroused from Slavery's
And fill'd with Freedom's animating call,
Was it for this Oppression griev'd,
And, from its base, old empire heav'd?
Was it for this thy dungeon* fell?
For this thy hapless Lewis bled?
For this did sanguine torrents swell,
When Paris mourn'd her heaps of dead?
Did all thy squadrons crowd th' embattled field, [fight,
Rage ever fresh, amidst the ceaseless
Repel of Europe the collected might,
For Corsica the despot's rod to wield?
Not thus the sons of antient days
Seiz'd the fair palm of endless praise;
Heroic Greece, majestic Rome,
Arose sublime, from servile gloom;
Arose, determin'd to be free,
And fix'd serene their star of liberty.
But, France, thy sons forego the claim,
They combat for another's fame,
And toil, assiduous toil, to spread
War's bloody wreaths round proud Ambition's head."

In p. 12, Mr. H. thus describes the reception which the hosts of the Tyrant met with in Russia:

III. 3.

"Sublimely thron'd, far on the solid main, [bare;
Gigantic Winter heard, his arm laid
Unlock'd from shuddering Frost th' enormous chain; [icy hair;
Stamp'd the mad fiend, and shook her
Surge after surge impetuous Boreas blew;
On the wild blast, pale, hideous Famine rode; [flew;
Shot from her gloomy orbs, Distraction
Her shrivell'd arm Dismay hurl'd all abroad.
Immediate, Nature's cheerful green
Became one white unvaried scene.
Arrested, pause the stony floods,
And bend, with snow, the humbled woods:
Howls, as they pass, the roaming bear:
With all her horrors, in the rear,
While Desolation wings her speed,
And claps her direful hands, and shouts,
Proceed!

IV. 1.

Of yore his pestilential breeze,
As Israel's God† arous'd to blow,
Assyria's vaunting host to seize,
And lay her smother'd thousands low;
So, onward dismal Winter roll'd,
And bade his bleak artillery roar;
And to desponding Gallia told,
Th' expected triumph all was o'er.
Not this the breeze, in vernal charms,
Gay Loire! voluptuous meads that warms;
No more the bounding pulses beat:
From steed to steed, from man to man,
Frost's rapid bolts diffusive ran,
And all exclaim'd—Retreat, retreat."

VI. 1.

" Xerxes warlike Greece invaded,
Bade old Ocean cease to foam,
Deem'd, with endless laurels shaded,
To return triumphant home.
But with all his host surrounded,
See a paltry skiff enclose
Xerxes, pale, abash'd, confounded,
When the sons of Freedom rose:
Coward Xerxes, fac'd with Danger,
Danger's front recoil'd to see:
He to battle was a stranger,—
But can Lodi's hero flee?"

One more extract, and we have done: p. 21.

VIII. 1.

" But come, O come, seraphic Peace,
Thy beams o'er Woe's bleak mountains throw,
Adorn thy climes, thy realms increase,
And spread thy Paradise below.
O make the spear and sword combine,
To plow the soil, and prune the vine;
And, o'er the blood-discolour'd plain,
Rich harvests wave of golden grain.
Thine is the lark-enliven'd morn,
The shepherd's pipe, the warbling grove,
The daisied mead, the lowing drove,
And thine fair Plenty's bounteous horn."

Z***.

24. *Three Tracts relative to the Battle of* Birmingham, *A. D.* 1643; *namely,* 1. *A true Relation of Prince* Rupert's *barbarous Cruelty against the Towne of* Brumingham. 2. *A Letter written from* Walshall *by a worthy Gentleman to his Friend in* Oxford, *concerning* Burmingham. 3. *Prince* Rupert's *Burning Love to* England, *discovered in* Birmingham's *Flames.* London, *printed* 1643; Birmingham, *reprinted* 1815. 4*to. pp.* 32. Beilby *and* Knott; Nichols, Son, *and* Bentley.

HAPPILY "the Battle of Birmingham" is the record of an event now merely of importance as a link in

* The Bastile.

† 2 Kings, chap. 19.

British

British History; and the handsome "Re-print of these scarce Tracts" will be a welcome addition to the Libraries of the Curious. They are with great propriety inscribed, by the Publishers,

"To William Hamper, esq. of Birmingham, who is equally distinguished by a well-directed zeal in acquiring, and by a disinterested liberality in communicating, Topographical Knowledge, especially that which relates to his Native County."

25. *The Objections against the Corn Bill refuted; and the Necessity of this Measure, to the vital Interests of every Class of the Community, demonstrated. By* William Spence, *Esq. F. L. S. President of the* Holderness *Agricultural Society. pp.* 46. Longman *and Co.*

THE Author of this well-written pamphlet has already distinguished himself by two similar publications: "Britain independent of Commerce;" and "Agriculture the Source of the Wealth of Britain."

In the present work, after thoroughly canvassing the Objections to the Corn Bill, he concludes,

"Our prices, and the whole of our internal system, are intimately and inseparably, interwoven with our National Debt, and altogether artificial; and so long as the moving principle of our machinery remains the same, and every wheel is kept in repair, and preserves that relative situation in which we know, by experience, it is capable of contributing to the equable and effective motion of the whole, we shall go on prosperously and happily, whether our foreign trade is diminished or increased; but if we once begin to try experiments, and while we cast off our fly-wheels and regulators, introduce a new and unmanageable power, the whole machinery will be blown to atoms, and the senseless operators buried in the ruins."

26. *Observations on the Effects of the Corn Laws, and of a Rise or Fall in the Price of Corn on the Agriculture and General Wealth of the Country. By the Rev.* T. R. Malthus, *Professor of History and Political Economy in the* East-India College, Hertfordshire. *Third Edition. 8vo. pp.* 47. Murray.

27. *The Grounds of an Opinion on the Policy of Restricting the Importation of Foreign Corn; intended as an Appendix to "Observations on the Corn Laws." By the Rev.* T. R. Malthus, *&c. 8vo. pp.* 48. Murray.

28. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent, and the Principles by which it is regulated By the Rev.* T. R. Malthus, *&c. pp.* 61. Murray.

THE sentiments of this enlightened Professor of Political Economy deserve, and undoubtedly will receive, every possible attention from the publick at large, and more particularly from their Representatives in the Great Council of the Nation.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"It has been well remarked, that if the Deity had intended only to give us existence, and had been indifferent about our happiness or misery, all the necessary purposes of hearing might have been answered without harmony; of smell, without fragrance; of vision, without beauty."

3. Pasquali *on Thorough-Bass; or Practical Rules for finding and applying its various Chords with the greatest facility; illustrated by a series of Examples, shewing the Method of accompanying Concertos, Solos, Songs, and Recitatives. Arranged on an entire new Plan, by* J. Jousse. *(Entered at Stationers' Hall.)* 10*s.* 6*d.* Hamilton.

NICOLO PASQUALI, an Italian, the author of this work on Thorough-bass, and of another on the art of fingering the harpsichord*, is mentioned by Burney and Forkel as having been a very good performer on the violin. He came to London in 1748, went to Edinburgh in 1753, and died in the year 1757. His Thorough-bass met with a ready sale in England, and was translated into French; it is, nevertheless, a very indifferent performance. At the time of its publication, we had few works in English on the subject: Matthew Lock's *Melothesia* (1673) is the first that was ever printed in this country; a work by Godfrey Keller was the second. J. F. Lampe's Thorough-bass was published in 1737, and Miller's in 1787. Of late years, treatises have greatly multi-

* Published by Bremner, who also published six solos for Violin and Thorough-bass (Opera prima); twelve English songs in score, collected from his Masques and Entertainments; and twelve overtures and symphonies, in parts, by Pasquali.

plied;

plied; and the usefulness of a republication of Pasquali is very questionable. Either succeeding authors have failed to produce so useful a book, or Mr. Jousse has given it the superiority by his improvements; or, what we are inclined to think, the present publication is unnecessary. A due regard for truth and justice has already constrained us to speak of Mr. Jousse with a little well-deserved severity; and we are sorry to add, that here is another instance of his propensity to adorn his name with borrowed honours. His "*entire* new plan" amounts precisely to this: the original examples only were engraven, and the explanations were letter-press; but in his edition, the whole has been printed from plates, which give the precepts and examples contiguously; a wonderful plan, and wonderfully new! Those who learn thorough-bass from this work only, must ever proceed *à tâtons*: they cannot learn it fundamentally; we therefore do not recommend the book, being of opinion that a little solid learning, methodically communicated, is of more value than a superficial acquaintance with the whole science. When people are so silly as to require that a Master should teach thorough-bass to his pupils before they have a capacity to learn it, or before they have acquired sufficient knowledge of what is necessary to good performance on the instrument they practise, such a book as this may be convenient to the Master. As some persons, although musical, do not understand what is meant by thorough-bass, we extract the following:

"*Thorough-bass* is performed by adding to the notes of the *bass* such chords as properly belong to them; so that while the left hand plays the bass-note, the right hand at the same time plays three or four different notes along with it, not successively, but altogether and at once; and from this combination of sounds results what is called *harmony*. Strictly speaking, to play thorough-bass is to play the *notes* with the left hand, and the *figures* (denoting the chords) with the right. In some cases we are to strike two or three times with the right hand, while the left strikes only once, changing the chord according to the figures. When *tasto solo* is written under the bass-notes, it signifies that such notes are to be played without chords, till the word *tutti*, or the figures, shew that the chords begin anew. In loud pieces, octaves may be played with the left hand, yet rarely with any note shorter than a crotchet. In soft parts all octaves should be omitted. In accompanying recitatives, the chords may be played with both hands, laying down the fingers one after another, sometimes slow, other times quick, according as the words express either common, tender, or passionate matters."

The following are his directions for finding "the *twelve* chords:" for a common chord (triad), play a 3d, 5th, and 8th, above the bass-note; for a chord of the second, play the common chord of the note above the bass; for a chord of the 4th and 6th, play the common chord of the fourth above; for a chord of the 6th, play the common chord of the 3d below; for a chord of the 7th, play its common chord with the 7th added; for a chord of the 5th and 6th, its common chord with the 6th added; for a chord of the 9th, its common chord with a 9th instead of the 8th; for a chord of the 4th, its common chord with a 4th instead of the 3d; and for a chord of the 2d, 4th, and 7th, play the common chord of the note below the bass-note: for the chords 3d, 4th, and 6th; 4th, 5th, and 9th; 3d, 7th, and 9th; count the intervals from the bass. It is not impossible but that now-and-then a chord may be found in some thorough-basses differently formed from those above-mentioned, the figures whereof must then be counted from the bass.

4. *Three Airs, arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte, by (the late)* J. L. Dussek. *Op.* 71. 7*s.* 6*d.* Preston.

THESE ingenious and elaborate Variations were published in London three or four years ago, by Cianchettini and Sperati. The first of these "Parisian Airs," in B flat major key, is called *L'Air du Troubadour*: it has eight variations; the second is in F major, with seven variations, and is called *L'Air del Signor Dottor*; and the third air, in C major key, is "*Amuzez vous Belles*," *ronde, arrangée en rondeau*, with variations and imitations. The whole will prove excellent practice for those who are considerably advanced in the art of Piano-forte playing; but they will not afford much pleasure to the great admirers of Mazzinghi and Latour.

Dr. CROTCH's Course of Lectures on Musick, at the Surrey Institution, commenced Feb. 14. — Dr. CALLCOTT has announced a Concert, at which he will preside, on the 10th of April.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

TRANSLATIONS *from the Poems of* KORNER.
[*From the* Times *Newspaper.*]

The DEATH *of* HOFER, *the* TYROLESE LEADER.
[*Written in* 1809.]

HOFER! in thy bold bosom glow'd
A stream as pure as ever flow'd
Beneath a Prince's plume;
Nor ever Warrior's nobler toil,
In battle for his native soil,
Shed glory round his tomb.

Rous'd by thy horn from cot and fold,
From forest glen, and rocky hold,
With heart and eye of flame,—
Like rushings of the mountain-flood,
Like lightning from the rifted cloud,
Thy band of brothers came.

And now that heart's rich tide is chill,
That horn is silent on the hill,
The gallant chace is done:
Scatter'd and sunk, the mountain-band
Throw the lov'd rifle from their hand,
The soul of fight is gone!

But God is all!—Vain warrior-skill,
Vain the high soul, the mighty will,
Before the word of Heaven:—
The helm that on the Chieftain's brow
Flash'd fire against the morning's glow,
His blood may dim at even.

Yet, Hofer! in that hour of ill
Thine was a brighter laurel still
Than the red field e'er gave,—
The crown immortal Liberty
Gives to the few that dare to die
And seek her in the grave.

Who saw, as level'd the Chasseur
His deadly aim, the shade of fear
Pass o'er the Hero's brow?
Who saw his dark eye's martial gaze
Turn from the musket's volley'd blaze
That laid him calm and low?

On RAUCH'S *Bust of Queen* LOUISA *of* PRUSSIA.

HOW lovely still! Tho' now no more
Thy locks in auburn beauty pour;
No more thine eye, of humid blue,
Beams like the star thro' evening dew;
Forbid alike to beam and weep,
Those orbs are clos'd in marble sleep;
Those braids in moveless marble twine;
Princess! thy throne is now thy shrine.
Yet, matchless as in life, the spell
Loves on that pallid lip to dwell;
And still the soul's immortal glow
Is radiant on that dazzling brow.
Soft be thy slumbers, soft and deep,
Till start thy people from their sleep;
Till thousand beacons, blazing bright,
Shake their wild splendours on the night;
Till on the mountain-breeze's wing,
The shout of War thy Landsturm fling;
And gleams in myriad hands the sword,
So deep in old Invasion gor'd.
God is the guide!—thro' woe, thro' fear,
Rushes his chariot's high career;
God is the guide!—thro' night, thro' storm,
Speeds his resistless Angel's form;
And red in many a doubtful fight,
Our fathers' swords carved out their right.
And still thro' field, and fire, and flood,
We 'll seal the proud bequest with blood,
And give our babes the boon they gave,—
The glory of a Freeman's grave.
Bring, Spirit, bring the splendid day,
That sees our ancient banners play:
Then shall be heard the trumpet-tone,
Where all is silent now, and lone:
From forest deep, from unsunn'd vale,
Shall gleam the sudden flash of mail;
Sudden along the grey hill's side
Shall proud and patriot squadrons ride;
Keen as his mountain-eagle there,
Shall bound the fatal Tirailleur;
There, swift as wind, the dark Hussar
Wheel his broad sabre for the war;
And mountain nook and cavern'd glen
Give up their hosts of marshal'd men.

Then, Form of Love! no longer sleep:
Thine be it on the gale to sweep,
With Seraph smile, with Seraph power,
To lighten on our gloomy hour,
To bid the fainting land be wise
With wisdom from thy native skies;
Give the strong heart, the hero-will,
Angel! and yet protectress still.

[The following Lines were written on the Grave of the unfortunate LOUIS XVI. and his QUEEN, whose ashes were deposited under an humble turf in the garden of a private gentleman at Paris.]

LET mimic Art her busts and statues raise,
Rich in the fulsome flattery of praise;
Let sculptur'd marbles give to distant fame, [rior's name;
The King's, the Statesman's, or the War-
Let brazen tablets tell to future times
The fabled virtues of the Man of crimes!
These have their beauties—yet they are but art, [heart:
They charm the eye, but seldom reach the
—This simple sod—this weeping-willow bower—
This circling hedge—this solitary flower!—
This spot—where France in sore repentance weeps— [narch sleeps.—
This grave—where France's martyr'd Mo-
Tell to the world of crimes and virtues past, [blast!
In accents louder than Fame's clarion Speak

Speak to the heart more sad—more awful things [Kings!
Than all Death's ensigns on the tomb of
I envy not the mightiest of the Great
The pomp and splendour of their funeral state;
Theirs be the honours of the trophied shrine, [mine!
A turf like this—and pitying Virtue—

On the Death of the Infant Son of the Rev. GEORGE WILKINS, *Hadleigh, Suffolk.*

"Ultima semper
Expectanda dies homini est: dicique beatus [debet."
Ante obitum nemo, supremaque funera

INSATIATE Monarch! wherefore dost thou chase [face?
The pleasing smile from that once lovely
Say, why impede the cordial's healing power, [flower?
And thus unkindly pluck the op'ning
Should not sweet innocence thy wrath assuage, [gage?
And the insidious wretch thy views en-
Why not dilapidate the murderer's cell,
And hurl thy vengeance where vile traitors dwell?
Ah no, thou wilt not; thy uplifted dart
Strikes at the vicious and the perfect heart.
The poor man's cottage, and the throne of kings, [brings;
Receive the mandate thy sad visage
With equal force all feel the fatal blow,
And follow thee to sleep in shades below.
A mother's tender wishes cannot save
Her darling infant from a dreary grave.
A Seraph waits to wing his soul on high,
To meet his God in realms above the sky;
In realms where Cherubim exalted raise
The grateful shout, and fill the Heavens with praise;
Where *she* may rest, secure from all alarms,
And find a home in *her* Redeemer's arms.
But when the Archangel's trump shall wake the dead, [bed;
And rouse thy victims from their lowly
He 'll meet his parents on a happier shore,
And thou shalt snatch him from their arms no more.

April 2, 1813. W. B. BRANSBY,
Mr. Bickmore's Academy, Hadleigh.

HISTORICAL PARALLEL:
HENRY THE EIGHTH *and* BUONAPARTE.

FAIN would my timid Muse rehearse
A simple tale in artless verse;
Design'd to shew that conflagration
May shield a Wife, and save a Nation.
Besides, I have a wish to claim
Some honour for the British name;
Who long ago th' example taught,
Which late the hardy Russian caught.
The page of History bears the facts,
Of both the actors and the acts.

When the Eighth Henry fill'd the throne,
And England's pow'r was all his own,
Despotic, arbitrary, proud,
His appetites no curb allow'd;
He seiz'd the Church's sacred lands,
And broke full oft the marriage-bands;
His will was all the law he knew,
And what he will'd he would pursue.

To Hull in Yorkshire oft he went,
And there his days of pleasure spent;
The wanton dance, the revel gay,
Consum'd the night and stain'd the day.

It chanc'd a Lord of high renown
Then held the Castle of the town;
Wake was his name, and he had led
A beauteous lady to his bed;
The happy knot was lately tied,
And never did a youthful bride
Give cause of greater love and pride.
The King had heard her beauty prais'd,
And this a new desire had rais'd.
He sent a herald forth to say,
He meant them honour, and he'd pay
A visit on a certain day.
The startled Peer could do no less,
Than humbly, gratefully express,
How much he felt his Sov'reign's care,
How pleas'd he'd be to see him there.
And ev'ry preparation made,
To treat the King with grand parade.
But yet he felt a something move
About his heart unlike to love;
He 'd heard that females, rich or poor,
But seldom scap'd a kingly lure.
He thought upon his lady's charms,
And then his breast felt strange alarms,
Fearing his new-made wife should prove
The object of a Monarch's love;
Yet how t' avoid the dangerous snare
Requir'd his utmost skill and care.
To keep his lady out of sight,
Might bring dishonour by its slight;
To introduce her to the King,
Might yet a worse dishonour bring.
The time drew nigh to fix his doom,
To-morrow would the Monarch come;
His lab'ring breast yet unresolv'd,
Full many a painful thought revolv'd;
At length a remedy he found—
He burnt his Castle to the ground.

So has been seen, in modern days,
A City like this Castle blaze,
A people driv'n to like extreme,
By mad Ambition's furious dream.
For when of late Napoleon went,
On deeds of dreadful conquest bent,
To Moscow's walls, through seas of blood,
The noble Russ his ire withstood;
And, having every danger brav'd,
Their City burnt, and Kingdom sav'd.

Thus, gentle Reader, ends my story,
Of Harry's lust and Boney's glory.

Nov. 13, 1813. T. RAMSDEN.

SON-

SONNET. VALENTINE.

By JOHN F. M. DOVASTON, A. M. *Author of* FITZ-GWARINE, *and other Poems.*

NOW, by Saint Valentine, my hope is bold [smile
To tell thee, Maid, I love thee: for thy
Bids courage bud, yet bids but to beguile.
As yonder crocus, peeping to unfold
Its leaves of emerald, and cloth of gold,
To February's short, though shining, day,
Doubtful of cloudy chill, and coming cold,
Timid it opens to the sunny ray.—
And must I, Maid, endure with lab'ring heart [ful sky,
Dark louring March, and April's change-
Ere May, mild beaming in thy Heaven-blue eye, [impart?
To my heart's blossoms shall its warmth
Sweet Maid! I'll meet, nor murmur at, my doom, [Summer bloom.
If but at last thou 'lt bid Love's heavenly

Westfelton, Salop, Feb. 14, 1813.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 20.

THE following very humourous verses were written by an intimate Friend some time in the year 1810. With his permission, I offer them to you for insertion in your very valuable and long-established Miscellany. The Writer of these is the author of the "Valentine" in your Magazine for March 1814. Z***.

"Pupillis, quas dura premit custodia matrum." HORACE.

ARGUMENT.

The Poet here complaineth sore
Of ills, that torture him in store;
A hag, they say, with horrid frown
Has struck his Bardship almost down,
For gazing, like a dumb Physician,
On maid, that 's under her tuition:
On this he swore that he would pen a
Few lines, to trounce the fierce Duenna.

The DUENNA, *a Satirical Poem.*

THEN, I declare, I 'll hold no longer,
But burst into a fit of anger;
To see thee harm the human race
By putting on a mortal face!—
To see thee frown and sneer!—'tis time
To stimulate the Muse to rhyme.
I'll write, nor spare thee; for the Fates
Ordain'd thee to be slain * in *eights:*
Muse, reach my pen, my poison'd ink,
And give me patience but to think:
Write, scribble, scrawl, (a painful matter)
And pen a thing they call *a Satire.*

Art thou some goblin, that hast lost
Thy way, from other regions toss'd,
Disguis'd in female dress, attire,
To wreak on us thy vengeful ire?
If come to harm this earthly soil,
Hence! shuffle off thy mortal coil;
And hie thee back to realms accurs'd,
To demons bad, thyself the worst:
For, ever while my Muse and quill
Are social friends, we 'll work thee ill,
And, pregnant with poetic *stuff,*
Teem with sharp rhyme, profuse enough;
While thou shalt trudge in shame along,
The subject of some merry song.
'Tis said, (and who will dare to doubt it?)
How true, I'll hold my tongue about it,
That every maid 's the darling care
Of watchful Sylph, that lives in air;
That lightly hovers round her chamber,
Box, toilet, glass, and other lumber;
Secures her heart from am'rous glances,
Sighs, whispers, smiles, and midnight dances; [rades,
Church, play-house †, balls, and gay pa-
And *billet-doux*, and masquerades;
But, ah! such useful Sylphs, I trow,
Can here be found no longer now:
Unless—but what a change of feature!
Thou art some guardian Sylphic creature.
If so, what Bards have sung of these,
Quoad its truth, must fail to please;
'Tis said they 're delicately fine,
And proof against all mortal eyne ‡,
With limbs so exquisitely shap'd,
By Beauty's self they can't be ap'd,
Much less by thee; who—'tis my duty—
Art not too richly stock'd with beauty.
Therefore it scarcely needs the stating,
That thou 'rt nor Sylph, nor Sylph in waiting.
All ye who wish to keep awake
From errors fell, and dire mistake;
Attend with open jaws of wonder,
And then ye'll ne'er be apt to blunder.
If e'er ye see a being horrid, [rid;
With frowns, and sneers, and temper tor-
With jeering lip, and breath that blows
Hot jargon, kindling as it goes;
With scornful nostril, swelling wide,
And mouth that pours a blust'ring tide;
Glowing with spite, with eyes askance,
With with'ring look and envious glance;
Beyond dispute now stands the matter,
No Sylph is that. So ends my Satire.

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* Such things have happened heretofore, and, for aught the Poet knoweth, may happen again. An Epistle by the Satirist Churchill is said to have pierced the pericardium of a celebrated Painter.

† That two buildings, in their purposes so opposite, should be thus coupled together, may at first sight seem strange. Reader, reflect a little; and, if thou canst not discern the propriety of this *concordia discors*, I am sorry for thee.

‡ So Shakspeare, and others of our earlier Poets. The Saxon plurals seem to have all ended in *n* or *ne*. We say yet, *oxen*, *kine*, quasi *cowen*, &c. In some of the Southern counties, *housen* is used for the plural of house.

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 28.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Sir Geo. R. Collier, K. C. B. of his Majesty's ship Leander, addressed to Rear Admiral Griffith.

His Majesty's ship Leander, Dec. 29.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that with the squadron under my orders, being in quest of the American ships of war which escaped during the late gales from the ports of Massachussets, I had the good fortune, yesterday at sunset, to capture the celebrated privateer Prince de Neufchatel, hermaphrodite-rigged, pierced for 22 guns, and having 18 mounted, six of which are long nine and 12-pounders, and the rest 12-pounder carronades; measures 330 tons, with a crew of 130 men, under the command of Nicholas Millin, by birth a Frenchman, and one of superior professional skill and enterprize.—She sailed from Boston on the 21st inst. and is the completest vessel I ever saw. The activity of the Captains of the Newcastle and Acasta cut off the chance of escape from this cruizer during a chace of ten hours, the wind blowing a hard gale. I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the capture of this vessel, as she has been chased during former cruizes by upwards of 60 different British men of war, and frequently under their guns; nor did she bring to, in the present instance, till the shot from this ship and the Newcastle were flying over her. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. R. COLLIER, Captain.

To Rear Adm. Griffith, &c.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 11. Vice-adm. Sir Samuel Hood, G. C. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in the East Indies, has, in a letter to John Wilson Croker, esq. dated at Madras, the 27th of Sept. last, reported the capture of the American privateer Hyder Ally, having on board 12 guns and 30 men, by his Majesty's ship Owen Glendour, after a chace of ten hours, near the Nicobar Islands, in the month of May. This vessel had shortly before been chased for three days by his Majesty's ship Salsette; but succeeded in escaping from her.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 18.—Letter from Rear-adm. the Hon. Sir H. Hotham, K.C.B. dated on board his Majesty's ship Superb, at anchor before New London, Jan. 23.

Sir,—I have the honour to request you will be pleased to lay the enclosed copy of a letter and its enclosures, which I have this day addressed to Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, the Commander in Chief, detailing the capture of the United States' ship President, on the 15th instant, under the circumstances therein mentioned, before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with which, in his absence, I have directed Lieut. Hare, commanding his Majesty's schooner Picton, to proceed forthwith to England for their Lordship's information. I have, &c.

HENRY HOTHAM, Rear-Admiral.

Superb at anchor before New London, Jan. 23.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture of the United States' ship President, on the 15th instant, by the force described in the margin *, which I collected off the Bar of New York, under the direction of Captain Hayes. She and the Macedonian armed brig, of 420 tons, loaded with provisions, sailed on the preceding evening, under the command of Commodore Decatur: but the present season of the year, and the dark nights of which he availed himself, have not enabled him to elude the vigilance of Captain Hayes, and the Commanders of his Majesty's ships under his orders, who have well discharged the important duty assigned to them; and I beg leave to offer you my congratulations on the design of the American Government being defeated. You will perceive by the reports Captain Hayes has delivered to me (copies of which I do myself the honour to transmit to you herewith) the ardour displayed by Captain Hope in the pursuit, the intrepidity with which he brought the Enemy's ship to close action, and the undaunted spirit with which the Endymion's inferior force was singly employed for the space of two hours and a half, leaving honourable evidence of judgment in the position she was placed in, and of the destructive precision of her fire, in the sinking state of her antagonist, the heavy loss sustained by him, and his inability to make further resistance when the Pomone arrived up with him; while the loss and damage sustained by the Endymion was comparatively small: and although the distinguished conduct of Capt. Hope, his officers, and ship's company, can derive no additional lustre from my commendation, I cannot withhold my tribute of applause; nor can I refrain from assuring you that the judicious conduct of Captain Hayes, in the direction of the force entrusted to his or-

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* Majestic, Captain Hayes; Tenedos, Captain Hyde Parker; Endymion, Captain Hope; Pomone, Captain Lumley.

ders,

ders, and the exertions exhibited by him and by Captains Parker, Hope, and Lumley, have justified the confidence I had placed in their zeal, and have rendered them worthy of your approbation.

HENRY HOTHAM, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. A. Cochrane, K. B.

Majestic, at Sea, January 17, 1815.
lat. 39 *min.* 43 *deg N.; long.* 7 *min.* 53 *deg. W.*

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that notwithstanding my utmost endeavours to keep the squadron committed to my charge close in with Sandy Hook, agreeably to your directions, for the purpose of preventing the escape of the United States ship President, and other vessels ready for sea at Staten Island, we were repeatedly blown off by frequent gales; but the very great attention paid to my orders and instructions by the respective Captains, in situations difficult to keep company, prevented separation; and, whenever the wind did force us from the coast, I invariably, on the gale moderating, placed the squadron on that point of bearing from the Hook, I judged it likely, from existing circumstances, would be the Enemy's track: and it is with great pleasure I have now to inform you of the success of the squadron, in the capture of the United States' ship President, Commodore Decatur, on Sunday night, after an anxious chace of eighteen hours.

On Friday, the Tenedos joined me, with your order to take Captain Parker in that ship, under my command: we were then in company with the Endymion and Pomone, off the Hook, and in sight of the Enemy's ships; but that night the squadron was blown off again in a severe snow-storm. On Saturday, the wind and weather became favourable for the Enemy, and I had no doubt but he would attempt his escape that night. It was impossible, from the direction of the wind, to get in with the Hook, and, as before stated, (in preference to closing the land to the Southward) we stood away to the Northward and Eastward, till the squadron reached the supposed track of the Enemy; and what is a little singular, at the very instant of arriving at that point, an hour before day-light, Sandy Hook bearing W. N. W. fifteen leagues, we were made happy by the sight of a ship and brig standing to the Southward and Eastward, and not more than two miles on the Majestic's weather-bow; the night-signal for a general chace was made, and promptly obeyed by all the ships.

In the course of the day, the chace became extremely interesting, by the endeavours of the Enemy to escape, and the exertions of the Captains to get their respective ships alongside of him, the former by cutting away his anchors, and throwing overboard every moveable article, with a great quantity of provisions, and the latter by trimming their ships in every way possible to effect their purpose. As the day advanced, the wind declined, giving the Endymion an evident advantage in sailing; and Captain Hope's exertions enabled him to get his ship alongside of the Enemy, and commence close action, at half an hour past five o'clock in the evening, which was continued with great gallantry and spirit on both sides, for two hours and a half, when the Endymion's sails being cut from the yards, the Enemy got a-head: Captain Hope taking this opportunity to bend new sails to enable him to get his ship alongside again, the action ceased, till the Pomone getting up at half past eleven at night, and firing a few shots, the Enemy hailed to say, she had already surrendered.

The ship being taken possession of, proved to be the President, as above stated, commanded by Commodore Decatur. The vessel in company with her was the Macedonian brig*, which made her escape by very superior sailing.

And now, Sir, a very pleasing part of my duty is the bearing testimony to the able and masterly manner in which the Endymion was conducted, and the gallantry with which she was fought; and when the effect produced by her well-directed fire upon the President is witnessed, it cannot be doubted but that Captain Hope would have succeeded in either capturing or sinking her, had none of the squadron been in sight.

For your further information, I have the honour to enclose Captain Hope's letter, with a return of killed and wounded on board the Endymion. I have not yet been able to ascertain the loss of the President; but I believe it to be much greater than the Endymion's, and she had six feet water in the hold when taken possession of. Both ships were very much cut up in masts and rigging; and had the present most severe gale commenced twelve hours sooner, the prize would undoubtedly have sunk. As soon as the weather will permit a communication, I shall procure further particulars; and then send the Endymion and Pomone, with the prize and prisoners, to Bermuda. I have, &c.

JOHN HAYES, Captain.

Hon. Sir H. Hotham, &c.

P. S. The ships having parted company in the gale, no further particulars have been obtained.

Number of persons of all descriptions on board the President previous to the action, about 490.

Number and Calibre of her guns.—Main-deck, 30 long 24-poundérs.—Quarter-deck, 14 42-pounder carronades, 1

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* A merchant ship laden with provisions.

long

long 24-pounder, 1 24-pounder howitzer. Forecastle, 6 42-pounder carronades, 1 long 24-pounder. — Foretop, 2 brass 6-pounders.—Maintop, 2 brass 6-pounders. Mizentop, 2 smaller guns. Total 59.

His Majesty's ship Endymion, at Sea, Jan. 15, 1815.

Sir,—I enclose a return of the killed and wounded, and I have great pleasure in bearing testimony of the very great assistance I received from the Senior Lieut. Morgan, during the whole day's proceedings; together with the cool and determined bravery of my officers and ship's company, on this fortunate occasion. Where every individual has so conspicuously done his duty, it would be injustice for me to particularize, but I trust the loss and damage sustained by the Enemy's frigate, will shew the steady and well-directed fire kept up by his Majesty's ship under my command. Although our loss has been severe, I am happy to state that it is trifling when compared with that of the Enemy. I have, &c. H. Hope.

To John Hayes, Esq. Capt. of H. M. S. Majestic, and Senior Officer off New York.

Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's ship Endymion, in action with the United States ship President, on the 15th January 1815.

Killed.—J. Reed, quarter-master; S. Murphy, captain of the maintop; J. Fair, ordinary seaman; W. Ash, landman; M. Norton, able seaman; H. Jenkins, able seaman; R. Mitchell, able seaman; R. Annard, quarter-gunner; P. Connell, landman; W. Hope, landman; J. Smith, serjeant of marines.—Total 11.

Wounded.—J. Ensley, carpenter's mate, severely; J. Donovan, gunner's-mate, severely; T. Duff. capt. of the after-guard, dangerously; W. Lane, trumpeter, dangerously; J. Bailey, quarter-gunner, severely; J. Goodhall, able seaman, slightly; J. Eagan, landman, slightly; W. Mitford, landman, slightly; R. Jutling, landman, slightly; R. Lyons, landman, severely; T. Weeks, able seaman, slightly; J. Cole, ordinary seaman, severely; J. Price, private marine, severely; J. Evans, private marine, slightly. — Total 14.

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

House of Lords, *Feb.* 9.

The House having met this day pursuant to adjournment, Lord *Egremont* brought in a Bill to enable Clergymen to exchange their glebes and houses for lands and houses more commodiously situate; which was read the first time.

Lord *Melville*, in reply to Lord *Egremont*, said, that Ministers had taken measures to prevent the Court-Martial on Sir John Murray being followed by any duel.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Serjeant *Onslow* presented a petition from Guildford against the Property Tax.

Mr. *Ponsonby* inquired if Ministers had yet made up their minds to propose the renewal of this most obnoxious tax, or to abandon it altogether?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that it was his intention on Friday the 17th inst. to submit to the consideration of the House several important measures relating to the Finances of the country; and he was prepared to state that the continuance of the Property Tax was not one of the measures he meant to propose, unless in the event of the non-ratification of the peace with America.

Mr. *Ponsonby* said, was the House then to understand that this obnoxious tax would be given up altogether?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, "Certainly; unless the other financial measures which he should bring forward appeared to the House still more objectionable."

Mr. *Whitbread* conceived this alternative to be equal to saying to the House, "if you do not adopt the measures which I propose, then we must resort to the Property Tax."

General *Gascoyne* reprobated the continuance of the tax; and the conversation dropped.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* having informed the House that Sir J. Murray, a member, was now under trial, Mr. *Freemantle* noticed the warmth and animosity which had been manifested on the proceedings before the Court Martial at Winchester; and alluded to a late duel as the consequence of another Court Martial: he was interrupted by cries of *Order!*

Mr. *Vansittart* said, that Government had already taken every precaution to prevent any of those unpleasant consequences which the Hon. Member seemed to dread.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that as the Finances of the country would be brought under consideration next week, it was to be presumed that Ministers were now at least apprised of a settlement of the affairs of Europe, and that there was a termination of those disputes which had disgraced the assembled Negociators. He would be glad to know if Lord Castlereagh had sanctioned Prince Repnin's Proclamation—if the fate of Genoa was known; but

but, above all, whether the Country could now look forward to a settlement of tranquillity on the Continent. He would not notice the disgraceful mode of negociation pursued by the Congress. They seemed to think that the affairs of Europe were to be settled by assigning so many millions to this Sovereign, and so many to that, without regard to the feelings or the rights of independent nations.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought himself justified in not returning an answer; but had no objection to inform the Hon. Gentleman, that Lord Castlereagh would in a few days return from Vienna, and resume his seat, when he would be able to give a full explanation of the arrangements made at the Congress. In the mean while, he should answer no questions on the subject.

Feb. 10.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated it to be his intention to propose the renewal of the Act restricting the payments of the Bank in cash.

Mr. *Robinson*, the House being in a Committee, proposed some regulations allowing an unrestrained trade between Malta and the West Indies—the produce of the Colonies, *viz.* sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, to be imported directly, in British ships, to Malta; and leaving it to the option of the owners to take a return cargo, or sail elsewhere. The exportation to the West Indies to consist of corn, grain, flour, wines, and silk, from the Levant directly.

The Resolutions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb.* 13.

The Earl of *Hardwicke* presented several Petitions from districts in Cambridgeshire and adjoining counties, praying for revision of the Corn Laws.

Lord *Grenville* said, it was the duty of those who endeavoured to procure a repeal or alteration in those Laws, to lay before the House the completest information. Yet now it was said, by those who had been most active in recommending the alteration, that they did not mean to propose a revival of the Corn Committee, though in some particulars the information given in the Reports was extremely defective. His Lordship must now repeat the opinion he had given last Session, that the tendency of the measures which he feared were in contemplation, was only to shift the burthen, which he admitted to be great, from those who ought to bear it, to those who ought not; and to increase and aggravate the evil through all classes of the community. His Noble Friend had hinted that the Executive Government would take up the subject: be trusted, if this were true, that they would bring forward the subject when it could be discussed with advantage. His Lordship concluded with moving for further accounts of the import and export of grain, as between England and Ireland, from 1807.

In the Commons, the same day, on the question for postponing the Committee of Supply, Mr. *Whitbread* said, it appeared to him of essential importance, that the House and the Publick should be put in possession of information of the march of the negociation, and of the conduct of the British Negociator, upon points which were vital to the honour of this country—vital to the interests of Europe. Lord Castlereagh was a party to that act of Prince Repnin by which Saxony was delivered up to Prussian troops. Subsequently, however, Lord Castlereagh had sent in a note against that very act to which he had been a party. He had reason to believe, that it was in consequence of the public feeling manifested in this country, that Ministers had sent over instructions to him so to do. Ministers seemed to forget that there were some important points already settled and announced to the world by public documents. Among those was the giving up of Genoa to the King of Sardinia—a breach of that faith which had repeatedly been pledged by Lord Wm. Bentinck in his different proclamations to the Genoese. When this Nobleman landed in Tuscany, he had the words "Italian Independence" on his flags. On the 14th March he published a Proclamation to the Italian nation, which would shew how they had been treated and betrayed by us: it began thus:—"Italians, Great Britain has landed her troops on your shores to secure your independence: Spain, Portugal, and Holland, attest the liberality of her conduct. Sicily, protected by her power, has been able to escape the universal deluge. Spain is already free and independent. Holland is hastening to become so; and will Italy alone remain under the yoke? You are Italians, and the cause of Italy is in your hands. Our forces, joined to yours, will make Italy what she was in her best times, and what Spain is now—independent and free." The Hon. Gentleman begged the House would remark, that, by the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, those provinces which had been under the dominion of Austria previous to the convulsions of Europe, were to be returned eventually to her: for the present they had been placed at the disposal of the Allies; but that the rest of Italy was to be erected into independent States. Notwithstanding these solemn obligations, Austria had taken possession of the Venetian States in sovereignty, thereby extinguishing one great independent Republic, without

without the miserable pretext of former unjust possession. She had threatened to take possession of the citadel of Turin, and had claimed the right to send a garrison into that fortress; thus grossly insulting the feeble power to which the ancient and once haughty Republic of Genoa had been traitorously consigned. And thus having proceeded in injustice, she was haunted with all that suspicious jealousy incident to despotic usurpation: she had invented a conspiracy, for the purpose of accusing obnoxious persons, and had crowded the prisons with victims. Though Ministers had suffered the influence of the British cabinet to be diminished, yet he trusted they would exert themselves in behalf of these victims of oppression.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could see neither justice nor propriety in bringing charges of so serious a nature against his Noble Friend, who was stated to be on his way home. He should not say a single word in answer to the observations of the Hon. Gentleman.

Feb. 14.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that Mr. Puiglanc, one of those Spaniards who had sought refuge at Gibraltar, and been given up by Gen. Smith, had arrived in this country, and had contradicted a material part of the General's statement. He wished an inquiry to be instituted, which was promised by Mr. *Goulburn*.

Sir Samuel Romilly's Bill making the freehold property of persons who died indebted liable to their simple contract debts, was read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb* 15.

The Marquis of *Buckingham* animadverted in severe terms on the conduct pursued towards the Genoese. When Lord Bentinck entered that city in April 1814, at the head of a British Army, he had inscribed on the banners, "Italian Independence." On the 14th of March, his Lordship issued a Proclamation, exhorting the Italians to arm in the contest in which we were engaged; and assured them that the independence of Italy and the ancient constitutions should be respected. In another Proclamation, the Genoese were assured that their ancient constitutions and independence should be restored. The Genoese trusted to British faith, thus solemnly pledged to them. They quietly submitted to the temporary occupation of their territory; and the result has been, that they have been consigned to the subjection of a Power to whom they had never before submitted—to the King of Sardinia, a sovereign to whom they had never owed allegiance.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, that, at the proper time, explanations would be given, when it would be found that the British Government had committed no breach of faith, and that no expectations which the Genoese were warranted in entertaining had been disappointed.

Earl *Fitzwilliam*, after declaring his belief that the continuance of some regiments of Militia was illegal when not called for by the circumstances of the Country, and dangerous to the constitution, as it established a precedent for maintaining a standing army, moved an Address to the Regent, for their being disembodied.

Lords *Eldon*, *Ellenborough*, *Sidmouth*, and *Liverpool*, contended that the power of retaining them embodied, for an indefinite time, was vested in the Crown by recent acts.

Lord *Grenville* and the Marquis of *Buckingham* denied the assertion.

On a division, the motion was rejected by 27 to 12.

In the Commons, the same day, a Petition was presented from the Corporation of London, requesting a Bill for the improvements in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and for erecting a new Post-Office. The estimated expence being 800,000*l.* occasioned some discussion; and Mr. *Vansittart* took the opportunity of disclaiming having used any threat towards the Corporation.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb.* 16.

The *Lord Chancellor* withdrew the Jury Trial in Scotland Bill; and introduced another, which enjoins all Civil Causes to be decided by a Jury, and renders the latter capable of pronouncing in their verdict upon the law and fact: read a first time.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that the time was now fast approaching, at which, if some measures were not taken for its renewal, the Bank Restriction Bill would expire of itself. The House, however, must be aware, that though, from the fortunate events of the last year, the favourable state of the exchange, the fall in the price of bullion, and, above all, the return of Peace, there was every reason to hope the period was not far distant at which the Bank would be able to resume, in its fullest extent, the payments in cash; yet that the moment was not fully arrived at which they could do it, either with safety to themselves, or benefit to the publick. He concluded by moving a resolution, that the Chairman be instructed to move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Bank Restriction Act, for a time to be limited.

Mr. *Tierney* trusted that no further delay would take place than was necessary; and Mr. *Vansittart's* motion was agreed to.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Marquis of Riviere is appointed French Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. The Embassy is of the most splendid description; and will correspond with the wish of the Government to renew the friendship with that Power which subsisted between it and the Sovereigns of France, since Francis I. This Embassy, and these professions of friendship, cannot fail to be well received by the Grand Seignior, if, as stated in private letters, he really apprehends that serious designs are meditated upon his territories by Russia and Austria.

Buonaparte, a little previous to his abdication, spoke with great contempt of the Allied troops. The Prussians, he affirmed, were the best; but he would beat even them with one third of their number. In the vexation of his heart, however, he did justice to Blucher:—"That old devil," said he, "never gave me any rest. I beat him to day—good: he attacked me to-morrow. I beat him in the morning—he was ready to fight again in the evening. He suffered enormous losses, and according to all calculation, ought to have thought himself too happy to be allowed to retire unmolested; instead of which he immediately advanced upon me: ah, the old devil!"

The Brussels Gazette contains the following article; to which, for the present at least, we can attach no degree of credit:

"News coming from a good source, affirm, that at the Congress of Vienna all the Powers have covenanted that the possession of St. Domingo should be guaranteed by a solemn act to Louis XVIII.; that, in consequence, England itself and the other Maritime Powers, if necessary, would contribute to the armament and the expedition. In this manner the conquest of that vast Colony, which is of such inestimable value to France, would be easily effected; and the occupation of it would leave no room for future fears."

HOLLAND.

An article from Brussels states, that an order has been issued for the Officers on the Staff of the British Army in Belgium (perhaps it had been more correctly said that permission has been granted) to return to England. From this circumstance it may not unreasonably be inferred, that the future state of the United Netherlands is definitively settled, in the general arrangement of European affairs, and that the bright prospect of an universal and permanent peace admits of the British troops being speedily withdrawn from the Continent—an event which will still further reduce the expences of the Peace-establishment of this country.

The Bank of Amsterdam, formerly so celebrated in the Commercial world, is about to recover from its long misfortunes. The burgomasters of that capital have lately published a notice, in which they declare, in the name of the municipality, "that the City of Amsterdam guarantees the funds deposited in the Bank, under the security of all the property and revenues of that City."

SPAIN.

The Barbary States, it is said, have commenced war against Spain.

Ferdinand of Spain is said to entertain thoughts of entering a second time into the married-state. Count Bardaxe, the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, intimated, in consequence, the advantages that would result from a connexion with a Russian Princess; a proposition which was listened to at first with attention, because it was likely to bring with it power and security. But, on reflection, the Saints who surround Ferdinand took the alarm, lest the Greek schism should be introduced with the Greek devotee. Subsequently it was suggested that two Princesses of Portugal, daughters of the Infanta Donna Carlota, would make good wives for his Majesty and his brother Don Carlos. This suggestion has given satisfaction; and Father Bernado Diaz has set off for Brazil, to open the negociations.

SWITZERLAND.

The settlement of Switzerland is said to be completed. Her independence is confirmed; and she is to consist of 22 Cantons. Berne is to have Bienne and the Bishopric of Basle, as an indemnity for the Pays de Vaud.

GERMANY.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Vienna on the night of the 1st inst. His Grace had taken up his residence at the hotel of Klapperstat.

The *Nuremberg Gazette* of the 14th states the treaty relative to Saxony to be ratified, and that its publication in the *Vienna Court Gazette* was daily expected. A declaration, said to have been made by the Duke of Wellington on his arrival at Vienna, that the subsidies paid by this Country to the different Powers were to be discontinued, is supposed to have greatly contributed to accelerate the decisions of the Congress.

The latest French Papers concur in stating that the fate of Saxony is at length decided; and they go so far as to assert, that their statements rest on official intelligence from the seat of Congress; while they exultingly proclaim the arrangement in question (by which Prussia has not obtained

tained the full extent of her demands) as the proud triumph of French policy. If these statements be correct, and French policy have really prevailed in this instance, we shall sincerely regret the event. Still, however, shall we have the consolation to reflect, that Prussia, though defeated in her views by an unnatural combination of irreconcilable feelings and passions, will nevertheless be strong in national spirit, in the bravery of her troops, and in the perfect union subsisting between the Government and the people. Besides, her accession of territory on the side of Saxony, though not so extensive as could be wished, will not fail to be productive of great advantage, both military and political; as it will give her a strong frontier on that side where she wanted it most, which will be formed by the course of the Elbe, and rendered extremely respectable by the two important fortresses of Torgau and Wittenberg. By the reported decision of the Congress in this respect, the kingdom of Saxony, which contains two millions of inhabitants, is to be divided in point of population thus: Prussia gets 700,000, or about one-third; and the remaining two-thirds continue subject to the legitimate dynasty. The fate of Saxony determined, the arrangement of all the other points would speedily follow.

These Papers contain a Note, addressed by Count Nesselrode, the Russian Minister, to the Ministers of Austria and Prussia, which, though old, is not uninteresting. It is on the subject of the Federative Constitution of Germany; and was presented on the 11th of November last. In it, the Russian Minister says, that his Imperial Master saw with great pleasure the plan of a federative Constitution presented by Austria, Prussia, and Hanover; which, by giving to the Confederation the right of making war and peace, of settling differences between Princes, &c. completely answers all the principles of justice and social order, for the good of individuals, and the interests of Europe. It is only by such a system as this that Europe can find a guarantee for the internal repose of Germany; and can hope to see the forces of Germany concentrated on one hand, so as never to be employed except for its common good. By this means dissensions will be put an end to, abuses repressed, and every kind of right protected by wise and liberal institutions.

The issue of the negociations respecting the Slave Trade, we regret to state, looks but cloudily; but, with the knowledge which we possess of the accuracy of the Paris Journals, we must doubt their authority when they assertthat Portugal, as well as Spain, is to continue that odious traffic for six years. France, they say, will maintain it for two, instead of five years, as stipulated by the former treaty.

The Austrian Government has, to raise a revenue for the year 1815, laid a tax of 50 *per cent.* on labour; and the letters from Vienna state that the result has only been to raise, in the same proportion, the price of all manufactures and articles of industry. This measure has produced a depreciation of the course of exchange at Vienna.

The King of Prussia is stated to have sent orders to Berlin, to prepare the royal chateaus for the reception of foreigners of distinction. It is believed that this Sovereign would, on his return, be accompanied by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Denmark.

A Hamburgh paper says, that the Duke of Cambridge contemplates a considerable increase of the revenue of Hanover. He has declared to the Diet, that the King requires nothing for himself; that no part of the revenue will be appropriated by his Majesty to his own use; but the wants of the State urgently require its increase.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia is arrived at Genoa, where he was received with joy by his new subjects.

The Pope, like Ferdinand, seems to be a decided enemy to the Press. He has lately ordered the Post-officers in his States not to distribute any Gazette or printed Journal without the authority of the Cardinal Secretary of State.

A new Papal Bull was on the 1st ult. published by the Pope, at Rome; which appears remarkable by its authorizing the Ecclesiastics to prophane the evening of the Sabbath, while three other evenings of the week are to be strictly observed. The 34th article will be deemed rather singular by the clergy and laity of the Reformed Communion.—"Every Ecclesiastic, Deacon, Sub-Deacon, &c. is forbidden to appear at any play-houses in their religious habits. The play-houses are to remain shut every Friday throughout the year. No Ecclesiastic is to go into a play-house, in whatever habit, on Wednesdays or Saturdays, but may on Sundays."

SWEDEN.

The Ex-King of Sweden has published a very curious address. He says, he has received the Grand Seignior's permission to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; in consequence, he invites ten persons to accompany him; one from each of the nations of Europe: they are to wear black robes, let their beards grow, take the title and style of Black Brethren, and are each to be attended by a servant in black and grey livery. Notice of the willingness of an individual to accompany him, is to be published in some paper printed in the country to which he belongs; and all the

Black

Black Brethren are to assemble at Trieste on the 24th June.

AFRICA.

The Jesuits are said to have been very successful in propagating Christianity at Tunis, where they have a college. In different cities of Africa they have found powerful protectors.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Another trophy has been gained by our gallant Navy in the capture of the President frigate, the largest of the ships of war hitherto sent to sea by the United States, and commanded by the ablest officer in that service. The President, Commodore Decatur, accompanied by the Macedonian armed brig of 420 tons, loaded with provisions, sailed from New York, during one of those gales which compelled our blockading squadron, under Captain Hayes, to stand out to sea. From the orders which had been issued, her track was speedily known; and next day the squadron, consisting of the Majestic, Capt. Hayes; Tenedos, Capt. Hyde Parker; Endymion, Capt. Hope; and Pomona, Capt. Lumley, made all sail in chace. The President made every effort to escape, by cutting away the anchors, and throwing overboard every moveable article. The British squadron made equally strenuous exertions to come up with her. But only the Endymion, of 40 guns, Capt. Henry Hope, could overtake her, about five in the evening. The Endymion, at half past five, commenced close action, yard-arm and yard-arm; and it was continued with great gallantry and spirit on both sides for two hours and a half; when, the Endymion's sails being cut from the yards, the Enemy got a-head. Capt. Hope taking this opportunity to bend new sails to enable him to get his ship alongside again, the action ceased, till the Pomone, getting up at half past eleven at night, and firing a few shots, the Enemy hailed to say she had already surrendered. The Endymion was inferior in number of men, tonnage, guns, and weight of metal. The President had six feet of water in her hold, and lost a great number of men; but the exact amount, owing to the ships having parted company, and the silence of the Enemy, could not be ascertained. The Endymion had ten men killed and fourteen wounded —a less proportion of loss than we have sustained in any action with the Americans. We are told, that thirteen British renegadoes who were of the President's crew, jumped overboard when she struck, to avoid the ignominious death due to their treason in having fought against the British flag.

The force of the Endymion is said to be 48 guns, of all sizes—men, 340—tonnage, 1377. The force of the President was 59 guns—crew, 490 men—tonnage, 1600: her killed and wounded about 100.

We have seen the official documents relative to the communications between General Dauxion Lavaysse, and the President Petion. They are of an interesting nature, and shew great moderation on the part of the Haytians, mixed with a firmness which commands respect. M. Lavaysse opened the business of his mission, by a letter from Jamaica, dated on the 6th of September, which is quite vague and indistinct in its proposals. The President replied, on the 24th of the same month, by a complimentary letter, inviting Lavaysse to Port-au-Prince. In this letter there is nothing remarkable; unless the praises which the President takes the opportunity to bestow on England, for her abolition of the Slave Trade, may be so considered. Lavaysse accordingly sailed for Port-au-Prince — not, as was stated by the French journalists, in a vessel sent by the President, but—in an English vessel. Arrived at Port-au-Prince, he on the 9th of November addressed the President in a letter, in which, after attributing all the sufferings of the Haytians to "the men who were a disgrace to the French name, the enemies of the House of Bourbon, the disciples of Robespierre, Marat, and Carrier, and the worthy satellites of their successor the Corsican Tyrant," he formally proposed,—

1. That the President should recognise and proclaim the sovereignty of the French King.

2. That the President, and other leading men, in imitation of what was done in France at the epoch of Buonaparte's deposition, should form themselves into a Provisional Government subject to the authority of Louis XVIII.

3. That they should hoist the French flag.

In return, he promised the President and his colleagues honourable distinctions and rewards; and he assured them, that the progress of knowledge in France had destroyed the tyranny of hurtful prejudices; that Louis, "like the Divinity of whom he is the representative"—(a mode of speaking which must certainly shock that pious Prince)—felt equal affection for his subjects without distinction of colour. In this letter M. Lavaysse again took occasion to inveigh with fury against the "Corsican," as well as against the "Bashaw Leclerc," and "the other brigands who were sent to Hayti in 1802 by the usurper;" and amongst whom, it may be observed, was a General Desfourneaux, who not long ago hoped by his falsehoods and sophistry to persuade the French Government to send him out on a similar expedition.

The President on the 12th of November answered this letter by a statement of the evils which Hayti had suffered from revolutionary

lutionary France. He reminded him that the National Cockade was the first incitement to massacre in St. Domingo; that the Colonists, now so clamorous at the Court of the Bourbons, but lately for the most part satellites of Buonaparte, were many of them in the outset of the revolution violent democrats, as was proved by the lamented assassination of Colonel Mauduit, a particular and personal confidant of Monsieur's. This letter concluded by stating, that the President had convoked the chief authorities of the Republick for the 21st of November, and would lay before them the propositions made by M. Lavaysse. The French Agent was soon after this attacked with illness. However, two short letters passed between him and the President on the 19th and 20th, of no particular importance. On the 21st of November, the General Assembly of the Haytian authorities was held at Port-au-Prince; when it was unanimously resolved to reject the proposals of Lavaysse; to whom the President in consequence addressed a formal statement of their reasons for so doing; but added, that wishing to re-establish relations of commerce with France, and to shew that respect which they had always felt for his Majesty Louis XVIII. the Haytian Republick was willing to establish the bases of a pecuniary indemnity for the losses which the French Colonists had sustained, and must continue to suffer, in consequence of the separation of Hayti from France. To this liberal offer it appears that Lavaysse was not authorised to make any answer. He accordingly, on the 29th of November, with many acknowledgments for the urbanity which had been shown to him, personally demanded his passports; and shortly afterwards departed in a merchant-vessel which he hired for that purpose. All the official documents relative to this transaction were printed and published at Port-au-Prince, on the 3d of December, preceded by an address of the President to the people and the army, strongly impressing on them the necessity of defending that independence which they had acquired by force of arms. "Victory," says the President, "always accompanies a just cause. This is a sufficient assurance that it will accompany our's, if we should be attacked. In that case you will always see me at your head, proud to lead you to success, or to perish with you. *The Republick expects that every man will do his duty.* I will set you the example."

ASIA.

Propagation of Catholicism in China.

We have advices from China, that Christianity was spreading very rapidly in that extensive and populous Empire. The Missionaries were Catholics, who, by a skilful display of the acquirements of Europe, and occasionally practising as physicians, had gained proselytes among the higher class of Mandarins. Among their disciples, there is particular mention of Ho-Wan, the Viceroy of Pekin, whose name occurs in the statement of the Emperor, p. 74 of this Volume. So zealous was this nobleman for the propagation of the new faith he had embraced, that he had given large sums for the maintenance of the proselytes to Catholicism; and exerted all his interests at Court, to obtain permission for chapels to be built in which divine service might be performed. His exertions are stated to have been not unsuccessful. In the gratitude of Kia King, he found a most powerful auxiliary. That Monarch, while suffering acute pains from the stone, had experienced relief from the prescriptions of one of the Missionaries; and his interest and inclination alike corresponded in granting the required favour.

Extract of a Letter from Rome.

"Letters from M. de Molke, Bishop of Cathay, inform us, that our Holy Religion continues to make great progress in the empire of China. In the province of Fo-kien, twenty-two families had been converted by this prelate, who had, in the course of one year, administered baptism to 10,400 children, and 1677 adults; and 2675 catechumens were qualifying, by preparatory instructions, to receive this sacrament. In the province of Ho-nan, by the labours of the holy Fathers, 196 families had embraced the Christian faith, and 16,000 adults and children had received baptism. In Chan-tong and Shansee, some progress was made, but the number of converts is not stated. The churches were gradually multiplying: one was erected at Fo-kien, within sight of the grand Temple dedicated to the Chinese idol Fo. The Emperor himself has been heard to praise the Christian religion before the Mandarins. The new Christians in this vast Empire cannot amount to less than 60,000 souls. They evince great zeal, and support hunger and fatigue with surprising patience, when they journey from distant villages to hear the Holy Word."

Second Letter from Rome.

"The news that we receive from M. de Barette, bishop of Veren, is not less satisfactory. 'The great toleration which the Missionaries enjoy in Tonquin and in China,' says this prelate, 'is one effect of the particular good-will of the Sovereign, and of his gratitude for services rendered by M. D'Adran. The number of Christians in the mission of Tonquin, is upwards of 6,000; and we have been enabled, in a very short time, to establish in different provinces, fifteen religious houses, under the denomination of *The Lovers of the Cross.*'"

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Lord Donoughmore has addressed a letter to the Catholic Committee, in which his Lordship declines the future management of their Addresses to Parliament.

Feb. 11. A few nights since, an armed party attacked the house of T. Dillane, of *Ardpatrick*, who, with the assistance of his two brothers, offered every possible resistance; which the ruffians finding effectual, they set fire to the house; in consequence of which the Dillanes, armed with pitchforks, rushed out, took three of the ringleaders, and beat off the rest, who ran in every direction. The prisoners, named Bourke, Torpy, and Riordan, were conveyed to Kelfenane Bridewell, under a military escort.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 26. Three vessels were wrecked near *Aberdeen*, and all hands on board, with the exception of the master of one of them, perished. One of them was the Thames smack, of Aberdeen, Scott, with a valuable cargo of goods, from London, part of which, in a damaged state, is expected to be saved. The crew consisted of nine persons, exclusive of two steerage passengers. The other two ill-fated vessels were the brig Caledonia, Henderson, and schooner Providence, Findlay; the former supposed to have six or seven persons on board, and the latter four or five; and both vessels coal-loaded. Capt. Findlay the only person saved.

Feb. 6. A large pile of warehousing, in the interior of Blue Boar court, *Manchester*, occupied by Messrs. Scholes, merchants, was, a few days since, discovered to be on fire; and notwithstanding the most active exertions, the whole of the warehouses were consumed. The property consumed is valued at 10,000*l.*; the whole insured.

This day a brig appeared, standing for the bar, at *Exmouth*, when seven pilots launched a long boat to pilot her into the harbour; but on their approaching the bar, a heavy sea upset the boat. Some men on the Beacon Hill, on the look-out with their glasses, saw the accident, and gave the alarm: a boat was instantly manned, and in 45 minutes was out to their assistance, and succeeded in saving four out of the seven, who were clinging to the keel; the other three were drowned.

Feb. 7. A young woman, who had been married only three months, and lived at *Widcomb*, being summoned to answer a charge of a breach of the peace, at the instance of her mother-in-law, threw herself into the river, at *Widcomb*, and was drowned. Every means to discover the body have hitherto been ineffectual, on account of the great height of the river, through the late rains. It is curious, however, to observe some of the methods which fancy or superstition has suggested, in order to find the body: — among others, a large drum carried in a boat has been beaten down the river, under the idea that its sound would alter when approaching the drowned person; and a small loaf, laden with quicksilver, has been set afloat, which, it is presumed, would be stopped in its progress by attraction, when approaching the immersed object! *(Bath Paper.)*

At the late Methodist conference at *Bristol*, it was stated, that the number of the Methodists, in England alone, had increased more than 12,000 in the last year, in Wesleyan Methodists only.

The French College, established at *Penn*, in Buckinghamshire, under the auspices of the late Rt. Hon. E. Burke, and maintained during nineteen years by the munificence of the British Nation, will be transferred to Paris in the course of the ensuing summer, and continued there under the patronage of his Most Christian Majesty. — That benevolent institution, which reflects the highest honour on Britain, has been so successfully conducted under the superintendance and indefatigable exertions of the highly-revered superior Abbé Maraine, that many of the pupils having completed a series of preparatory studies, and made considerable literary attainments, recommended by exemplary conduct, have been honoured and entrusted with commissions in the English army under the immortal Wellington, and since the restoration of legitimate monarchy, with important stations in the French empire. We sincerely wish that an establishment originating in British benevolence, may be perpetuated in France under the sanction of that government; and that the same principles of loyalty, which have distinguished the governors and governed at *Penn*, will always characterize the community in their native country. His Most Christian Majesty has signified his approbation of the conduct of the Superior, by transmitting to him, through his Ambassador at the Court of London, the decoration of the Order of the Lis, with a patent of permission to wear the same.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle, Feb.* 4. — The King continues in good health; but since the last Report his Majesty has been less uniformly tranquil than he was during some preceding months."

Thursday, Jan. 26.

This day the Redoubtable, of 74 guns, was launched at the King's Dock-yard, Woolwich. In spite of the cold, the yard was crowded for a considerable time before the ship went off the stocks; and the river

river presented a scene truly picturesque. The vessel was decked out in all her colours, which were affixed to jury-masts, and was crowded with several hundred persons; even the opposite bank was lined with shivering spectators. This beautiful vessel is built after a new construction, and is rendered more roomy and convenient to her crew than the old-built ships.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

An alarming fire, and destructive in its consequences, broke out, a few minutes before five o'clock in the morning, at the house of Mrs. Walford, a most respectable dress-maker in Conduit-street, Bond-street. The flames were first discovered in the back part of the premises, and, it is affirmed, the fire broke out in the workwoman's room, on the first floor. The number usually employed in the room was twelve or thirteen. Mrs. Walford rescued five of her children from the flames, but a sixth, a fine boy, about twelve years old, fell a prey to the devouring element. He slept in the two-pair back-room, and must have been suffocated before the flames could reach him. This unfortunate youth was afflicted with deafness, which probably prevented him from hearing the noise which the alarm of fire occasioned. In less than an hour the house was a heap of ruins within its walls. Mrs. Walford had lately buried her husband and eldest son, for whom the family was in mourning, and her present additional affliction is most deeply to be deplored. The roof of the adjoining house is considerably injured.

A duel was fought at Paris by Col. Palmer and Col. Quentin, on the 3d Feb.: the former, after receiving his adversary's fire, which failed to take effect, discharged his pistol in the air.

Horse Guards, Feb. 17.

At a general Court-Martial held at Winchester, Jan. 16, 1815, and continued by adjournments to Feb. 7, Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Murray, bart. was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.

1st. "For landing or continuing on shore, when landed, between the 7th and the 12th June, 1813, near Tarragona, a large quantity of heavy artillery, ammunition, and stores, when he had good reason to believe that no real benefit could be derived for ten or twelve days, as to producing the fall of Tarragona by these means; and when he had received information, which he believed, that long before that time a superior force of the Enemy would be near him, and was aware that the siege must then be abandoned, knowing at the same time the great difficulties and dangers attending a sudden re-embarkation on that coast; such conduct being highly unmilitary, and against the spirit of his instructions."

2d. "For neglect of duty and disobedience of the express written order of his Excellency Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, the Commander of his Majesty's forces in the Peninsula, by not immediately re-embarking the whole of the forces under his command, after he had determined to raise, and had actually raised, the siege of Tarragona, and returning to Valencia, in order to assist the Spanish armies in that province in securing the positions which they might have acquired there."

3d. "For neglect of duty in hastily re-embarking the forces under his command, without any previous preparations or arrangements, and thus precipitately and unnecessarily abandoning a considerable quantity of artillery, stores, and ammunition, about 12th June, 1813, near Tarragona, when he was so far from being compelled to this degrading measure by the immediate approach of any superior force, or by any other sufficient cause, that by due zeal, firmness, and exertion, the greater part, if not the whole, might have been embarked in safety, Admiral Hallowell, who was at the time on duty on the station, engaging to effect the same: —such conduct being highly to the prejudice of the service, and detrimental to the British military character."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

"With respect to the first and second charges, that Lieutenant-general Sir John Murray is Not Guilty."—"With respect to the third charge, that Lieutenant-general Sir John Murray is Guilty only of so much of that charge as states, '*That he unnecessarily abandoned a considerable quantity of artillery and stores, which he might have embarked in safety, such conduct being detrimental to the service*;" and the Court does therefore find him Guilty of such part, but does acquit him of the remainder of that charge.—The Court, under all the circumstances of the case, considering the conduct of Sir John Murray to have proceeded from a mere error in judgment, is of opinion, and does adjudge, that, for the part of the third charge, of which Lieutenant-general Sir John Murray has been so found Guilty, he be admonished in such manner as his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief may think proper."

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court; but, as the Court has only attributed to Sir John Murray a *mere error in judgment*, the case has not appeared to His Royal Highness to call for any further observation.

The

The following is a description of the superb dress sent by Louis XVIII. to the Prince Regent, with the Order of St. Esprit:—The mantle all round the border is embossed with gold, representing the emblems of war, and the H surrounded by the imperial crowns. It measures at the bottom of the mantle, from one end to the other, 24 feet. The tippet which goes under the mantle is of green sarcenet; the figures on it are exactly the same as on the mantle, but on a much smaller scale. The collar that goes over the tippet is of beautiful French lace, valued at twelve hundred pounds. The collar or necklace is composed of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, &c. and is very beautiful. The hat is made of black velvet embossed with gold round it, with a beautiful ostrich feather at the top. The breeches are of white sarcenet, and made in the antique way, embroidered with silver, and a pair of hose of white silk. The shoes are made of silver tissue, with roses of white satin. There are two swords, very beautiful, with golden hilts. There is also a dress for his attendant, which is very beautiful, but not so superb as the other.

The Prince Regent has lent the score of the celebrated Battle-Piece, which requires near 200 instrumental performers, composed by Beethoven, to Sir George Smart, to be performed at the Drury-lane Oratorios. The score was a present from Beethoven to the Prince, and is the only copy in this country.—This piece was composed by Beethoven directly after the battle of Vittoria. After the first performance of it at Vienna, it was encored; the audience called for Beethoven, and he appeared in the front of the Orchestra, when the Theatre resounded with applause for a considerable length of time. He is allowed to be the best composer that has appeared since the days of Handel.

The Marquis of Bute no sooner returned from abroad, than he transmitted to his late private tutor, the Rev. John Kaye, (now Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and D. D.) an annuity bond of 1000*l.* a year, accompanied by a letter, expressive of the high sense which his Lordship entertained of his literary services and friendly attachment. Mr. Kaye, in returning his grateful acknowledgement for this extensive mark of kindness and liberality, stated that it could only be made acceptable to his (Mr K's) feelings by his Lordship's consenting to let his bounty be reduced to a moiety of the sum which he had so generously intended; and this is understood to have been done, to the reciprocal credit of both parties.

Mr. Wellesley Pole's house in Saville-row, will be ornamented by the collection of pictures which were taken by the Duke of Wellington, on their way to France, after the battle of Vittoria. Among them are: "Our Saviour preaching at the Mount of Olives," by Rubens; several beautiful landscapes by Claude and Titian; and portraits by Vandyke & Rubens.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange, on the Anniversary of the *De Berenger Hoax*, distributed the sum stopped on account of the fraud, to different Charities, as follows:

To the London Hospital . .	£.500
Middlesex ditto	500
Westminster ditto	500
Six other Charities, 300*l.* each .	1800
Nine other ditto, 200*l.* each . .	1800
Twenty-eight other ditto, 100*l* each	2800
Twenty-one other ditto, 50*l.* each	1050

These sums are to be paid free of all expense; and whatever balance may remain (about 33*l.*) will, in addition to one of the 200*l.* donations, be given to the Society in Craven-street, for discharging Small Debts.

Gazette Promotions.

St. James's, Dec. 16. Henry Alexander, of Cork-street, esq. Oculist in Ordinary to Her Majesty.—Mr. Alexander has since been appointed, by command of the Prince Regent, Surgeon-Oculist to His Majesty.

Foreign-office, Jan. 28. Hon. Robert Anuesley, Consul at Antwerp.

Feb. 7. Alexander Turnbull, esq. Consul at Marseilles, and all other ports and places in the Department of the Mouths of the Rhone.

George Sholto Douglas, esq. Secretary to the Legation at Florence.

Hon. Col. H. King, one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Bedchamber.

Civil Promotions.

The Marquis of Thomond, Clerk of the Hanaper in Ireland, *vice* the late Earl of Westmeath.

The Earl of Mount Cashel, Representative Peer for Ireland, *vice* the late Earl of Westmeath.

Rev. Mr. Wood, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, *vice* Dr. Craven, dec.

Rev. Joseph A. Batten, Principal of the East India College, Hertford, *vice* Henley, resigned.

Feb. 2. George Valentine Cox, M. A. of New College, Oxford. Superior Bedel in the faculties of Medicine and Arts, *vice* Rhodes.

Feb. 3. Tilleman Hodgkinson Bobart, formerly of University College, Oxford, Superior Bedel in Law, *vice* Cox.

Rev. J. P. Hewlett, M. A. of New College, Oxford, Proctor in the University Court, *vice* Rhodes.

SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS *for the Year* 1815.

Bedfordsh.—R. Hibbert, of East Hide, esq.
Berksh.—J. Wills, of Hungerford-park, esq.
Buckinghamsh.—Thomas Digby Aubrey, of Chilton-house, esq.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonsh.—Robert Booth, of Alconbury, esq.
Cheshire.—John Isherwood, of Marple, esq.
Cumberl.—Wm. Ponsonby Johnson, of Walton house, esq.
Derbyshire.—Sir Henry Fitzherbert, of Tissington, bart.
Devonsh.—James Marwood Elton, of Church Stoke, esq.
Dorsetsh.—Geo. Smith, of Spettisbury, esq.
Essex.—Luke William Walford, of Little Bardfield, esq.
Gloucestershire.—William Morris, of Sevenhampton, esq.
Herefordsh.—F. T. Foley, of Stoke Edith, esq.
Herts.—Aud. Read, of Chipping Barnet, esq.
Kent.—Robert Foote, of Charlton, esq.
Lancash.—Le Gendre Starkie, of Hemtroyd, esq.
Leicestersh.—Edward Farnham, of Quorndon, esq.
Lincolnsh.—J. Sivesey, of Baumber, esq.
Monmouthsh.—Sam. Bosanquet, of Dingestow, esq.
Norfolk.—T. Thornhill, of Riddlesworth, esq.
Northamptonsh.—Leveson Vernon, of Stoke Bruern, esq.
Northumberl.—G. Baker, of Stanton, esq.
Notts.—John S. Wright, of Walford, esq.
Oxfordsh.—E. F. Coulston, of Filkins, esq.
Rutland.—Sam. Barker, of Lyndon, esq.
Shropshire.—F. Taylor, of Chicknell, esq.
Somersetshire.—John Phelips, of Montacute, esq.
Staffordshire.—Henry Crochett, of Little Onn Hall, esq.
County of Southampton.—H. Bosanquet, of Clanville Lodge, esq.
Suffolk.—Charles Tyrell, of Gipping, esq.
Surrey.—James Laing, of Streatham, esq.
Sussex.—R. W. Walter, of Michelgrove, esq.
Warwicksh.—James Woolley, of Icknield-House, esq.
Wiltshire.—Geo. Eyre, of Bramshaw, esq.
Worcestersh.—Edw. Dixon, of Dudley, esq.
Yorks.—W. Garforth, of Wigginthorpe, esq.
Caermarthensh.—George Mears, of Lanstephan-place, esq.
Pembrokesh.—Maurice Williams, of Cwmgloyn, esq.
Cardigansh.—H. Evans, of Highmead, esq.
Glamorgansh.—Wm. Taitt, of Cardiff, esq.
Breconsh.—H. Price, of Castle Madock, esq.
Radnorsh.—Wm. Davis, of Cabalva, esq.
Merionethsh.—Lewis Vaughan, of Penmaen Dovey, esq.
Carnarvonshire.—William Griffydd Oakley, of Bachysaint, esq.
Anglesey.—Rob. Hughes, of Plasyn Llanged, esq.
Montgomerysh.—P. Jones, of Cofroyd, esq.
Denbighshire.—Charles Griffith Wynne, of Pentre Voelas, esq.
Flintsh.—Sir R. Brooke, of Hope Hall, bart.

Appointed by the Prince of Wales,

Cornwall.—Sir Vyell Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, bart.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING CIRCUIT. 1815.	Norfolk.	Midland.	Northern.	Home.	Western.	Oxford.
	Ld Ellenbro' J. Heath	L. C. Justice J. Bayley	L. C. Baron J. Le Blanc	J. Chambre B. Wood	B. Graham J. Dampier.	J. Dallas B. Richards
Thu. Mar. 2				Hertford		
Saturday 4		Northampt.				
Monday 6				Chelmsford	Winchester	Reading
Wednesd. 8						Oxford
Friday 10		Oakham				
Saturday 11		Linc. & City	York & City		N. Sarum	Wor. & City
Monday 13	Aylesbury			Maidstone		
Thursday 16	Bedford				Dorchester	Stafford
Friday 17		Nott. & town				
Saturday 18	Huntingdon					
Monday 20				Horsham	Exeter and	
Tuesday 21	Cambridge				[City	Shrewsbury
Wednes. 22		Derby				
Saturday 25	Thetford		Lancaster	Kingston		
Monday 27					Launceston	Hereford
Tuesday 28		Leic. & Bor.				
Thursday 30	Bury St. Ed.					
Sat. Apr. 1		Coventry &			Taunton	Monmouth
Wednesd. 5		[Warwick				Glou. & City

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

1814. *Dec.* 19. The Hereditary Princess of Sicily, a daughter.

1815 *Jan.* 2. At Stansted Bury, Herts, the wife of Lieut.-col. Foulkes, a son.—18. The lady of Viscount Powerscourt, a son.—21. In Henrietta-street, the lady of Hon. Charles Law, a dau.—23. At Clapham Common, Hon. Mrs. Morris, a dau.—26. At Gaddesden Park, Mrs. Halsey, a son and heir.—29. The wife of Hon. Robert Leeson, a son.

Lately. At Fulham, the lady of Sir H. Torrens, a dau.—At Thames Ditton, Hon. Mrs. Pleyde[illegible] Bouverie, a daugh.—The lady [illegible] L. Maclean, M. D. of Sudbury, a dau.—At Cuckney, Nottinghamshire, the lady of Sir George Eyre, bart. a dau.—At Easton, Herefordshire, the wife of D. R. Dansey, esq. a son and heir.—At Apley Park, Shropshire, the wife of T. Whitmore, esq. a dau.—At Aldourie, Invernesshire, the wife of Wm. Francis Tytler, esq. sheriff of that county, a dau.—In Dublin, Viscountess Avonmore, a son and heir.—In Dublin, the lady of Sir Wheeler Cuffe, bart. a dau.—At Oriel Temple, Louth, Lady H. Foster, a son.—At Bermuda, the lady of Sir T. J. Cochrane, R. N. a daughter.

Feb. 4. In Park-lane, Viscountess Grimston, a dau.—5. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Rt. Hon. Lady Elizabeth Smyth, a son and heir.—10. The wife of James Alexander, esq. M. P. of Seymour-place, May-fair, a son.—20. In Woburn-place, the wife of J. T. Clement, esq. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 17. At Kinsale, Ireland, Hon. Col. T. F. Deane, 38th reg. (eldest son of Lord Muskerry), to the second daughter of M. Haynes, esq. Bishop's Castle, Shropshire.

Rev. T. Kilgour to Charlotte, only dau. and heiress of J. Dyer, esq. of Sussex.

Rev. T. H. Ripley, vicar of Wootton Bassett, to Caroline, third daughter of William Honeywood, esq. of Sibton, Kent.

19. At Dunbar-house, Scotland, Jas. Balfour, esq. of Gorton, to Lady Eleanor Maitland, dau. of Earl of Lauderdale.

Mr. Hen. Bennett, jun. to Miss Anne Fish, of Highbury-terrace.

20. Lieut.-col. Castle, 6th West India reg. to Mrs. Hemment, relict of the late James Hemment, esq. of Thorney Abbey.

21. Rev. George Hughes, to the only daughter of Craven Ord, esq. of Greensted Hall, Essex.

24. Edw. Walpole, esq. son of the late Hon. Robt. Walpole, to Miss Gildemeester, daughter of the late Daniel G. esq.

26. At Rochester, Lieut.-col. Bingham eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Bingham, to Mary, only daughter of Thos. Elliot, esq.

Major-gen. Sir Wm. Anson, K. C. B. to Miss Louisa Frances Mary Dickenson.

27. At Wargrave, Berks, Capt. Hanmer of the Royal Horse Guards (son of Sir Thomas Hanmer, bart.) to Miss Ximenes, only daughter of Sir Morris Ximenes, of Bear-place, Berks.

30. At Edinburgh, Charles Montolieu Burges, esq. to Lady Mary Montgomerie.

Lately. Rev. W. C. Wilson (eldest son of W. W. C. Wilson, esq. of Casterton Hall, Kirby Lonsdale), to Anne, eldest daughter of Major-gen. Neville, Pall-mall.

Lieut.-col. Thomas, 1st Guards, to the daughter of Sir C. Brunsden.

Capt. W. Birchall, R. N. to Leonora, third daughter of Richard Bingham, esq. of Bingham's Melcombe, Dorset.

James Coombs, esq. banker, of Windsor, to Miss Brown of Marlborough.

Rev. Wm. M'Douall, M. A. vicar of Ashby de la Zouch, (nephew to the late Earl of Dumfries), to Miss Gaudin.

P. F. Pell, esq. of Tupholme Hall, near Wragby, to Eliza, eldest daughter of William Waite, esq. of Boston.

At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, Henry Layard, esq. of his Majesty's Ceylon Civil Service (brother of the Countess of Lindsey), to Marianne, only daughter of Nath. Austen, esq. of Ramsgate.

At Bishop Wearmouth, T. Wilkinson, esq. to Arabella, dau. of Dr. Pemberton.

At Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, Capt. Stiles, R. N. to Louisa, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham.

Florence Egan, esq. of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, to Dorothea, third daughter of of George Greenway, esq. of Attleborough Hall, Warwickshire.

Hugh Hovell Farmer, esq. of Dunsinane, Wexford, to Meliora, only daughter of the late P. R. Myners, esq. of Treago, Herefordshire.

At Ballymackey, co. Tipperary, Major-gen. the Hon. Arthur Annesley (third son of the Earl of Annesley), to Elizabeth only daughter of John Mahon, esq.

At Belfast, Major Crosbie, of Ballyheige Castle, Kerry (eldest son of Col. Crosbie, M. P.) to Miss Michel, daughter of Lieut.-gen. Michel of Dawlish, Devon.

Feb. 1. Wm. Hale, jun. esq. of King's Walden, Herts, to Elizabeth only daughter of Hon. Wm. Leeson.

2. Samuel Proudscot Hurd, esq. (son of Capt. Hurd, R. N.) to Miss Frederica Wynyard, dau. of Lieut.-gen. Wynyard.

6. R. C. Sconce, esq. to Sarah, only dau. of Rev. Dr. Knox, rector of Runwell and Ramsden Cray's, Essex.

At Bath, R. W. Lowry, esq. of Pomeroy-house, co. Tyrone, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Graves.

7. At Dublin, Nich. Sadleir, esq. of Tipperary, to Miss Mary Butler, of Dunboyne Castle, Meath.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES WEBBE TOBIN, Esq.

(From the St. Christopher Gazette, Nov. 4, 1814.)

"1814, *Oct.* 30. Died at his father's estate in Nevis, of a fever, James Webbe Tobin, esq.—Richly endowed with virtues and talents, he made them ever subservient to the grand object of his life, always exerting himself for the benefit and happiness of his fellow-beings; and at his premature death truly have the Just and Good, cause to mourn.

"Mr. Printer,—Many pens are ready to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the Good; to furnish lays expressive of regret, and to verify the Poet's observation;—

'Dignum laude virum, Musa vetat mori.'

In private life this is seldom the case; but is more worthy the attention when it occurs. Permit me, therefore, to make a few remarks upon the premature death of Mr. Tobin, which happened on the 30th of last month. Events of such a nature excite little sensibility, unless they affect us more nearly than as sharers in one common lot; and this will be exemplified in the superior character I am about to pourtray.—

"As a moralist, who lived up to the precepts he advanced, he had few equals, but none who surpassed him.—As a diligent collector of facts, though under trying disadvantages, and a useful member of society in repelling and exposing corruption, ignorance, and injustice (alas too prevalent in some places!) he was unequalled. He had an excellence peculiar to himself, in the elucidation of his subject; and he certainly possessed a power of discrimination, and a pregnancy of animadversion, in a superior degree. He never suppressed his sentiments out of compliment, or dread of any one; nor ever suffered the imbecility of men in power to escape the lash of his censure. His enemies may envy his reputation, and what they envy they may be busy to destroy; they may be unwilling to suppose themselves worse than others, and therefore willing and ready to pull down from their elevations those with whom they cannot rise to an equality. His detestation of the meanness of venal praise, was one of his many excellencies. He observed with indignation on what characters the prostitution of praise had been indiscriminately lavished, and through what channels it had flowed; nor was the infatuating intoxication of flattery suffered to pass unnoticed, nor how low the geniuses of many descended by successive gradations of scurrility. Men in general may not have been pleased with his sentiments, as he would not countenance, much less flatter vanity or vice; but, on the contrary, took a decided part, especially when any thing occurred that tended to subvert the principles of Law, Justice, or Humanity. By his death, Charity has lost one of its greatest advocates; Humanity one of its firmest supporters; Domestic Society, one of its happiest and sweetest examples; and this Community one of its brightest ornaments. A man, whose ability and worth were likely to produce lasting advantages to the Island; a man, in fact, who will be greatly missed and deplored, as he would willingly have befriended the friendless, and was zealous to prevent injustice from hurting the weak.—A man, who as the wicked stood in awe of him, deterred them from many evil deeds by the fear of his representations, and who, consequently, mainly contributed to keeping up good order in society. If he had any small failings, (and where is the man without them?) for the sake of his virtues, let the veil of charity shade them;

O may the turf lie light upon his breast!
Nor farther seek his errors to disclose,
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode,
There they, alike, in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his Father—and his God.

"For a son like him to be cut off in the prime of life, is a severe stroke upon his aged and affectionate parents; but more so to an amiable and disconsolate widow, whom he has left with four infant children to deplore the irrevocable departure of so worthy a relative. May Christian principles and religious resignation then be their comfort in their present distress! and reflection, doubtless, will shew them, that it is not the lot of any human being to be exempt from tasting the cup of affliction.

"*Nevis, Nov.* 1, 1814. B."

Mr. J. W. Tobin was brother to the late Author of "*The Honey Moon,*" and other dramatic pieces. In the parish church of Cove in Ireland, is a plain marble tablet with the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory
of
JOHN TOBIN, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn,
whose remains are deposited under
the adjacent turf.
He died at sea,
near the entrance of this Harbour,
in the month of December
1804,
on his passage to a milder climate,
in search of better health,
aged 35."

"That, with an excellent heart, and a most amiable disposition, he possessed a vigorous imagination and a cultivated understanding, his Dramatic writings fully evince." Z.

MEMOIR

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM CREECH, Esq. OF EDINBURGH.

Jan. 14, died at Edinburgh, after a gradually increasing illness, with which he was seized about a year ago, Wm. Creech, esq. bookseller, late Lord Provost of that City, where for nearly half a century he was well known to almost every family. He was the son of a most respectable Clergyman, the minister of Newbattle. After a very complete classical education, he was, in early life, at different times, on the Continent; and succeeded, in the year 1771, to that part of the business of his early friend and patron Mr. Kincaid, at that time his Majesty's Printer for Scotland, which was not connected with the patent of King's Printer. He continued in this business for the long period of 44 years, and was concerned in all the principal publications during that time. He was frequently in the Magistracy of the City of Edinburgh; and was solicited, in 1811, to accept the office of Lord Provost, which, we believe, he did with reluctance, and against the advice of his private friends, as, both from his habits and advanced time of life, he felt himself then unsuited to so public a situation. But he yielded to the wishes of his friends in the Town Council. Mr. Creech was well fitted to be an ornament to society: with a mind highly gifted and improved, he possessed the most pleasing manners, and that habitual cheerfulness and playfulness of fancy which rendered his company so fascinating. He was an excellent and an elegant scholar; and although, from the extent of his business, as one of the most eminent booksellers of his day, and his many social engagements, he had little leisure to direct his mind to any deliberate literary work, yet the frequent light pieces and essays which came from his pen, evinced the elegance of his taste, his knowledge of character, and his capability of a higher attainment in composition, if he had chosen to aim at it. Several of these Essays, we believe, were afterwards collected into a small volume, entitled "Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces." Mr. Creech was one of the original founders of the Speculative Society of Edinburgh. It has perhaps fallen to the lot of few men to have enjoyed, more than Mr. Creech did, the correspondence and confidence of most of the great literary characters who flourished in Scotland from about the middle to the end of the last century. With Lord Kaimes, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Blair, Dr. Adam Smith, Lord Hailes, Lord Woodhouselee, Dr. Beattie, and many other illustrious authors, he was in habits of constant intimacy—and of many other eminent men of the same class whom we still have the happiness to retain among us, Professor Dugald Stewart, Mr. M'Kenzie, Lord Meadowbank, Dr. Gregory, &c. he possessed till his death the warmest friendship and esteem. By the death of Mr. Creech, Edinburgh has certainly lost one of its ornaments; but it was not in public, so much as in private life, that he shone so conspicuous. His conversational talents, whether the subject was gay, or serious, or learned; his universal good humour and pleasantry; and his unrivalled talent in describing to a social party the peculiarities of eccentric character, will be long remembered by the numerous circles to whom his affability so much endeared him, and who now so sincerely regret that he is lost to them for ever.

DEATHS.

1814. *May* 3. At Negapatam, East Indies, T. R. Stockdale, esq. of Madras, third son of the late Mr. Stockdale, bookseller, Piccadilly.

July ... At Calcutta, Lieut. J. Greene, 25th Native Infantry, second son of Major J. Greene, of Waterford. He was selected as Quarter-mast.-general in the expedition against the Isle of France.

At Madras, Lieut. W. Dyneley, of the East India Company's service, sixth son of the late R. Dyneley, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Aug. 3. At Trichinopoly, aged 52, Habib ul Nissa Begum, wife of his Highness Hussain ul Mulk Bahauder, only surviving brother of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

Aug. 27. At Madras, A. Douglas, esq. of Mains.

Aug. ... At Bombay, aged 25, Lieut. D. James Grant, 2d batt. Bombay Native Infantry, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. James Grant, minister of Laggan, co. Inverness.

Sept. ... At Batavia, Wm. Dun, esq. of Hackney.

Dec. 26. At Nice, aged 36, Wm. English Barnes, esq. of Essex-court, Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Jamaica, Elizabeth Charlotte, wife of Mr. Wm. Perry, formerly of Bristol.

At Messina, in his 23d year, Lieut. Wm. Henry Du Vernet, Royal Engineers, second son of the late Lieut.-col. Du Vernet, R. A.

Dec. 29. At Tottenham, in his 55th year, Mr. Wm. Aston, formerly of Bread-street, Cheapside.

Dec. 31. At Berlin, Her Excellency Sophia Wilhelmina Charlotte Maria, Countess Von Voss, daughter of Major-gen. Pannewitz, and relict of John Ernest Von Voss, who held several high offices in the Prussian Court, and died in 1793. She was born in 1729, and was consequently in

in her 86th year. The Countess was at the head of the establishment of the late Queen Louisa, Chief Governess of their Majesty's daughters the Princesses, Dame des Portraits to the King and Queen, a member of the Prussian Order of Louisa, and of the Russian Order of St. Catherine of the second class.

Dec. ... In the British Queen packet, on her passage from Ostend to Margate, in his 19th year, Lavington Drewry Douglass, and aged 9, Charles Douglass, sons of Wm. Douglass, esq. formerly of Teddington, Middlesex.

1815. *Jan.* 4. At Cartlett-cottage, near Haverfordwest, after retiring to bed in perfect health, Major-gen. John Picton, Lieut.-col. of the 12th foot. This gallant officer was brother of Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Picton, K. B. and nephew of the late Gen. Picton.

Jan. 5. At Farndon, Essex, (the seat of W. Smith, esq. M. P.) aged 21, Jehosaphat Postle, esq. student of St. John's College, Cambridge, eldest son of Jehosaphat Postle, esq. of Colney, near Norwich.

At Sidmouth, after 18 months illness, aged 23, Jonathan, eldest son of Mr. Hewlett, of Rolls-buildings, solicitor. Also on the 15th of Sept. 1814, aged 21, Benjamin, his second son, midshipman on board H. M. ship Hermes, in which he was killed in an unsuccessful attack upon Fort Bowyer, on Point Mobile, America.

At Berlin, in his 77th year, General L'Estocq. He was born at Hanover in 1738; entered the Prussian army in 1768, and, during a service of 56 years, displayed under three monarchs, and in five wars, the courage and talents of a hero, combined with the sentiments of a philanthropist. In the obstinate battle of Eylau he won never-fading laurels.

Jan. 6. Aged 15, Maria, second daughter of Mr. Brown, surgeon, Blackfriars-road.

At his brother's, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, aged 30, Mr. J. Warner Waskett, late of Hockham, Norfolk.

At Brentford, suddenly, Joseph Pitt, esq.; in life loved and respected, in death regretted and lamented.

On Champion-hill, Camberwell, in his 59th year, William Gonne, esq.

At Woolwich, Emily, eldest daughter of Capt. Bright, R. M.

At Clifton, Miss Lambert, last surviving daughter of Gustavus Lambert, esq. of Bow Park, Meath, Ireland.

At Staverton vicarage, in his 71st year, Rev. W. Chase, B. D. late of Christ's church, prebendary of Wells, vicar of Staverton, and in the commission of the peace for Northampton.

Jan. 7. Aged 19, Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. T. Glover, of the Bank of England.

In Wandsworth-road, aged 31, Charles Wm. Tonyn, esq. late captain of the 48th regt. youngest son of Gen. Tonyn.

At Chelsea, John Peter Roberdeau, esq. a gentleman whose pen has been successfully devoted, both avowedly and anonymously, to various branches of the Belles Lettres; and of whom we shall give some memoirs in our next.

Aged 83, Rev. John Clutton, vicar of Portslade, Sussex, rector of Hangleton, and late of Magdalen college, Cambridge.

Jan. 8. In Little Stanhope-street, Alexander James Findlater, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

Cornelius Low Wallace, esq. of Eltham.

James Bennett, esq. of Cadbury-house, co. Somerset.

T. France, esq. of Bostock-hall, Cheshire.

At the Glebe-house, Tandragee, after confinement, aged 38, Mrs. Carter, wife of the very Rev. the Dean of Tuam.

Jan. 9. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, after a long illness, Joseph White, esq.

The wife of James Webb, esq. of Wokingham, Berks, whose loss will be severely felt, not only by her family, but by a numerous poor who were in the constant habit of experiencing from her every attention to their comfort, and every alleviation to their distresses, by her seasonable benevolence and humanity.

In his 76th year, Rev. James Morice, A. M. late of Christ church, rector of Betshanger, Kent, and 38 years vicar of Flower, co. Northampton.

At Cambridge, very suddenly, aged 77, Edward Gillam, esq. banker.

At Falmouth, Patty, wife of Capt. Bullock, daughter of the late H. Bawden, esq. formerly collector of that port.

At Aberdeen, the wife of Alexander More, esq. collector of the customs there, daughter of the late Alexander Innes, esq. of Cowie, co. Kincardine.

Jan. 10. In Duke-street, St. James's, Jane R. Bowen, fourth daughter of Dr. John Bowen.

Mr. Richard Cookes, of Rush-hill, Wandsworth-road, and of Water-lane, Tower-street.

Aged 83, Thomas Normansell, esq. of Gloucester-street, Portman-square.

Mr. C. J. Watson, eldest son of T. Watson, esq. of Ratcliff.

At Ardley, in his 58th year, Rev. Thomas Hind, rector of Ardley and Westwell, Oxon, and vicar of Culworth, Northampt.

At York, Rev. H. Dannett, A. M. late of Brazenose college, Oxford, rector of St. John's, Liverpool, and curate of Wraxall and Atworth, Wilts.

At Malton, co. York, Mrs. Lambert, relict of David Lambert, esq.

At Herringswell, Suffolk, Robert Mure, esq. formerly of Fenchurch-street.

At Glanrhwdw-place, co. Carmarthen, in his 87th year, David Saunders, esq. son of D. Saunders, esq. of Pentre, co. Pembroke, by Susannah, daughter of Wm. Morgan,

Morgan, esq. of Llanlyn-house, in the same county, sister to the father of the late M. Morgan, esq. author of the ingenious "Essay on the Character of Falstaff," and under-secretary of state to the first Marquis of Lansdown, when Earl of Shelburne. Mr. Saunders was High Sheriff for Carmarthen in 1797, and in the commission of the Peace for the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, and deputy-lieutenant for Carmarthenshire.

At Rome, in his 89th year, Rev. Francis Deacle, B. D. fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford.

Jan. 11. In Chatham-place, in consequence of an apoplectic attack on the 9th inst. aged 67, Richard Witts, esq.

At Hornsey, aged 82, Mrs. Danvers, widow of the late John Danvers, esq.

At Plymouth Dock, suddenly, Mr. Brown, assistant surgeon there.

In Edinburgh, Francis Humberstone Mackenzie, Lord Seaforth, Baron Mackenzie, of Kintail, co. Ross, (so created 1797) F. R. S. F. L. S. a lieut.-general in the army, and lord lieutenant of Ross-shire. He was born June 9, 1754, and married Mary, daughter of Rev. Baptist Proby, Dean of Litchfield, uncle to John Joshua Lord Carysfort, by whom he has issue: William-Frederic, his successor; George Levison-Boucherett; Francis-John; Mary; Frederica-Elizabeth, married in 1804, to Sir Samuel Hood, K. B.; Frances-Catherine; Caroline; Charlotte-Elizabeth; Augusta-Anne; and Helen. His lordship was for several years governor of Barbadoes, from whence he had not long returned.

At Paris, celebrated for the charms of her wit, and the qualities of her heart, aged 25, the Princess of Leon, daughter-in-law of the Duke of Rohan, leaving her family and her husband in a state of despair. Three days previous, she was engaged to dine with the Duke of Orleans; and when dressed, a lighted taper at the fire-place attracted her crape dress, and set it in flames. The Princess, by her agitated efforts to extinguish the blaze, only assisted it to spread more rapidly. The house roused by her cries, ran to her assistance, and found her in a horrible state. All the exertions of medical skill were vain.—The Princess was universally held to be one of the most accomplished and amiable personages of the age. She was the ornament of the Salons, in the flower of youth, of natural genius, and of a highly cultivated mind. A few days before her death, she remarked to a friend, "that, after a retrospection on her past life, the word *malheur* was unknown to her; and that, eminently happy in her domestic and social affections, every day furnished her with new reasons to be more fondly attached to existence." Her *sallies*, for which she was justly distinguished, never cost her a friend; and her morality was never impeached.

At Lisbon, John Young, esq. proprietor and publisher of "The Inverness Journal."

Jan. 12. Of consumption, Louisa Frances, wife of Mr H. M. Rodford, surgeon, &c. Newington place, Kennington.

George Coare, esq. of Bruce-grove, Tottenham.

At Alphington-lodge, near Exeter, the wife of Hugh Lumsden, esq. advocate, Edinburgh, daughter of Alexander Brebner, esq. Aberdeen.

Jan. 13. At the Oval, Kennington, in her 70th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Palliag, widow of the late Mr. John Palling, St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

Jan. 14. In her 22d year, Rachel, wife of Mr. Thomas Gill, of Spital-square.

Aged 32, Mr. Charles Moore, linen-draper, and one of the chamberlains of Oxford.

Mr. Thomas Holmes, of Coventry, who had been travelling-agent to the house of Morris, Ratcliff, and Smith, and Morris and Co. upwards of 30 years; which situation he supported with the utmost faithfulness and industry, and to the full satisfaction of his employers.

At Bath, Joseph Beete, esq. late of the Colony of Demarary.

At Paris, aged 60, Mademoiselle Raucour, a celebrated actress of the Théatre François, and a woman of respectable character. Her corpse, attended by a string of carriages, and a large concourse of people of all ranks and descriptions, was brought for interment, on the morning of the 17th, to the church St. Roque. By the rigorous ordinances of the Romish worship, Actors and Actresses are in a state of excommunication; which, if enforced, would deprive them of the benefits of Christian burial. Many years have passed away since any such barbarous exclusion was practised here; and, certainly, the attendants on the remains of this deceased Performer were little prepared for the disappointment which awaited them, when they found the gates of the church locked against them, and admission peremptorily refused. Their dismay was succeeded by the universal indignation of the spectators. An immense crowd began to assemble; cries of fury and vengeance were heard in all the adjoining quarters of Paris; the Rue St. Honoré, and all the avenues within a quarter of a mile of the scene, were blocked up by the populace. The church-doors were broke open, but no priest appeared, and the most frightful disturbance was apprehended; nor was it supposed that the effects of the popular agitation would end with the cause which had produced it. In the mean time a message was sent to the King, supplicating

ing his Majesty's interposition, for the sake of humanity and for the public peace of the capital. The first answer returned from the castle was, that the affair belonged to the jurisdiction of the Church, and that the King could not intermeddle with the Spiritual Authorities. A second deputation proceeded to the Thuilleries, as the tumult increased, and the danger of some movement approaching to insurrection became every moment more visible. At the same time a declaration was communicated to the Court, on the part of all the actors, actresses, and attendants on every theatre in Paris, that if the remains of Mademoiselle Raucour were not instantly admitted to the privileges of Christian sepulture, they would in a body read their recantation, and adopt either the Lutheran, or the Calvinistic faith. The second message succeeded better than the first, and brought back an order from the King to the priesthood, to receive the corpse and read the funeral service. This was accepted by the multitude as a pledge of peace: long, loud, and reiterated shouts broke from possibly 20,000 people, "*Vive le Roi—à bas les Calottes—à bas les Calotins—au diable les Calotins!*" The ceremony was then performed, but with "maimed rites." The gens d'armerie à cheval, a detachment of gardes du corps, and afterwards of regular cavalry, were brought forward to quell the tumult. The military of all classes acted with exemplary forbearance, and not a single life was lost, nor a blow with the sabre given. The same Priest who raised the disturbance of this morning, had once attempted something of the same kind early in the reign of Buonaparte; but pretensions of that nature were not to the taste of him who never tolerated a *double* tyranny—the offending Curé was in consequence put out of office.—An article in the Journal des Debats of Feb. 16, which appears to come from the pen of M. Chateaubriand, apologizes for the conduct of the Parochial Priest on the occasion, by adverting to the opinions of the Primitive Christians, respecting the profession of Players; and by observing, that, from conscientious motives, he might refuse to celebrate the funeral of one who, he had reason to suppose, did not die in the communion of the Church.

Jan. 15. At her mother's, Camberwell, the daughter of the late John Buxton, esq.

At Liley-Hill, the seat of Henry Vincent, esq. General the Hon. Wm. Hervey, uncle to the Earl of Coventry, and nearly related to the Countess of Liverpool and the Earl of Bristol. He was a peculiar favourite of his Majesty. His life and fortune were devoted to the discovery and relief of deserving objects.

At Lambeth, aged 83, Mrs. Francis Blyth.

At Paris, the Duke de Fleury, Peer of France, and First Gentleman to Louis XVIII. About a fortnight before, he broke his leg, but appeared to have recovered from that accident. Some friends who had passed the evening with him left him at 10 o'clock, and he died at 11.

At Vienna, Wm. Montagu, esq. second son of Mathew Montagu, esq. of Portman-square.

At Copenhagen, aged 74, the learned astronomer Bugge, having served the State 58 years, under three Kings.

Jan. 16. In Gower-street, Bedford-square, in his 91st year, Samuel Gist, esq. who is said to have amassed more than half a million of money. He was formerly captain of a Carolina merchant-ship, and afterwards entered Lloyd's Coffee-house, and was one of its most fortunate adventurers, and from which he retired about 20 years ago. For some time preceding his death, he sought with great anxiety for any family of his own singular name, in the hope of fixing upon a male inheritor the bulk of his vast property; but without success. He was educated in the Free School at Bristol; Mr. Sellick, of Bristol, a nephew by the mother's side, is likely eventually to possess the bulk of his fortune, which is most unexpected, he having only occasionally had any communication with the deceased. His two daughters are, however, handsomely provided for.—Mr. Gist has bequeathed a very handsome legacy to the school in which he was educated.

At Wincanton, aged 75, Wm. Bracher, a respectable member of the Society of Friends.

In North Wales, R. B. Hesketh, esq. of Bamford-hall, Lancashire.

Jan. 17. Mr. Thomas Froggatt, of the Bank of England.

At Wm. Wilberforce's, esq. Kensington Gore, aged 53, Henry Thornton, esq. (of the firm of Down, Thornton, and Free, bankers), M. P. for Southwark, for which borough he was first returned in 1783. He was the founder of the Sierra Leone Company, of which he was chairman in 1789. He seconded Mr. Fox's motion for the repeal of the Shop-tax. In 1797, he voted with Mr. (now Lord) Grey, in favour of Parliamentary Reform; in the same Session he moved the previous question, on a motion of his Lordship for censuring Ministers for the advances made by the Bank. He sustained two violent electioneering-contests for Southwark, in 1806, and 1807; and sat in seven Parliaments, besides the present, for Southwark, a period of 32 years. A more upright, independent, and truly virtuous man, has never adorned the Senate; while in private life

life he was one of the most splendid ornaments of society. His remains were removed on the 24th for interment at Clapham.

At Somers-town, suddenly, on her way home, Mrs. Butler, formerly housekeeper to Lady Fraser.

Aged 63, Sir James Nassau Colleton, bart. He succeeded his cousin Sir John Snell Colleton in the title; and is himself succeeded by his son, Major James Roupell Colleton.

At Hinckley, aged 80, Robert Jesson, one of the people called Quakers. He had long been at the head of the profession in and about that place.

In his 71st year, Joseph Smith, esq. one of the oldest members of the corporation of Bristol.

In Bristol, aged 31, Captain B. K. Hutchins.

At Calais, Emma, widow of Sir Wm. Hamilton. The origin of this Lady was very humble, and she had experienced all those vicissitudes in early life which too generally attend females whose beauty has betrayed them into vice, and which unhappily proves the chief means of subsistence. Few women, who have attracted the notice of the world at large, have led a life of more *freedom*. When, however, she became such an object of admiration as to attract the attention of Painters, she formed connexions which, if she had conducted herself with prudence, might have raised her into independence, if not affluence. Romney, who evidently felt a stronger admiration for her than what he might be supposed to entertain merely as an Artist, made her the frequent subject of his pencil. His admiration remained till the close of his life in undiminished ardour. The late Charles Greville, well known for his refined taste in *virtu*, and who was a prominent character in the world of gallantry, was the *Protector*, to use the well-bred language of the polite circles, of Lady Hamilton, for some years; and when his uncle, the late Sir William Hamilton, wanted to take abroad with him a *chère amie*, he recommended the Lady with so *good a character*, that Sir William took her with him; and, having a reliance on her fidelity, married her. Sir William returned to this country, for the purpose of getting her introduced at Court, in order to procure a similar honour for her at the Court of Naples; but found it impossible for him to enable her to pass over that chaste barrier which defends the purity of British Majesty. Sir William, therefore, returned to Naples; and the Lady, by her own talents and assiduity, recommended herself so well to the King and Queen of that kingdom, that she became a great favourite with both, and particularly with the latter. The *friendship* between Lady Hamilton and our great Naval Hero, Nelson, is too well known to need any record in this place. It is, however, much to be regretted that she was induced to give "Letters" to the world, which were more calculated to display his private opinions and feelings, than to increase the lustre of his public character.—But she, perhaps, might urge the plea of Shakspeare's Apothecary, "*My poverty*, but not my *will*, consents."—By a codicil to his will, written an hour before the battle of Trafalgar, he confirmed all the legacies he had made to her ladyship, and to her daughter, Horatia Nelson. This document was found in the possession of Lady Hamilton. In private life, she was a humane and generous woman; intoxicated with the flattery and admiration which attended her in a rank of life so different from the obscure condition in her early days, but always affable, kind, and obliging to all whom she had any opportunity of serving by her influence.—Her Ladyship's death has occasioned another example of French intolerance, similar to that which occurred on the decease of Mademoiselle Raucour, (see p. 181.) In the village near Calais, where she died, there was no Protestant clergyman; and no Catholic priest would officiate, because she was a heretic: she was even refused Christian burial; no coffin was allowed, but the body was put in a sack, and cast in a hole. An English gentleman, hearing of this barbarity, had the body dug up, put in a coffin, and interred, though not in the church-yard.

Jan. 18. In Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, aged 89, Mrs. Levick, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Levick, of Norfolk-street, Strand.

Captain Weair, of the East India Company's service.

Aged 80, David Cuming, esq. of Highbury-place.

At Walworth, in her 79th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster.

At Montrose, aged 84, Mr. A. Mearns, ship-master. He was one of the crew of the Solebay frigate, which engaged with M. Thurot, off the Redhead, in May 1759.

At Paris, the Marquis de Boufflers, known more generally by the title of Chevalier de Boufflers.—He was a member of the French Academy, and one of the Assistant Administrators of the Mazarine Library. He had been robbed of all his property, during the Revolution; and supported himself only by his writings. He was the author of "Aline," and several other light pieces, distinguished for their humour and gaiety.

Jan. 19. Mr. Shutt, of Newgate-street, tea-dealer.

Mr. Dolman, of the Stamp-office.

In

In his 33d year, Mr. James Robins, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, whose fortitude and resignation under sufferings for 28 weeks (occasioned by the rupture of a vessel on his lungs, which terminated in a decline) were truly exemplary.

After a long-protracted state of suffering, aged 19, Eliza, the adoptive daughter of Madame Dupont, of Russell-square. In her were united great disinterestedness and elevation of mind, acute sensibility, and real humility. Taken from obscurity, she became an unconscious example of gratitude, benevolence, and piety. By the pleasure she felt in the performance of every duty, her actions seemed to flow from principle and piety. From infancy she lived as she might die; having a strong sense of the presence of her Creator, to whom in prayer few young persons could be more fervent. Her removal from this life is the more lamented, as with her, the influence of a truly virtuous, amiable character, is lost; yet from the purity and piety of her mind, most conspicuous during her illness, much consolation is derived.

Mr. George Truwhitt, solicitor; who transacted the business of the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand nearly 40 years, 22 of which he was Vestry Clerk.

At Henley, Oxon, in his 85th year, Samuel P. Rolls, esq.

John Chamberlain, esq. of Red-hill, in the commission of the peace for Nottingham, and Sheriff in 1784.

At Exeter, Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hind, late vicar of Rochdale, Lancashire.

Aged 57, Mr. John Goldthorp, of Brighouse, near Halifax, card-maker, a man possessed of strong natural talents, and of the most inflexible integrity; whose attainments were various, and may be thought extraordinary when the disadvantages of his education are taken into consideration. He was skilled in almost all the branches of natural philosophy, and had some knowledge of chemistry, which he chiefly acquired by the great encouragement he gave to lectures in those sciences; and to a circulating library at Brighouse, which he greatly contributed to establish. He was also a great proficient in music, which he probably valued more than any other of his acquirements.

At Durham, aged 52, Mr. R. Wetherald, printer, youngest son of the late Mr. R. Wetherald, who was the first that established the printing-business in Sunderland.

At Clifton, Bridgend, co. Glamorgan, John Blackwell, esq. late of Bristol.

Jan. 20. In Montague-place, Montague square, aged 66, Mary, wife of Richard James Lawrence, esq. of Fairfield, Jamaica. She was born in Jamaica, the daughter of Thomas Hall, esq. of Kirkpatrick, and Worcester, (descended from the antient family of the Halls of Worcestershire) by Mary, daughter of David Dehaney, esq. of Barbican, and the Point, (descended from a noble family in the Netherlands). Distinguished for her beauty, she was pourtrayed by West in two of his most admired pictures: first, as Una; and secondly, as Fidelia, in his Fidelia and Speranza; but the memory of her virtues will survive the works of the artist. Her husband and five sons regret her. She is interred in the chapel of St. John Wood, Mary-le-bone.

In Upper Berkeley-street, Mrs. Hollingbery, relict of the late Dr. Hollingbery.

In Woburn-place, Anne, wife of T. Hasker, esq of the Post-office.

Huet Johnson, esq. of Well-walk, Hampstead.

At Tottenham-green, aged 17, Mary, daughter of William Phillips, esq.

At Dickleburgh, Norfolk, Mrs. Susan Ayton, daughter of the late John Ayton, esq. of Harleston, Norfolk.

At Bath, Mary, wife of Frederick Lindeman, esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bahia.

Jan. 21. In Mark-lane, after more than five years unexampled suffering, aged 42, Mary, wife of T. Barrett, esq.

At Ealing, Middlesex, in his 65th year, Charles Armstrong, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Caversham, Oxon, in his 102d year, Mr. H. Cottrell, late of Burghfield, Berks.

At Stoke, near Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Cumby, of H. M. S. Hyperion.

Jan. 22. The wife of Mr. J. Purser, of Finch-lane, Cornhill.

At her son's, Hackney, in her 94th year, Mrs. Urquhart.

At Newington, in her 77th year, Mrs. Anne Biddle.

In his 61st year, Wm. Leigh, esq. of Roby-hall, near Liverpool.

At Mr. Twamley's, Warwick, aged 61, Mrs. Kettle, relict of John Kettle, esq. of Over Seile, co. Leicester; daughter of the late Mr. Twamley, of Warwick.

After a short illness, aged 19, Sarah Lloyd, second daughter of Richard Summers Harford, of Ebbw Vale, co. Monmouth, iron-master.

Jan. 23. In his 70th year, James Henry Casamajor, esq. of Manchester-square, lately a member of the Government of Madras. He had served the East India Company above 40 years, with a zeal, fidelity, and integrity, exceeded by none; his virtues in private life justly endeared him to all, and render his loss irreparable.

In Wimpole-street, aged 71, John Crawley, esq. of Stockwood, near Luton, Beds.

In Argyll-street, after a most lingering and painful illness, borne with that patient resignation and unaffected piety acquired only by a well-spent life, in her 49th

49th year, Mary, wife of Wm. Honywood, esq. of Sibton, Kent, and Marks-hall, Essex.

At Richmond, Surrey, J. Henry, esq. many years surgeon in the army.

At King's-end, (Leyton, Essex,) belonging to the parish of Walthamstow, Mrs. Mary Rudd, aged about 74 years, between 40 and 50 of which were spent in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Forster.

On his way to Malden, in an apoplectic fit, in his 76th year, S. Bawtree, esq. an opulent farmer and grazier, of Southminster-hall, Essex.

Aged 76, Mr. W. Scrivens, of Hastings, Sussex.

In his 69th year, Samuel Edwards, esq. of Cotham-lodge, Bristol.

Mr. Wm. Phillips, printer, Bristol.

J. S. Harford, esq. of Blaize-Castle, an eminent banker of Bristol.

Mary Anne, eldest daughter of J. Blackberrow, esq. of Banwell-court, Somerset.

Jan. 24. At Sardinia-house, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Rev. Thomas Rigby, D. D.

In Thayer-street, Manchester-square, Charles Smith, esq. formerly captain in the 25th foot.

On Lambeth-terrace, in her 84th year, Mrs. Swabey, relict of Sam. Swabey, esq.

In Brunswick-place, City-road, in his 70th year, Mr. James Lewis Desormeaux.

At Paddington-green, of a consumption occasioned by fatigue in the Peninsula, Frederick Chamberlaine, esq. lieutenant of the 16th or Queen's light dragoons, youngest son of the late J. Chamberlaine, esq.

At Muddiford-house, near Christchurch, Hants, John Barnes, esq. of the Stock Exchange, who was placed, through his talents and integrity, at the head of the list of Members of the Stock Exchange who have contracted with Government for the late Loans; and in this high trust received the cordial thanks of that body for his honourable conduct.

Aged 16, Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. W. Mairis, D. D. rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford, Berks, and vicar of Bishop's Lavington, Wilts.

At Bath, aged 62, Sir Charles Warre Malet, bart. of Wilbury-house, Wilts. He was in 1785 appointed plenipotentiary to the court of the Peshwa, or head of the Mahrattas; previously to which he had visited the Great Mogul, and been created one of the nobles of his empire. He was also for some time acting governor of Bombay, and left India in 1798. He was created a Baronet Feb. 12, 1791.

Jan. 25. In Thayer-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Tufnell, sister of the late Colonel Tufnell, Royal Regiment of Horse-guards, Blues.

In his 85th year, G. Aikin, esq. of Banner-square, formerly of the Island of Santa-Cruz.

In Upper Seymour-street, suddenly, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Chandler.

In Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, aged 75, Mrs. Moffatt, widow of Capt. J. Moffatt, of Charlton.

At Mile-end-green, aged 76, Rev. N. Hill.

At Croydon, in her 79th year, Mrs. Foskett, relict of Joseph Foskett, esq. of Finsbury-square, daughter of Thomas Moore, esq. of the same place.

At Twickenham, L. Blair, esq. of Courtland, Devon.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Harman, relict of the late G. Harman, esq. many years senior sheriff of that borough; a woman who eminently adorned her station in life, and whose amiable qualities in every relative character were united with an exquisite tenderness of mind and affability of manners. She was daughter of the late Rev. T. Collett, rector of Rye, Kent.

At Canterbury, J. Buckton, esq. solicitor.

At Moffatt, Scotland, in his 79th year, James Johnstone, esq. late of Selcloth.

At Paris, in his 77th year, M. Nicholai, Bp. of Baziers.

Jan. 26. In Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, very deeply lamented, after a long and painful illness, which he sustained with truly Christian fortitude, in his 73d year, Sir William Charles Farrell Skeffington, bart.—The family of Farrell was, originally, of the province of Connaught, in Ireland, and descended from the Princes of Annaly. The direct ancestor of the Skeffingtons was John de Skeffington, living in 1188, whose son, Sir Geoffrey de Skeffington, was, in 1221, possessed of lands at Skeffington, in Leicestershire.—Sir William was born June 24, 1742, and served in the First Regiment of Foot-Guards for 25 years; he was appointed one of the Esquires to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Duke of York, at the Installation of the Knights of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in 1772; he was Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Leicester, and was elected F. S. A. in 1793. At the important crisis of 1794 Sir William was Colonel of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, which was the first regiment of Yeomanry that was completed and made its returns to Government. Sir William Skeffington was distinguished, in private society, for the urbanity of his manners; and, in public life, the duties of his station were upheld by ardour, and maintained with firmness. He was buried at Paddington on Feb. 6. He is succeeded in the title by his only son, now Sir Lumley St. George Skeffington, a gentleman well known in the literary and fashionable world.

In New Bond-street, Mr. Chas. Bertram.

In

In the Strand, Capt. R. Oakley, R. N.

At Wandsworth, Surrey, in his 90th year, Thomas Barwis, esq.

In his 12th year, James, fourth son of Stephen Catley, esq. of Camberwell.

At Deptford, in her 80th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Meriton, widow of Capt. L. Meriton, many years commander of a ship in the Barbadoes trade.

At her daughter's, London, aged 63, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, of Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham.

At Rev. William Clerke's, rector of Norton, Suffolk, aged 83, Mrs. Jervis, relict of the late Rev. William Jervis, many years the venerable minister of a respectable congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Ipswich. This worthy and excellent person was one of the last surviving nieces of the Right Rev. Dr. Lavington, formerly Bishop of Exeter. She was a Christian in the best sense of the word; whose life and conduct were strictly in unison with the principles she professed. With a mind upright, innocent, and pure, and a temper well regulated, tranquil, and serene, she was ever conscientious in the exercise of those domestic virtues which are essential both to personal and social comfort; and in the practical observance of the great duties of humility, piety, and benevolence. In her declining years, she supported the depressions of age, and the gradual decays of nature, with exemplary patience, meekness, and resignation to the disposals of a wise and gracious Providence; while her growing infirmities were soothed and alleviated by the kindest solicitude and the tenderest attentions of filial duty and affection. She met the aweful approaches of dissolution with calmness and composure of spirit, sustained by humble hope and pious trust in the promises of the Gospel, and the inexhaustible consolations of infinite mercy; thus bearing testimony to the truth and efficacy of those exalted principles which suggested that instructive and affecting appeal—"See in what peace the Christian can die!"

At Hook Norton, Oxon, Mr. James Harris, apothecary, &c. whose integrity and manly conduct procured him the approbation and esteem of an extensive circle of friends. He has left a wife and family.

Jan. 27. In Harpur-street, Red Lion-square, aged 87, the wife of B. Smith, esq.

Frances-Mary, relict of the late Wm. Tustin, esq. of Fludyer-street.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, R. B. Harcourt, esq. late of Pendley, Herts.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Cannon, widow of the late E. Cannon, esq. of Rye, Sussex.

At Cranford, co. Northampton, Dorothea, the lady of Sir George Robinson, bart. She was the only daughter of John Chester, esq. of London.

Jan. 28. In her 61st year, Sarah, wife of Thomas Baker, esq. of Barking, Essex.

At Bath, in his 6th year, Thomas-Alfred, son of the Rev. Thomas Broadhurst, Belvedere House.

Jan. 29. At the Lodge, St. John's college, Cambridge, aged 84, Rev. Wm. Craven, D. D. master of that society, formerly professor of Arabic, which professorship he resigned in 1795. In 1750 he was elected one of the scholars on Lord Craven's foundation. He took the degree of B. A. in 1753, and was fourth wrangler, as well as first Chancellor's medallist; M. A. 1756, and D. D. 1799, in which year he was elected to the Mastership, on the death of Dr. Chevalier. About 40 years ago he published a small volume of Sermons; and two years since a second edition of "Jewish and Christian Dispensations compared."

Jan. 30. In Abingdon-street, aged 67, John Bligh, esq.

Jan. 31. In his 56th year, Wm. Rhodes, M. A. formerly fellow of Worcester-college. In 1792 he was elected superior Bedel in the faculties of Medicine and Arts, in which office he conducted himself with the strictest integrity and punctuality. He was also proctor in the University court, and coroner for the University.

Lately. In Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, in his 43d year, Sir Charles Watkins Simpson, bart.

In Gloucester-place, Eliza Anne, second daughter of Col. Hughes, M. P.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Mrs. Katherine Lorimer, widow of Dr. John L.

At her brother's, B. Broughton, esq. Old Burlington-street, Mrs. Eliza-Maria Wood, relict of Adam Wood, esq.

At his friend's, Mr. Benjamin Severn, Queen-street, Cheapside, on his return from Mogadore, after a few days' illness, George Leame, esq.

The wife of W. Willoughby, esq. of Mitre-court, Temple, formerly of Salisbury.

Of a cancer in the nose, with which he had been afflicted two years, Mr. G. Wilmot, of St. George's-fields.

Lieut. G. Green, late commanding the Steady gun-brig.

At Clapham-rise, aged 38, John Mathison, esq. of the East India House, who, with Mr. Mason, has for many years published "The East India Calendar."

By opening of a wound received in Holland, under the Duke of York, aged 62, Capt. Wright, of Somers'-town.

At Brentford, Joseph Mead, esq.

In returning from London to Tottenham with his mother in a post-chaise, aged 21, George Core, esq.

On his way to Bath, for the recovery of his health, Gen. Bruce, late of the East India Company's service.

On her way to Bath, two days after her nuptials,

nuptials, aged 17, Elizabeth, wife of F. Duplex, esq. late of Grosvenor-street.

Berks—H. Proctor, esq. of Windsor.

At Donnington, near Newbury, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Osman Vincent, esq.

Cambridgeshire—At Newton, in his 79th year, Wm. Stevenson, esq.

Cornwall—At Bodmin, the wife of John Bennett, esq. solicitor.

At St. Columb, aged 70, H. Warne, esq.

At Lifton, Mrs. Burne, widow of Rev. W. Burne, rector of that parish.

At Treneague, St. Stephens, Mrs. Beeston, widow of H. Beeston, esq. of Mawgan.

Derbyshire—At Hartington, Rev. B. Hope, 20 years vicar of that parish.

Devon—At Exeter, Capt. C. Hotchkys, on the superannuated list of Post Captains.

J. Pinhey, esq. an alderman of Exeter.

Miss M. Burrow, eldest daughter of the late Robert Burrow, esq. of Exeter.

At Sidmouth, Mrs. S. Feltham, widow of J. Feltham, esq. late of Hinton St. George.

At Teignmouth, suddenly, aged 70, Mrs. Pidsley, relict of J. Pidsley, esq.

At Tavistock, Mr. Bridgeman, sen. attorney-at-law, late of Dartmouth.

At Stonehouse, S. Carpenter, esq. of the Inner Temple, and of Tamerton, Devon, barrister at law, and a commissioner of appeals in the Excise. He was a younger brother of C. Carpenter, esq. of Maidstorham, and of Admiral Carpenter.

At Tracey House, Honiton, Louisa, youngest child of H. B. Lott, esq.

Aged 97, Mrs. Prowse, relict of Rev. Thomas Prowse, vicar of Dawlish.

Lyons Walrond, esq. of Mortrath, near Collumpton.

At Hunton, aged 96, J. Hutchinson, farmer; whose wife died in March last, aged 93. This venerable pair lived in wedlock near 72 years.

At Shorncliff, aged 72, James Nooth, esq.

At the parsonage, Berry-Narber, Jane, wife of Rev. W. Spence.

Rev. T. Wright, M. A. rector of Oulde, co. Northampton, formerly fellow of Brasenose college, and senior proctor of the University in 1792.

Dorset—At Hookswood, Mrs. Ridout, relict of Rev. P. Ridout, whom she survived but a few weeks. (See our last volume, p. 610.)

At Chetnole, aged 91, Mrs. Mary Hewlett, mother of Rev. John Hewlett, morning preacher at the Foundling Hospital.

Durham—At Ryhope, after retiring to bed in perfect health, aged 45, Geo. Farrow, esq.

Essex—At Springfield-house, Mrs. Lyte, relict of Henry Lyte, esq. and last surviving daughter of the late Wm. Coker, esq. of Mapowder, co. Dorset.

At Harwich, aged 68, Jas. Graham, esq.

Gloucestershire—At Cheltenham, after a long illness, aged 64, Mrs. O'Malley, relict of General O'Malley, esq. of Castlebar, Ireland.

At Bristol, Sophia, youngest daughter of the late G. Duberley, esq. of Monmouth, sister of Sir James Duberley, of Gain's-hall, Hunts.

Aged 82, Rev. B. Boyes, of Eastleach.

Rev. Samuel Pickering, M. A. rector of Bishop's Cleeve.

Hants—At Portsmouth, Lieut.-col. R. Campbell, major in the 72d foot.

At Winchester, Rev. Mr. Malmesbury, a Roman Catholic priest.

At Southampton, aged 62, Capt. John Biddulph, of the Old Buffs.

At Itchen, near Alresford, aged 56, Mrs. Powlet, relict of the late Rev. C. Powlet, many years rector of Itchen.

At Eversholt, H. Petty, sen. esq.

Herefordshire—Mary, youngest daughter of J. Palmer, esq. of Hereford.

At Pennystone, near Ross, Mrs. Clifford, relict of W. Morgan Clifford, esq.

At Leominster, Mrs. Kinsey, relict of Rev. Mr. Kinsey, of Wacton, co. Hereford.

James Montgomery Watts, only son of Rev. James Watts, vicar of Ledbury.

Aged 76, Mrs. Sherburne, relict of John Sherburne, esq. of Titley.

Rev. John Jones, M. A. rector of Foy.

Herts—At Baldock, aged 87, Mrs. Fryer, who lived in the service of George II. and was in the room at the time of his death.

Lancashire—At Liverpool, aged 76, A. Keeling, esq. formerly of Tunstall, co. Stafford.

At Liverpool, aged 23, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Joseph Greaves, esq.

Geo. Edw. Dale, esq. banker, Liverpool.

Mr. Wm. Peel, of Peel-fold, near Blackburn, cousin to Sir Robert Peel, bart.

Leicestershire—At his father's, Sealwood, near Ashby-de-la Zouch, Walter Patrick, esq. late of Jamaica, planter.

Aged 84, J. Goode, gent. of Cossington.

At Newton Unthank, Thomas Chamberlain, gent.

Lincolnshire—At Lincoln, aged 90, Mr. Alderman Kent, who served the office of Mayor in 1780 and 1787, was chamberlain in 1757, and high sheriff in 1760.

Monmouthshire—At Chepstow, Mrs. Elizabeth Knowles, the last branch of a respectable family there.

Elizabeth, daughter of John Davis, D.D. late vicar of Monmouth.

Norfolk—At Norwich, aged 82, John Cufande, esq.

In the Upper Close, Norwich, Mrs. Peach, relict of the late Edward Peach, esq. of Sundridge, Kent, and formerly widow of Rev. Edward Leathes, of Reedham, Norfolk.

At Aylesham, P. Copeman, esq. banker.

Northumberland—At Newcastle, Rear-adm. W. Charleton.

Notts—

Notts—At Southwell, Mrs. Lindley, relict of —— Lindley, esq. of Mansfield.

Salop—The wife of Rev. James Matthews, of Shrewsbury.

John Povey, esq. of Derwen-y-pandy, Oswestry.

Rev. R. W. B. Hill, rector of Waters Upton, eldest son of Rev. Robert Hill of Hough. Cheshire.

Somerset — At Bath, Rev. Henry Williams, rector of Charlbury, Dorset.

At Bath, Rt. Hon. Lady Clarina, relict of the late Gen. Lord Baron Clarina, of the kingdom of Ireland, who was in the battle of Culloden, and commanded the grenadiers at the taking of Havannah, Niagara, &c. Her Ladyship was one of the daughters of the first Earl of Leitrim.

At Bath, Mrs. Evans, relict of Charles Evans, esq. of Jamaica.

At Bath, aged 71, Brownlow Bate, esq. son of Rev. J. Bate, formerly rector of Easton, and dean of Stamford.

At Bridgewater, Wm. Anstice, esq. an eminent surgeon, and one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Shepton Mallet, aged 54, Mr. Thomas Skone, an eminent brewer, and a truly benevolent and upright man.

At Timsbury, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. B. Smith, daughter of the late —— Bush, esq. of Bradford, Wilts.

At Nether Stowey, Mrs. Stevens, relict of the late Abraham Stevens, esq.

Staffordshire — At Aldridge, aged 90, Mrs. Wylde, relict of Rev. John Wylde, of Bellbroughton, co. Worcester.

At Newcastle, Edw. Ford, esq. alderman, and acting partner of the banking-house of Horwood, Sparrow, and Co.

The youngest daughter of Roger Vaughton, esq. of Ashfurlon-house.

At Oaken, near Wolverhampton, aged 76, Henry Wood, esq.

At Clayton, in her 82d year, Anne, relict of T. Lovatt, esq.

Suffolk — At Bury, aged 36, W. Basham, esq. captain of marines.

At Bury, the eldest daughter of Dr. W. Norford.

E. Stock, esq. of Church Hall, Broxted.

At Lavenham-parsonage, in her 88th year, Mrs. Adams, relict of Rev. G. Adams, formerly rector of Widdington, Essex.

Aged 75, Mrs. F. Amys, whose life was exemplary, and whose death was calm and resigned.

Surrey—At his seat in Surrey, Major John Meares, late of Tallabont, co. Pembroke.

Sussex — At Lewes, aged 100, David Gaul, esq. who was 34 years paymaster of the Sussex militia, and has been with the regiment from the time of its being embodied.

Warwickshire—At Rugby, in his 11th year, Edward Ambrose Hume, youngest son of Abraham Hume, esq. of Bilton Grange, co. Warwick.

Rebecca, wife of Wm. Anderson, esq. of Moseley Wake Green, near Birmingham.

Mary, relict of J. Yates, esq. of Bordesley.

Wilts — In the Close, Salisbury, Rev. Arthur Dodwell, M. A. formerly of Magdalen college, Oxford, vicar of Bishop's Cannings, prebendary of St. David's, and nearly 40 years perpetual curate of St. Thomas, Oxford.

Worcestershire—At Worcester, the wife of Thomas Brockhurst, esq. of Springfield, near Gloucester.

Yorkshire—At York, Rev. H. Dunnett, rector of St. John's, Liverpool.

At Staveley, aged 70, the wife of Rev. James Hartley, rector of that place.

W. Marshall, esq. of Newton Kime, near Tadcaster.

At Cottingham, aged 68, Dr. Norris.

At Stockton, in his 81st year, Wm. Wansbrough Pinchard, esq.

At Selby, aged 84, Thos. Weddell, esq.

Feb. 1. In his 32d year, John Bowdler, jun. esq. barrister-at-law.

In her 22d year, Anne, only daughter of J. Slegg, esq. John-street, Bedford-row.

In Chatham-place, Mrs. Richard Witts, relict of R. Witts, esq.

Feb. 2. In Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 86, James Anderson, esq.

Duncan Campbell, esq. Bedford-square.

Feb. 3. At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Lucadou, relict of J. D. Lucadou, esq.

At Rev. Dr. Stephens's, Devonshire-place, in her 85th year, Mrs. Jeffery, mother of Mrs. Stephens, and last surviving sister of the Wilkins, formerly of Great Lodge, near Tunbridge, Kent.

At Twickenham, aged 33, the wife of Wm. Thompson, esq.

Lady Anne Talbot, relict of W. Talbot, esq. of Roscommon, Ireland, daughter of the late Earl of Glandore.

Feb. 4. In New-street, Spring-gardens, in his 70th year, J. Birch, esq. surgeon extraordinary to the Prince Regent.

At his son-in-law's, Bishopsgate-street, aged 77, Mr. John Birch, of Hammersmith.

In Portland-place, after a few days' illness, in his 73d year, Sir John Sheffield, bart. of Normanby-hall, co. Lincoln. He married Charlotte Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Wm. Digby, dean of Durham; but, having no issue, the title and estates devolve on his brother, Rev. Robert Sheffield. His remains were removed on the 13th instant for interment in the family vault of the Dukes of Buckingham, at Burton Strather, co. Lincoln. Few men lived more respected.

Feb. 5. In his 62d year, John Roberts, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street.

Feb. 6. Jane, wife of Thomas Soley, esq. of Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square.

Feb.

Feb. 8. At South Lambeth, in his 64th year, Thomas James, esq.

Aged 84, Mr. John Hopkins, of Paternoster-row, wine-merchant.

Aged 49, Gerard Hullman, esq. of Great St. Thomas Apostle, merchant.

Feb. 9. At Broxbourne, Herts, where he was superintending an edition of the Scriptures for the use of the Syrian Christians, Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D.D. (of Queen's college, Cambridge, M. A. 1796.) By the death of this accomplished scholar and truly exemplary Divine, the Christian world has sustained an irreparable loss. To genuine piety, liberality of sentiment, and deep scriptural erudition, was united in him a remarkable apostolic simplicity of mind and character. "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile," was the exclamation of all who knew him. His whole life was a comment on those words of our blessed Saviour, "Wist ye not that I must be about my father's business?" Deeply versed in the Oriental languages, he conceived he should best promote the honour of God, and the happiness of mankind, by enabling "every man to read the Holy Scriptures" in his own tongue. Peculiarly interested in supplying a want of these to a Church which, by a gracious Providence, had been preserved from the times of the Apostles in nearly its original purity, he was engaged in that labour of love to his last moments. —(See our vol. LXXXI. p. 244.)

In Southampton-place, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Eastland, esq.

At Lambeth, aged 70, Mr. C. Lockhart, many years organist of that parish.

Feb. 10. Mr. Beazley, Parliament-str.

Feb. 11. At his father's, Hoxton, aged 24, Alcock Eld, esq. of Clapham-road-place.

Feb. 12. At Chelsea, Mrs. Elizabeth Spratt, widow of the late Francis Spratt, esq. of Salisbury.

In Nottingham-place, aged 84, George Cherry, esq. formerly chairman of the Victualling Board, from which he had retired some years since.

At Rochester-terrace, near Stoke Newington, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Sewell, late of Cornhill.

Feb. 13. In Bedford-row, of a consumption, aged 15, Charles Henry Hutton, a very promising youth, son of Major-gen. Hutton of the Royal Artillery, and grandson of Dr. Hutton of Bedford-row.

At Hammersmith, in his 63d year, J. Jones, esq.

Feb. 14. In his 22d year, in consequence of being thrown from his horse whilst engaged in a hunting-party in the neighbourhood of Killiney, George-John Frederick Sackville, fourth Duke of Dorset. This young nobleman, who had been on a visit to Lord Powerscourt, was an adventurous horseman, and entered warmly into the spirit of the chace. The lamentable event was occasioned by a leap over a kind of double ditch, about six feet wide, with a wall about two feet high: it was not considered a dangerous leap; but the ditch proved rotten, and gave way. The horse went with it, and the animal, in an exertion to save himself, fell a second time upon the Duke. His Grace attempted to walk, but could not. He was carried to the nearest house. Lord Powerscourt asked him if he was much hurt: he put his hand to his chest, and answered that it gave him great pain; and begged them not to talk to him. Lord Powerscourt sent off to Dublin for Surgeons Crampton and Macklin; but, before their arrival, he had expired.—His Grace was born Nov. 15, 1793. He was unmarried; and, having left no brother, the Dukedom of Dorset, and the title of Earl of Middlesex, descend to Charles Sackville Germaine, Viscount Sackville, eldest son of the celebrated Lord George Sackville (who in 1770 assumed the name of Germaine); and the large property, or the greater part of it, will vest in his Grace's sisters.

Feb. 16. Mr. Mark Lonsdale, a man eminent in his qualifications as a literary character; a man of integrity; a firm friend; and possessed of a liberal and valuable mind. He was a native of Carlisle; and, after having been in the metropolis for some time, he turned his pursuits, both as an author and mechanic, to the most intricate parts of theatrical amusement. His abilities procured his promotion to be manager of Sadler's Wells, under the proprietorships of Messrs. King, Wroughton, Arnold, and Hughes: he was the immediate predecessor of Mr. C. Dibdin. When he gave up his situation at the Wells, he became a part proprietor of the pictures of the Battles of Seringapatam, &c. exhibited at the Lyceum some years since; at which place Mr. Lonsdale projected that elegant and instructive scenic exhibition and oral description denominated *Ægyptiana*. This exhibition was too classic: such a mode of rational amusement did not suit the inclinations of the *beau monde*. The shadows of the *Phantasmagoria*, though terrific, were attractive! The Publick chose to be terrified, rather than informed; and the Lyceum was, therefore, subservient to all the illusions of a magic lanthorn. It was Mr. Lonsdale's intention, had his first plan succeeded, to have given the peculiarities of the geography, natural history, and manners of the inhabitants of other countries;—but a disarrangement of his circumstances was the reward of his first national endeavour! He then retired to Ireland, where he became tutor to a young nobleman, till his dramatic friends, having determined upon drawing him from his

his undeserved seclusion, found for him a situation in the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The shock, however, which his mind had received, was too much for his constitution, naturally tender; and he expired a victim to that neglect which his abilities and disposition had not merited! His remains were deposited Feb. 23, 1815, in the church-yard on the South side of St. Clement Danes, Strand; attended by many friends, who venerated his worth when living, and sincerely lamented their loss by his departure.

Feb. 20. Aged 35, Mary Anne, the wife of Mr. James Grace, of the Old Jewry.

Vol. LXXXIV. Part ii. p. 678. a. The Rev. *Edward Jones* was educated at Eton; and removed to King's College, Cambridge, in 1759; B. A. 1764; M. A. 1767. Early in life he was patronized by Bp. Lowth, to whom he for some time was Domestic Chaplain; and to whose friendship he was indebted for the Rectory of Uppingham; and, if we mistake not, for some earlier Living. For some time he held the Rectory of Great Doddington in Northamptonshire. In one of his Letters, in our last Volume, Part I. p. 318, Mr. Jones says, "I have been in orders more than fifty years; and have resided as officiating Incumbent nearly the whole of that period, the greater part in a country village, but ten of them in a market-town."—He was an excellent Scholar, a truly benevolent man, and a conscientious Divine. His memory was retentive, and richly stored; which rendered his conversation truly interesting, and his correspondence uncommonly pleasant.—His son, the Rev. Edward Jones, M. A. is vicar of Greetham, Rutland; and Rector of North Kilworth, Leicestershire.

*** The article in page 183, relative to the interment of Lady *Hamilton*, we have since been assured, is inaccurate. Her body was not refused Christian burial, on account of her religion. Such an objection could not have been made, as a Catholic priest performed the last offices of prayer, and administered to her the sacrament, a short time before her dissolution; no Protestant minister being at hand. The fact is, that that lady having incurred many very considerable debts at Calais and its neighbourhood, no person would undertake to furnish her funeral; and she was on the point of being buried in a spot of ground appropriated to the poor, when an English merchant, resident in Calais, considering the services she had formerly rendered her country, and the wretched situation of the daughter of Lord Nelson (who, in compliance with her father's wishes, had never left Lady Hamilton), offered to become responsible for the charges of her funeral, which was respectably performed in the cimetière (church-yard) at Calais; all the English gentlemen in Calais and its vicinity, to the number of fifty, attending as mourners. The merchant above alluded to, finding that a process was commenced to detain the person of Miss Horatia Nelson for Lady Hamilton's debts, conveyed that young lady on board a vessel for England; and, on her arrival, placed her in the hands of Mr. Matcham, the late Lord Nelson's brother-in-law, with whose family she is now residing.

Meteorological Table for February, 1815. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1815.
Jan.	o	o	o		
27	27	30	35	29, 00	snow
28	35	41	40	28, 99	fair
29	40	43	37	29, 18	cloudy
30	37	40	36	,25	cloudy
31	36	44	42	,35	cloudy
F. 1	44	47	40	,35	rain
2	39	44	39	,57	cloudy
3	39	45	40	,60	cloudy
4	46	50	40	,64	cloudy
5	40	48	44	,90	fair
6	44	47	44	,65	cloudy
7	45	49	43	,63	fair
8	44	49	42	,64	cloudy
9	42	47	40	,65	cloudy
10	40	44	43	,60	small rain

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1815.
Feb.	o	o	o		
11	44	47	40	29, 40	small rain
12	45	48	41	,45	stormy
13	38	45	40	,51	fair
14	41	48	42	,58	fair
15	42	47	46	,65	cloudy
16	47	51	42	,52	rain
17	40	50	44	30, 30	cloudy
18	42	52	46	,20	cloudy
19	44	49	46	29, 99	cloudy
20	49	54	50	,60	rain
21	52	55	50	,95	cloudy
22	51	55	46	30, 20	cloudy
23	42	50	46	,20	fair
24	46	51	47	,02	cloudy
25	47	52	47	,01	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 25, to Feb. 21, 1815.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males -	902	1682	Males -	813	1638
Females	780		Females	825	

Whereof have died under 2 years old 368

Peck Loaf 3*s.* 7*d.* 3*s.* 8*d.* 3*s.* 9*d.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½*d.* per pound.

Between					
	2 and 5	167	50 and 60	165
	5 and 10	71	60 and 70	145
	10 and 20	68	70 and 80	114
	20 and 30	123	80 and 90	55
	30 and 40	148	90 and 100	25
	40 and 50	189		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 18.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Middlesex	60	6	29	7	32	1	24	9	34	4
Surrey	63	4	36	0	30	6	25	10	38	0
Hertford	62	4	28	0	31	8	23	8	37	2
Bedford	63	4	32	0	28	0	22	8	33	4
Huntingdon	64	4	00	0	28	8	19	10	28	8
Northamp.	66	4	00	0	28	9	19	9	33	6
Rutland	58	6	00	0	31	5	20	6	35	6
Leicester	70	0	42	0	32	4	23	0	36	6
Nottingham	71	8	00	0	35	8	22	8	40	8
Derby	72	6	00	0	33	8	25	2	44	0
Stafford	72	7	00	0	33	0	23	11	44	9
Salop	74	3	48	10	30	2	26	5	46	2
Hereford	68	9	38	4	27	6	26	1	38	9
Worcester	72	6	38	0	32	6	26	9	40	10
Warwick	75	4	00	0	34	6	25	10	41	9
Wilts	63	6	00	0	28	10	26	8	46	4
Berks	61	5	00	0	28	10	25	3	35	1
Oxford	64	0	00	0	27	9	23	3	34	6
Bucks	67	9	00	0	28	5	24	0	35	7
Brecon	73	9	44	9	30	0	18	8	00	0
Montgom.	68	10	00	0	38	5	20	9	00	0
Radnor	64	0	00	0	27	10	27	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.
64 3|37 2|29 7|22 0|37 1

Average of Scotland, per quarter:
50 0|38 3|27 4|21 7|33 0

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Essex	58	4	27	0	29	10	21	8	30	9
Kent	57	0	41	0	27	4	24	4	34	10
Sussex	62	8	00	0	27	6	22	0	00	0
Suffolk	55	5	00	0	27	5	19	5	27	0
Camb.	59	7	00	0	27	3	16	7	26	1
Norfolk	57	2	29	8	25	1	18	11	28	7
Lincoln	58	5	34	10	28	6	16	0	32	11
York	58	2	42	3	29	11	19	2	40	8
Durham	60	11	00	0	33	0	25	3	00	0
Northum.	55	4	43	5	26	10	22	1	00	0
Cumberl.	60	2	36	4	27	3	23	4	00	0
Westmor.	62	1	40	0	32	0	25	4	00	0
Lancaster	68	0	00	0	29	5	24	0	54	8
Chester	71	7	00	0	34	2	00	0	00	0
Flint	65	2	00	0	31	0	22	10	00	0
Denbigh	67	5	00	0	31	8	21	1	00	0
Anglesea	60	0	00	0	27	0	17	0	00	0
Carnarvon	63	10	00	0	27	4	21	0	00	0
Merioneth	70	1	00	0	36	0	29	8	00	0
Cardigan	65	8	00	0	28	0	15	10	00	0
Pembroke	51	11	00	0	26	2	12	10	00	0
Carmart.	59	11	00	0	32	4	15	10	00	0
Glamorg.	63	2	00	0	25	2	20	0	00	0
Gloucest.	71	2	00	0	29	10	26	7	59	10
Somerset	69	0	00	0	29	9	18	10	00	0
Monmouth	69	2	00	0	27	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	58	7	00	0	23	11	16	10	00	0
Cornwall	63	2	00	0	25	5	18	0	00	0
Dorset	62	3	00	0	26	3	21	7	00	0
Hants	60	4	00	0	27	6	25	3	36	0
	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, February 20: 60*s.* to 65*s.*

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from Feb. 6 to Feb. 11:
Total 13,820 Quarters. Average 63*s.* 0½*d.*—3*s.* higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Feb. 18, 29*s.* 8*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Feb. 22, 70*s.* 0*d.*

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, February 20:

Kent Bags	5*l.*	0*s.* to	7*l.*	7*s.*	Kent Pockets ..... 6*l.*	0*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*
Sussex Ditto	5*l.*	0*s.* to	6*l.*	10*s.*	Sussex Ditto ..... 5*l.*	5*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*
Essex Ditto	6*l.*	15*s.* to	8*l.*	10*s.*	Farnham Ditto.....11*l.*	0*s.* to 13*l.* 9*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 14:
St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 14*s.* Straw 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
Clover 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*—Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* Clover 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

SMITHFIELD, February 20. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Lamb	none.
Mutton	5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Feb. 3:	
Veal	6*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts about 640	Calves 160.
Pork	5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep ..... 3,680.	Pigs 240.

COALS, February 20: Newcastle 42*s.* 0*d.*—50*s.* 0*d.* Sunderland 43*s.* 6*d.*—45*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow, 90*s.* Mottled 100*s.* Curd 104*s.* CANDLES, 13*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 15*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5*s.* 0*d.* Clare Market 0*s.* 0*d.* Whitechapel 5*s.* 0*d.*

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Feb. 1815 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Leeds and Liverpool, 214*l.* ex dividend.—Monmouth Canal, 165*l.* ex dividend 10*l.* clear.—Grand Junction, 223*l.* ex half year's dividend, 3*l.* 10*s.* clear.—Rochdale, 58*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 20*l.* 10*s.*—Ellesmere, 82*l.*—Lancaster, 20*l.*—Grand Union, 70*l.*—Grand Western, 64*l.* discount.—Severn and Wye Railway, 30*l.*—West India Dock, 157*l.*—London Ditto, 91*l.* 90*l.*—Imperial 50*l.*—Hope Ditto, 2*l.* 2*s.*—Strand Bridge, 21*l.*—Ditto Annuities, 10*l.* premium.—Southwark Ditto, 5*l.* discount.—Kent Fire-Office, 38*l.*—Chelsea Water-Works, 13*l.*—Commercial Sale Room, 38*l.*—British Copper Company 34*l.* to 40*l.*—Covent Garden Theatre 400*l.* 405*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1815.

May.	Bank Stock	3perCt. Red.	3perCt Cons.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5perCt. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Sou Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. South Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium.
1	258	65¼	65¾	89¾	94¼	16¼		64	3½				18 pr.	6 pr.	1¼ dis.
2	Holiday														
3	259	65¼	65¾	89¾	94¼	16¼		63¾		193¾			17 pr.	6 pr.	1¼ dis.
4		65¼	65¼	89¾	94¼	16¼							17 pr.	6 pr.	2 dis.
5	Sunday														
6	259	65¾	65	89¾	94¾	16¼			3¾	193	69		18 pr.	6 pr.	2¼ dis.
7	258¾	64¾	64¾	89½	94¼	16¼						64¼	16 pr.	5 pr.	2¼ dis.
8	Holiday														
9	258	64¾	64¾	89½	94¼	16¼							17 pr.	5 pr.	2¼ dis.
10	258	64¾	64¾	89½	94¼	16¼		63½	3¾				17 pr.	6 pr.	2¼ dis.
11		64¾	64¾	89¼	94	16¼							16 pr.	5 pr.	2¼ dis.
12	Sunday														
13		64¾	64¾	89¼	93¾	16¼				193¾			15 pr.	5 pr.	3 dis.
14		64¾	64	89¼	93¾	16¼				193		64	14 pr.	6 pr.	3¼ dis.
15	257¾	64¾	63¾	89¼	93¾	16¼		62¾		192½	68½		13 pr.	5 pr.	3¼ dis.
16		64¾	64⅝	89¼	93¾	16¼							12 pr.	4 pr.	2¾ dis.
17		64¾	64⅜	89¼	94⅛	16¼		63½					12 pr.	4 pr.	2¾ dis.
18		65	64⅜	89¼	93⅝	16¼	93½						13 pr.	5 pr.	2¾ dis.
19	Sunday														
20		65¼	65¼	89¼	94¼	16¼							13 pr.	5 pr.	2¾ dis.
21		65¼	65¼	89¼	94¼	16¼							11 pr.	4 pr.	2¾ dis.
22		64¾	64¼	89¼	93¾	16¼					69		10 pr.	2 pr.	3 dis.
23		64¾	64¼	89¼	93¾	16¼							8 pr.	2 pr.	3 dis.
24	Holiday														
25		64¾	64¾	89¼	93¾	16¼					70½		8 pr.	3 pr.	1¾ dis.
26															
27	Sunday														
28		64¾	64¼	89¼	93¾	16¼							7 pr.	2 pr.	3¼ dis.

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THE

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

Feb.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.		at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyd.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.20	39	21	M	Foggy, but fair.....	29.20	46	22 do.	Clear and fine.....	29.22	44	22 do.	F. & C.
2	29.28	42½	22	M	Foggy ; at noon cleared up.	29.31	44½	23 do.	F. and C.....	29.45	42	22 do.	Do.
3	29.45	42	22	M	Hazy ; after 10 wet	29.38	44½	22½ do.	Wet haze with small rain...	29.27	47	23 do.	Fine.
4	29.30	47	23	M	Fine, though a little hazy...	29.38	50	12½ do.	Very fine.....	29.57	44½	19½ do.	Fine.
S 5	29.31	45	21	M	Very fine.....	29.85	53	6½ do.	Fine.....	29.75	45½	19½ do.	F.& C.; rain; fair.
6	29.50	47½	22	M	F. & C.	29.46	50	21 do.	Do.; after 6 small rain. ...	29.38	47	22 do.	Rain.
7	29 55	47	23	M	Fine, though some haze.....	29.60	50½	16 do.	Very fine.....	29.61	47	21 do.	Dark and cloudy;
8	29.55	49	21	M	Small rain & blowing fresh.	29.34	48	22 do.	Do. do.; after 5 fair.....	29.41	44	22 do.	Fair. [sm. rain.
9	29.58	42	23	M	Fine.....	29.54	46	19 do.	Do.	29.48	44	21½ do.	Do.
10	29.40	45	22	M	Wet haze ; after 1 fair	29.40	47	23 do.	Do. ; after 6 haze and rain.	29.37	47	22 do.	Do.
11	29.27	46½	23	M	Wet haze and small rain....	29.12	46½	25½ do.	Do.	29.18	43	8½ do.	Do.
S 12	29.20	48	16	M	Cloudy, blowing & wet haze.	29.34	52	16½ do.	Blowing fresh, with rain.....	29.42	47	16½ do.	Do.; fine.
13	29.42	47½	17½	M	Gloomy; after 2 fine.	29.47	50	6 do.	Do.	29.47	38	9 M.	Do.; frosty.
14	29.30	44½	11	M	Gloomy, but fine.....	29.35	47	11½ do.	Do.	29.47	42	12 do.	Fine.
15	29.56	45	12	M	Fine, but cloudy.	29.56	53	12½ do.	Do.	29.56	50	16 do.	Some wet haze.
16	29.46	52	16½	M	Hazy · after 2 small rain...	29.45	49	17 do.	Small rain.....	29.45	42½	17½ do.	Fine.
17	29.45	45	17	M	Wind, with squalls of rain..	29.68	47	16 do.	F. & C. blowing strong	30.00	42	16 do.	Moderate; fine.
18	30.22	45	16	M	Foggy and frosty	30.17	47	17 do.	Do. ; after 4 fine.	30.14	40½	17 do.	Fine.
S 19	30.14	42	22½	M	Fine, though some haze. ...	30.10	48	20 do.	Fine, ...	29.88	46½	20 do.	Cloudy & windy.
20	29.67	50½	20	M	Wet haze and blowing hard.	29.69	51½	20 do.	Do.	29.76	42	21½ do.	Do.
21	29.90	52	22	M	Cloudy & blowing, but fair.	30.08	51	22 do.	Do. ; hazy; after 4 moderate	30.11	49½	22 do.	F. & C.
22	30.15	48½	23	M	Very fine.....	30.16	56½	16 do.	Do.	30.17	43	17 do.	Do. ; frosty.
23	30.17	37½	17½	M	Very fine.....	30.09	51	14 do.	Very fine.....	30.09	47	12 do.	Fine.
24	29.98	48	14	M	Fine.	29.97	51	11½ do.	Cloudy.....	29.96	50	13½ do.	Fine.
25	29.90	49	14	M	F. & C.; blowing fresh.....	29.88	50½	11 do.	Do.	29.88	47½	12 do.	Do.;but moderate.
S 26	29.95	45	14	M	Cloudy and lowering	30.02	45½	13 do.	F. and C.....	30.16	36	11½ do.	Very fine, frosty.
27	30.31	30	12	M	Fine, sharp frost.	30.34	50	5 D.	Do.	30.34	34	3 M.	Do.
28	30.28	42	10	M	Fine, with little haze.	30.20	49½	4 do.	Fine.....	30.12	44	8 do.	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For MARCH, 1815.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 6.

THE following reply to Mr. Belsham's answer, I request you to insert in your Magazine.

Yours, &c. T. ST. DAVID'S.

A Second Address to Persons calling themselves Unitarians.

UNITARIANISM is so contrary to Christianity, that I can impute your adherence to it to nothing but your *confidence* in the *accuracy* of the assertions respecting the doctrines of Scripture, which you meet with in such publications as Mr. Belsham's "Calm Inquiry." For such confidence it is my wish to provide a remedy; and I have some hope that you will find it in the following pages. To counteract the influence of Mr. Belsham's opinions, I endeavoured, in my former Address, to convince you, that he is an incompetent reporter of the doctrines of the Gospel, and of the Primitive Church. I now once more beg leave to offer you my "*unsolicited*" advice "to take heed what ye hear," (Matth. iv. 24.) in a matter that so nearly concerns your salvation as your faith in Christ. You will perceive in the following pages that Unitarianism is made up of misrepresentations and inaccuracies and unfounded assertions.

After stating in my former Address Mr. Belsham's assertion, that Bp. Horsley was "baffled and defeated in his controversy with Dr. Priestley," I said, "Mr. Belsham may say this, but he cannot believe it." If any one tells me, It is night, when it is mid-day, and I know him to be in his senses, I am sure that he cannot believe what he says. Mr. Belsham's assertions, that Bp. Horsley was *defeated*,—that the Bishop *knew* this,—and that he would have *laughed to scorn* the ignoramus who should have thought otherwise, are quite as much at variance with the truth; and therefore I contend, that Mr. Belsham is either wholly incompetent to judge of this controversy, or that he cannot believe what he says.

Of this declaration, however, Mr. Belsham * professes to have "just and heavy reason to complain;"—to complain of my charging *him* with an untruth, when he has charged the whole body of the *Established Clergy* with an "*aversion* to, and an *abhorrence* of, the truth." Yet Mr. Belsham, after being reminded of this unjustifiable language, can venture to say, "he should have been *ashamed* to use the language" that I do, when I say, he "cannot believe what he says" of Bp. Horsley's defeat. What Mr. Belsham's *sense of shame* may be, it is easy to conjecture from his avowed opinion of the Clergy, and of the established religion of his country: especially when we know, that the words, which I have just quoted, were not the hasty effusion of an angry moment, but his old and accustomed language. In his "Review" of Mr. Wilberforce's excellent work, he says, "an established Priesthood is, in its very nature, a persecuting order. All breathe the same fiery and intemperate spirit. Truth and honest inquiry they are *paid* to *discountenance* and *repress* †."

He says, that "I charge him with using harsh language of the Clergy and their doctrines." Does he deny the charge? If he does, he cannot look at the passages, which I have quoted and referred to, and "believe what he says." But he does not state my charge against his language and opinions strong enough. I said that any one, who could hold such an opinion of Bp. Horsley as he does, and could utter that most uncandid and untrue opinion of the Established Church and Clergy which he did, is

* Gent. Mag. Aug. 1814. p. 125.

† See this and many similar passages in the Dean of Cork's excellent work on the Atonement, vol. II. p. 415.

incom-

incompetent (either from want of learning, or from the force of prejudice, or from both) to pass an impartial judgment on the opinions of the antient Fathers, or of the doctrines of the Established Church.

The extent of Mr. Belsham's sense of *shame* and *consistency*, we see in his renewed declaration, that Bp. Horsley "knew that he was defeated, and that he would have laughed to scorn the solemn ignoramus who should have thought otherwise," though Dr. Priestley is every where throughout the controversy convicted of inaccuracies and misrepresentation, and a radical ignorance of his subject. Bp. Horsley's general judgment on the controversy is strongly expressed in the passages quoted in my former address. But, as Mr. Belsham has since repeated his gratuitous assertion to the contrary, I will add here two other passages from Bp. Horsley's Remarks on Dr. Priestley's Second Letters, § 9 and 12. "These and many other glaring instances of unfinished erudition, shallow criticism, weak argument, and unjustifiable art to cover the weakness, and to supply the want of argument; which must strike every one, who takes the trouble to *look through* these Second Letters; put me quite at ease with respect to the judgment which the publick would be apt to form between my antagonist and me."——"As for the outcry which he makes about my intolerance, and my bigotry to what he calls high church principles, I consider it as the vain indignant struggle of a strong animal, which feels itself overcome; the mere growling of the tiger in the toils; and I disdain to answer.

Yet Mr. Belsham persists in his assertion, that Bp. Horsley knew that he was defeated. And what is this but saying, Bp. Horsley "did not believe what he said?" But this is nothing to that gross instance of "*defamation against the memory of the dead*, of which Mr. Belsham is guilty, in saying that Bp. Horsley would have "laughed to scorn the solemn ignoramus who should have thought him not defeated." What can Mr. Belsham be *ashamed* to say of any one, after such a charge of hypocrisy, duplicity, and contempt of truth? It is indeed no more than he said before, in general, of the Clergy. "Interested priests and crafty statesmen will continue to support a religious establishment, which answers their private and political purposes, at the same time that they *hold its doctrines in contempt* *."

On the offensive passage against the Clergy, occasioned by Mr. Horsley's defence of his Father's Tracts, Mr. Belsham has now put the following gloss: "The idea I mean to convey in that passage is, that persons all whose expectations in life depend upon their profession of a particular system of opinions, cannot, in the nature of things, be unbiassed inquirers after truth." How far this gloss can be called the meaning of the text, we shall see presently. But what is the *bias* that is here meant? The bias of professional obligation: a bias not peculiar to the Clerical profession. The Clergy engage themselves at the commencement of their Ministry, by the most solemn vows that man can enter into, that they will inculcate and maintain the doctrines of the Church, of which they are Ministers; and, as far as in them lies, will banish and drive away all contrary doctrines. The doctrines which they promise to teach, are perfectly well known to them before they enter into this engagement. They are the doctrines, which they *imbibed* with the first elements of their Christian education. They *professed* them publicly in the face of the Church, when they came to years of discretion. They *studied* them in their principles and proofs, before they offered themselves candidates for the Ministry. And at the commencement of their Ministry they declared their entire *acquiescence* in them, and solemnly promised to inculcate and maintain them. And in what way does the professional obligation which binds them to their duty, differ from the obligation which attaches to all important offices of trust, except in the magnitude and sanctity of its object? If "they which wait at the altar are partakers with the altar," must the sincerity of their faith be suspected, more than the loyalty of the brave defenders of their country, who are bound by similar obligations? Must the patriotism of the Navy and the Army be doubted, because they are biassed by

* See Magee on the Atonement, as before.

prin-

principles of honour and professional emoluments? Will the Members of the Legislature be less likely to be faithful to the rights of their fellow-subjects, because they are *sworn* to maintain the supremacy of the King against the foreign jurisdiction and preposterous pretensions of the Pope.

Mr. Belsham supposes that the Clergy could not be induced to support the commonly-received doctrines of Christianity without some corrupt bias. What could have induced the old Presbyterians, Non-jurors, and others, to profess the same doctrines? What can now induce Methodists and Dissenters of various denominations (who separate themselves from the government of the Church) to maintain the orthodox faith? What motive can the venerable Episcopal Church in Scotland have, poor as she is, and placed beyond the reach of wealth and ambition, for professing her conformity with the Church of England, but sincere faith in those doctrines which the Unitarian denies?

But Mr. Belsham says, "the Clergy are *paid* to *discountenance* and *repress* the truth." A more false and atrocious calumny never was uttered. So contrary, indeed, it is to the truth, that, instead of retracting, I again repeat, "Mr. Belsham may say this, but he cannot believe it." And what are those emoluments of our Profession, which excite so much envy and malignity? If you look to the great majority of the Clergy, and compare their duties with their emoluments, they are not equal to the profits of mechanics and labourers above the lowest rank, or even of a good menial service. There must be in the minds of the poor, pious, and humble men, who perform the common duties of our Church, some principle very different from the corrupt views which, Mr. Belsham thinks, unfit the Clergy for impartial inquiries after truth. What is the bias that attaches Mr. Belsham to the Unitarian Meeting-house in Essex-street? The love of truth? I have already shewn that his love of truth is equal to his sense of shame. But what is the bias, that shuts his eyes against the natural construction, the obvious sense, "the simple teachings" of Scripture; and against the *unbiassed* testimony of the *poor*, *persecuted*, and *unestablished* Primitive Church? and makes him prefer the most ungrammatical, forced, incoherent, and enigmatical interpretations, to the common Version of the New Testament? I can mention one bias, which is capable of such effect. A party feeling, and sectarian attachment, give to ardent minds full as strong a bias as the emoluments of a profession. There is another kindred principle, that operates, perhaps, with a more violent impulse upon some minds than any professional obligation; and that is, a rooted aversion to every thing that is established. And in a free country like this, how often do we see such indirect feelings oppose themselves to the "powers that be," *as such*, and act, even on cultivated minds, with a more vehement, decided, and permanent force than one would think consistent with rational and thinking beings!

The meaning which Mr. Belsham says he means to convey by the offensive passage before quoted, I will contrast with the text, because it is not an unapt specimen of that laxity of interpretation, by which Unitarians pervert the language of Scripture from its direct and obvious meaning.

Text.	*Gloss.*
Tied down in an enlightened and inquisitive era to a system of theology, the wretched relic of a dark and barbarous age, upon the profession and defence of which all his hopes are built, TRUTH must *necessarily* be the object of his *aversion* and *abhorrence.*	The idea I mean to convey in that passage, which has given offence, is, that persons, all whose expectations in life depend upon their profession of a particular system of opinions, cannot, in the nature of things, be unbiassed inquirers after truth.

If *English* words can be made to bear so great a difference of meaning as is expressed by this gloss, what a latitude may not Unitarian interpreters allow themselves, in translating the *Greek* text of the New Testament, when they appeal to their unlettered friends of "sound understandings and honest minds?" But the gloss does not convey the meaning of the text. The two assertions are perfectly at variance. The text is grossly false; the gloss is true. I lay the more stress on the difference between the text and the gloss, because, like other Unitarian

Unitarian glosses*, it does not represent the meaning of the text; and I say this the more decidedly, because Mr. Belsham's habitual language concerning the Established Church and Clergy forbids me to accept it as the meaning; and because the words which follow the gloss, shew that he does not, in reality, abate one particle of the text. He says only, "*If* in the expression of this sentiment undue asperity of language has been allowed, I *would* readily retract it. In the *mean while*," &c. that is, before he does retract it. This is nothing like the frankness of an *indictum volo*. If Mr. Belsham were to retract it by an unequivocal renunciation of his unjust and uncharitable sentiment, it would have one fortunate consequence. He must, to be consistent with such renunciation, cancel or recast all his former publications, which might happily conduct him back to "the faith in which he was educated."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March* 2.

MUCH has been written on the subject of Slaves; and humanity has been very laudably exerted, to stop the importation of African Slaves into our Islands in the West Indies. Of this trade, as it formerly existed, the most horrible part was the mode of conveyance from Africa to the Islands. It was a disgrace to human nature; and the true detail of it, when first given to the publick, petrified every reader with horror. Next to this was the treatment of the Slaves in the West Indies, not regulated by salutary laws, and often conducted in the most brutal and horrible manner. This also required interposition, and happily received it. But let it not be supposed, that there is any thing in the condition of Slaves, which necessarily implies such abuses. Let us attend to an account of the treatment of Slaves at Fez and Marocco: a treatment occasioned by a religious feeling, which Christians, if they were what Christians ought to be, would carry to a much greater height of conscientious regard. I copy the account from a very curious description of *Timbuctoo*, the famous city in the centre of Africa, extracted from the *Annales des Voyages*, in one of the French Journals. Who was the original writer I know not.

"These Slaves are treated in a very different manner from those which are transported from the coast of Guinea, and the establishments at Gambia, to the American Islands. After having suffered the privations to which every traveller is subject who traverses the desert, they are sent to Fez, and Marocco. There they are exposed in the *sok*, or public market, and sold by auction. Their new master conveys them to his habitation, where, if they conduct themselves with fidelity, they are regarded in future as members of the family; and are even permitted to connect themselves with the free women of the establishment. As they constantly hear the Arabic language spoken, they soon obtain a slight knowledge of it: the more intelligent learn to read and write. As soon as they are able to read and understand a chapter of the Koran, their masters begin to inculcate upon their minds, susceptible of all impressions, the fundamental points of the Musulman doctrine. This religion, establishing the Unity of God, is easily admitted; and they reject, without much difficulty, their former superstitions. Once arrived at this point, they *immediately* obtain their liberty; and their master is delighted to have converted an infidel, and, by this good work, to have deserved the favour of Heaven.

"Those Slaves, whose minds do not take this turn, and who do not learn the Mahometan faith, nevertheless obtain their liberty, after eight or ten years of slavery. A true Musulman regards them as servants; and considers the sum which he gave in the purchase, as merely a consolidation of the wages which he would have paid to a free servant. As soon as this sum appears to him to have been worked out, he dissolves the bondage of his slave; and, according to the spirit of his religion, believes that, in so doing, he merits the blessing of Heaven. This act of generosity is entirely voluntary, on the part of the proprietor. and I have known," says the writer, "many slaves so attached, by good treatment, to their masters, that they refused their liberty, when it was offered."

Here is a picture, at which many Christians may well blush, who in this respect, though not in many others,

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* See *Notes* and *Illustrations* to a Tract intituled, *The Bible, and nothing but the Bible, the Religion of the Church of England.*

others, may learn from Mahomedans, what, if they had duly imbibed the spirit of their own religion, they might have learned, much more perfectly, from the blessed Jesus. We must, not, however, suppose that there are no exceptions to this good conduct. The vices and passions of men, unless restrained by wholesome laws, will always produce, in too many instances, their odious effects. The author thus proceeds:

"It is, however, true, that all the Arabs and Moors do not behave with such humanity towards this unfortunate class of human beings; some of them, and particularly the Moors, treat them with much rigour, and even with cruelty; they speculate upon the children to be produced by their purchased slaves; and rather encourage connections without marriage than with it, that their multiplication may proceed more rapidly."

Yet may we be ashamed, if accounts of both are to be credited, that the majority of Christians have usually behaved much worse to their slaves, than the majority of Musulmen. R. T.

Mr. Urban, *West-Ham, March* 10.

THE Epitaphs printed in the Magazines for November, December, and January, having been honoured with general approbation, I ask permission to add four more to the number. To such Readers (and of these the number appears increasing) as, in reading poetry, seek something more than amusement, they may afford pleasure, or impart instruction, for a great observer of human nature has asserted that "*We may find Sermons in stones, and good in everything.*"

Yours, &c. J. C.

I. *On a Sister.*

Farewell, sweet Maid! whom as bleak Winter sears [blown,
The fragrant bud of Spring, too early
Untimely Death hath nipt. Here take thy rest,
Inviolable here, while we, than thee
Less favour'd, thro' the darksome vale of Life, [long
Toil on in tears without thee. Yet not
Shall Death divide us. Rapid is the flight [wing,
Of Life, more rapid than the turtle's
And soon our bones shall meet. Here may we sleep, [might'*
Here wake together, and 'by his dear
Who conquer'd Death for sinful man, ascend
Together hence to an eternal home.

James Hurdis *.

II. *On Mr.* Chester *of* Chicheley.

Tears flow and cease not, where the good man lies, [skies;
Till all who know him follow to the
Tears therefore fall where *Chester's* ashes sleep;
Him wife, friends, brothers, children, servants weep;
And justly—few shall ever him transcend,
As husband, parent, brother, master, friend. William Cowper.

III. *On a Peasant.*

The Swain who own'd yon humble cot,
Lies buried near this lonely spot:
With his industrious faithful Wife,
He trod the secret path of Life;
Nor knew the sorrows which await
Grandeur, pre-eminence, or state.
Here village maids, at ev'ning hour,
Shall strew the newly-gather'd flower:
And Shepherd-lads assemble here,
To shed a sympathetic tear;
Whilst on the time-worn stone they spell,
"Delusive world of woe farewell!
"And welcome, welcome equal state,
"Where all are good, and all are great!"

IV. *At* Welwyn *in* Hertfordshire.

By the celebrated Author of "Night Thoughts."

Here lies my friend *James Barker*,
Who was *poor* in Life, but is *rich* in Death.

E. Y.
1749.

The name of Anna Seward was inserted in the Epitaph at Litchfield, from a general opinion that it was the production of that lady. J. C.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 13.

A CORRESPONDENT in volume LXXXIV. ii. 518. expressed a wish to have the Epitaph on Sir William Browne's Monument.

The other day, in travelling through Norfolk, I stopped at Hillington; visited the Church, and took a copy of the Epitaph, which I now send you.

On the top of the Monument is a representation of the Sun, with this line underneath it.

Coronat cælum perenni gloria.

M. S.
D. Gulielmi Browne, Militis,
Medicorum Londini bis Præsidis,
S. R. S.
Studium opusque qui valdè persequens
Medicinam haud sine Deo fecerat,
Die nocteque nitens pro viribus

* Lycidas.

* Late Professor of Poetry at Oxford.

Salutem

Salutem hilaris hominibus dare.
Labor tum ipse sibi voluptas fuit.
Eheu! jam agendo haud spectatur amplius.
Beatum tamen vixisse se adserens,
Probè contentus exacto tempore,
Uti conviva cedit vita satur,
Homo humani à se alienum nil putans.
Die decimo Martii 1774 mortuus,
Die Ciceronis natali 3 Jan. 1692 editus,
Beatiorem his præfatus adpetens.
Patria O! perpetua esto et libera!
Sit anima mea cum Christosophis!
Propè Newtonum, Boylium, Lockium!
Procul insanis à Sapientibus!
Velim ediscas, Lector, quanti est vivere
Licet qua terris noscere et agere.

Πορευου και συ γνωθι ποιοι ολως
Του θανατου μνημων και μνημων εστι βιοιο
Του δε Βιου μνημων μισθον εχει θανατω.

Coronat tellus inani nomine!
Amor famæ prospicit virtutibus.
Annorum plenus, præter spem plenus honorum, [mum.
Plenus voti omnis, desero gratus hu-
Miles Christi morte triumpho!

There is a good representation of Sir William's profile, taken, as I understand, from one executed by Wilton; and at the bottom of the Monument are his armorial bearings. It is on the South wall of the chancel, and adjoining it is a monument to Lady Browne, who died some years before the Knight.

In the chancel are several monuments to the Folkes family, and also to the Hovels, who were the former lords of the whole parish; the last of whom, Sir William, left three daughters his co-heiresses, one of whom was married to Martin Folkes, esq. and brought the estate into that family.

Sir William Browne left only one daughter, the wife of William Folkes, esq. and mother to the present Sir Martin Browne Folkes, bart.; which accounts for his remains being deposited here.

This village is seven miles from the borough of Lynn, and on the road from thence to Cromer; and appears to contain little worthy of notice.

Hillington-hall, the seat of Sir Martin Browne Folkes, and for many generations the residence of his ancestors, bears the marks of some antiquity. Though not decorated with porticos, and the grounds unornamented, this place appears to possess much more valuable qualities, all the comforts so peculiar to the residences of English country gentlemen. There are also two other seats in this parish, Belmount and Uphall, now belonging to the same person.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 5.

IN p. 118, a shrewd Correspondent, whose signature is E., requests information in what work is to be found the expression, *Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris.* Where to discover the Latin words I did not exactly know; but your Readers will perceive the sentiment assigned to *Antilochus* by LUCIAN in the Dialogue between Antilochus and Achilles: The original passage runs thus, Φέρει δὲ παραμυθίαν καὶ ἡ κοινωνία τῶν πεφ᾽γματος, καὶ τὸ μὴ μόνον αὐτὸν πεπονθέναι. This mean idea is nobly combated, in his *Parad. Reg.* L. I. v. 401. by the poet MILTON:

"Fellowship in pain, divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load."

In the same dialogue between Antilochus and Achilles, LUCIAN makes the former notice the cowardly speech which HOMER gives to the latter in Od. A. v. 488. PLATO, *De Repub. III.* also, objects to the thought. And the mighty Stagirite reproves the same impropriety of sentiment in Iphigenia at Aulis, when she says, *Ignominy is preferable to death.* His censure is very concise, Τῷ δὲ ἀνωμάλῳ, ἡ ἐν Αὐλίδι Ἰφιγένεια. Οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔοικεν ἡ ἐκείνη τῇ ὑγιεῖ. ARISTOT. *De Poet. XVIII.*

Pray where is *this* passage? *Ex pede Herculem.*

A FIFTH-FORM LAD. H.

"The man that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;
But he that is in battle slain,
Can never rise to fight again."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

IF the Gentleman who ascribes these four lines to Sir John Mennes, in the reign of Charles the Second, will have the goodness to favour your readers with a copy of the Poem in which they occur, or with a competent Extract from it containing them, with reference to page, &c. he will confer an obligation, and remove the uncertainty under which most persons have lain with regard to the Author of them. B.C.

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††† *A Staffordshire Freeholder* in our next.

Mr.

BENNETT'S HILL,

SIR, *Shrewsbury, Sept.* 19, 1814.

AS you have preserved the semblance of many Residences and Birth-places of eminent men in your valuable Repository, I am induced to send you a Drawing of BENNETT'S HILL (*see Plate I.*), the residence of your venerable Friend and Correspondent William Hutton, esq. F. A. S. S. not doubting but it will be acceptable to many of his Friends. This pleasant Villa is situated about two miles from Birmingham, near Saltley, on the declivity of a gentle eminence.

Mr. Hutton, the indefatigable Antiquary, Historian, and Tourist, at the close of this month completes his ninety-first year; and when I saw him, on the 5th of July, 1814, was in perfect health, and his mental faculties unimpaired:—He observed to me with a smile (speaking of his long journeys and tours) "My longest journey now is to my Son's cottage*, and my most extensive tour, that of my own garden; but," added he, "I am completely happy; I have all that can be desired in this world—a competency sufficient for all I want, and a son and daughter whose study it is to render me every comfort in their power." Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 13.

KNOWING your partiality for subjects of Antiquity, I flatter myself a short account of the small but exquisite remains of KIRKHAM ABBEY, in Yorkshire, may find admission in your pages. The scattered ruins of this very antient abbey are situated in a beautiful valley, through which flows, with a winding and charmingly-varied course, the river Derwent. The extreme magnificence of the surrounding scenery, and the grand effect of light and shade produced by the variety of objects here presented, and the contrast of the ivy-mantled mouldering ruins in the foreground, present to view an assemblage not frequently to be met with, and of which, words fail to convey an adequate idea. The first and most interesting fragment which we approach, is the gateway, a work of Edward III. in all the splendour of that period; a time when Pointed Architecture reached its summit of perfection and beauty. The design is not large, and the ornaments, though numerous, are not crowded; but, from their justness of distribution, have the most exquisite effect. It consists of two divisions: The first having the entrance, a large arch of round character covered by a pediment; in the spandrels are shields, and small figures in alto-relievo, St. George and the Dragon, &c. The second has two windows with the ornamental tracery perfect; between them, in the centre, a niche with a figure, and one on each side: the whole surmounted with pediments, having in the intermediate spaces shields of various arms, which are likewise distributed over other parts of the front. The whole terminates with an elegant cornice, and a straight parapet of quatrefoil pannels. At the South-west angle is a turret and pinnacle; a similar one at the North-west has been destroyed. A few paces in front of the gate is the mutilated base of an old cross. Passing through the gateway, a short distance Eastward, over uneven masses of stone and walls, are vestiges of much older work; but devastation has carried its relentless influence so far, that their original utility is left to conjecture, though their relative situation conveys some idea to what purpose they must formerly have been applied. Of these an extremely curious and enriched Saxon doorway claims particular notice: I am inclined to believe it the original entrance to the Chapter-house. The arch, supported by three columns on each side, is very highly ornamented, as are the spaces on the exterior, and between the columns; the whole in very perfect preservation, but the connecting buildings totally demolished. To the right of the door-way, in an adjoining wall, are two recessed early Pointed arches, elegantly filled in, and ornamented, but appear never to have been open: this might probably have been part of the cloisters. Near there are many small fragments of walls, arches, &c. but too much mutilated to ascertain their former use.

A considerable distance North-west of this, and nearly in a line with the Gate, subsists a solitary vestige of the sacred

* Adjoining his own garden.

sacred edifice; this alone remains, to denote the situation, the style, and the grandeur of the whole. It is of the early Pointed style, consisting of one division and part of another, in which is a very lofty narrow window, and two buttresses, most elegantly proportioned, with shafts and enriched capitals on the chamfered angles: the whole in so perfect a state that scarcely the courses of stone are visible. In 1784, the upper part fell down, consisting of a turret and pinnacle, beautifully mantled with ivy.

In a farm-house opposite the gateway, is preserved the abbey font, which was dug from among the ruins not many years since: it is perfect, and very much ornamented, but does not appear to be much older than the reign of Henry VI. It may be deemed a great curiosity, as this decorative appendage to a church was generally marked as an object for destruction.

This fine Cistertian Monastery, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded by Sir Walter L'Espec, knt. and Adelina his wife, in the year 1121. It is not improbable that the fragments of Saxon work are part of the original buildings of this date. Its value before the general dissolution amounted, according to Speed, to 300*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; and by Dugdale, to 269*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* It was surrendered Dec. 8th, 1539, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. by John Keldwick the prior, and seventeen canons: it was afterwards granted to Sir Henry Knevet, knt.

About five miles North of Kirkham is Castle Howard, a stupendous and magnificent mansion, erected by Sir John Vanbrugh on the site of the Old Castle of Hinderskelf, and is the noble residence of the Earl of Carlisle, K. G. The North front which we approach has a fine centre, with a cupola rising from the roof, and two extensive wings, the North-east of which was finished according to the original design; the other was erected by Sir James Robinson, but without any attention either to extent, or character of the style. The South, or garden front, is very magnificent; the centre, a pediment supported by fluted pilasters, is approached by a grand flight of stone steps; which, with the range of pilasters along the whole façade, is particularly fine. The Eastern extremity of the North wing forms the kitchen; it has a square tower at each angle. The number of roofs, cupolas, and massy clustered chimneys in the intermediate space, and the general picturesque assemblage of the whole design, is striking, and impressively grand. In the front, and extending Eastward above 500 yards, is a noble terrace, decorated with statues, terminated by a large Ionic temple, having four porticos. The interior of this princely mansion abounds with works of art; the walls of the hall were painted by Peligrini with the history of Phaëton; the recesses occupied by antique statues; and on pedestals are distributed many fine busts. Every room throughout has numerous relicks of antiquity to claim notice, and the numberless pictures which adorn the walls, with the extensive and choice collection of vases, would require a volume to describe, and prove useless to enumerate in this limited space. About half a mile South-east of the house is the mausoleum, of the Doric order: it measures 50 feet in diameter, of a circular form, and is 90 feet high.

Returning from Castle Howard towards Kirkham, about five miles from thence, is the small village of *Crambe*. The Church has been much altered, and would not merit the slightest notice did it not contain an antient font. It stands toward the West end of the aile, is large, of a square form, supported by a stout centre shaft, with four columns at the angles, having ornamented capitals, and the upper part decorated with intersecting semicircular arches.

Nearly two miles Southward of this village on the road to York, is *Howsham*, a fine mansion on gently rising ground, near the river Derwent, built about the time of Queen Elizabeth, the seat of the worthy and amiable Mrs. Cholmley, to whom belongs the magnificent Abbey at Whitby, in the same county. The valley in which it is situated is beautiful, and the surrounding scenery varied and delightful. J. C. B.

Peter-House, Cambridge.

From Mr. Dyer's "*History of the University and Colleges of* Cambridge."

IN treating of particular Colleges, those which have precedency in the order of time, naturally claim priority

ority in our attention: we should begin, then, with Peter-House. There are however, those—this should be just hinted—who speak of St. John's as the oldest endowed institution in Cambridge: and, considered as an *endowed religious house*, St. John's Hospital certainly existed, and on the present site of St. John's College, in what was called the Jewry, before the present literary foundation of St. Peter's: Michael-House, also, had statutes before Peter-House. But as a literary institution, incorporated by royal charter—the more modern sense of the word College—the most antient is undoubtedly St. Peter's.

The founder, then, of this College, was Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely. Parker dates the foundation 1280 (as does Doctor Caius), and is followed by Carter, who is corrected by Smyth, with the following additional hints:—"The charter of foundation was in 1283, and it was not founded till the year after. Mr. Wharton speaks of this foundation as begun before the founder became Bishop; and it was so plainly, if that is exact which he adds, that a charter of the King's is extant, to the master and scholars, dated May 15, 1274; but 74 I take to be a mistake for 84." It should be observed, that Balsham had placed students here several years before, and that his election to the bishoprick was confirmed by the Pope in 1257. The commemoration paper of Peter-House has its date 1284.

I almost incline to believe, and I humbly submit it for consideration, as this state of the business would reconcile the contradictory accounts mentioned in the note*, that there might be different charters, and that the one of 1284, when the secular brothers of St. John's were introduced, might confirm and complete the former, and so be made the entire charter of foundation. This was the exact case with Merton, the most antient College at Oxford. The first charter is, Jan. 7, 1264; the second is 1270; and the third, which completed the two former, was in 1274. There is a still further analogy in the two cases. The house of Merton, settled in 1270, is entitled Domus Scholarium de Merton; and in the royal instrument of 1274, Peter-House is called Domus Scholarium Petri; and it should be still further recollected, that the King himself recommended to Hugo de Balsham, to make his house of Peter conformably to that of Merton. At all events, this latter circumstance settles, in the order of time, the precedency of Merton College, as an endowed literary house by royal charter, above that of Peter-House. In the register of Durham is a copy of the Merton statutes, bearing date 1274; and this copy is, probably, as old as the original, it being entered on the oldest book in the church.

Hugh de Balsham, or Bedesale, then, for he is called by both names, the founder of this College, was a native of Balsham, or rather, perhaps, a scholar of the convent there; it being usual to call persons who arrived at any eminence, from the convents where they were educated. He became afterwards a monastic of the convent of Ely, of which, in a course of time, he was superior. Balsham is near Gogmagog-Hills, a few miles to the South-east of Cambridge. Camden, speaking, after Henry of Huntingdon, of Gogmagog-Hills, describes them as the pleasant hills of Balsham, from a village near them, where the Danes committed all imaginable barbarities. In the monkish times, the prior and convent commonly chose the Bishop, though with a congé d'elire from the King, and a confirmation from the Pope; and, accordingly, on the death of William de Kilkenny, in 1256, the convent of Ely proposed to exercise this right, in choosing their sub-prior to succeed him. We have many instances in the history of our Church, where this privilege excited great contention between religious houses, and the King or Pope, or Archbishop, and sometimes even with all. In the present case, the King violently opposed the appointment, and it was not approved by the Archbishop, who also wished himself to have put in another person. The King, it seems, thought, that as Ely was a strongly fortified place, a monk might not be soldier enough for a Bishop.

Whatever the cause, the King, by his letters, requested the Prior and Convent to choose Henry of Wingham,

* We have not thought it necessary to insert the notes in our Extract.

ham, his Chancellor, for their Bishop. The Archbishop of Canterbury was for Adam, the author of some treatises at the time greatly celebrated; but the Abbot and Convent were resolute for their Sub-prior, and the contest became violent. The Convent chose Hugo de Balsham; the King set aside the appointment, and laid waste the fields and groves about the bishoprick. But, an appeal being made to the Court of Rome, the choice of the Prior and Convent was at length confirmed; and Hugo de Balsham accordingly was consecrated Bishop of Ely in 1257: and thus he became tenth Bishop of Ely.

His College of Peter-House (for we must return to that) was formed out of two antient hostels, in forming which it is generally allowed that Balsham originally composed it of different materials, partly collected on the spot, and partly introduced from a neighbouring society. On the spot were the Friars of Penance and of Jesus Christ: so Carter.—Smyth adds, "They were the Friars of Penance of Jesus, Christ and Friars Hospitallers of St. John, as another account:" and the truth is, it was no uncommon thing for a religious house to be characterized by two, or even, as the nunnery of St. Rhadegund was, by three names. Those introduced from a neighbouring society were the seculars belonging to the canons regular of St. John's, who had, it seems, too much religion to agree well together. So Hugh took the old twig, split from the parent tree, and engrafted it on his new plant: and thus, under his fostering hand, they grew up together a new tree, with a new name, and with more of amicable society.

Account of the PANTHEON* *at* ROME.

THE Pantheon is an antient Temple at Rome, which was originally dedicated, as its name implies, to *all the Gods*; but more particularly, to *Jupiter Ultor*, avenging Jove; *Mars*, the God of Battles; and *Venus*, the Queen of Love. The building is of a circular form, of immense size and magnificence. In front there is a most majestic portico, supported by a double range of Corinthian pillars, sixteen in number, each of them hewn out of one solid piece of Eastern granite. Between the middle columns, which are a little further removed from each other than the rest, a passage opens to the brazen portals; which, as they unfold, expose to view a circular hall of immense extent, crowned with a lofty dome. It is paved and lined with marble. Its cornice of white marble is supported by sixteen pillars and as many pilasters of the Corinthian order. In the circumference there are eight niches; and between these niches are eight altars, adorned each with two pillars of less size but of the same materials. The niches were antiently occupied by statues of the great deities; while the intermediate altars served as pedestals for the inferior powers. The proportions of this temple are admirable for the effect intended to be produced; its height being equal to its diameter, and its dome, not an oval, but an exact hemisphere. The effect is also heightened by the manner in which the light is admitted, through a circular opening to the skies in the apex of the dome. This circumstance, which corresponds well with the simplicity of design, has a wonderful effect in dispersing the light throughout the whole temple; whilst it directed the eyes of the worshippers to the Heavens, the peculiar abode of that Deity to whom they were addressing themselves.

In antient times, all the front on the outside was covered with plates of brass or copper, and gilt with gold; and the outside of the dome was covered with plates of solid silver. These ornaments have long since been converted to other uses, and the dome is now covered with sober sheets of lead. The Pantheon was converted into a Church, and dedicated to St. Mary, by Pope Boniface IV. about the year 609; and has since that period attracted the attention and enjoyed the patronage of various pontiffs.

After all, to adopt the language of a writer* of exquisite taste, who has himself contemplated this venerable pile,

"Let not the traveller complain, if even in this magnificent monument he shall find that his expectations surpass the reality, and that his fancy has thrown around the Pantheon an imaginary splendour. He must not expect to find in it the freshness of youth.

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* See our Select Poetry, p. 257.

* Eustace, Classical Tour.

Years

Years pass not in vain over man or his works; they may sometimes spare proportion and symmetry; but beauty and grace, whether in the marble portico, or in the human form, soon yield to their touch, and vanish. Twenty ages have now rolled over the Pantheon; and if they have not crushed its dome in their passage, they have at least imprinted their traces in sullen grandeur on its walls;—they have left it to all its primeval proportions, but they have gradually stript it of its ornaments, its leaves of acanthus, and its glossy colours. —Perhaps these marks of antiquity, and this venerable tint which Time alone can shed over edifices, rather increase than diminish its majesty, by adding to its justly admired form, that which no architect can bestow—the charms of recollection, and the united interest of age and disaster."

Mr. Urban, *March* 1.

A PAMPHLET has just appeared intituled "A Brief Account of the Jesuits, with Historical Proofs in support of it, tending to establish the Danger of the Revival of that Order to the World at large, and to the United Kingdom in particular." The plan embraces three parts:—1st, A summary of the history of the Jesuits. — 2d, Evidences drawn from the history of other nations and our own for the purpose of establishing it:—and 3d, Reflections on the whole subject The great object of the writer appears to be, to shew, that, notwithstanding the pretensions of the Jesuits to superior learning and talents, their order is only a corrupt modification of the Papal system; and that its members have been at all times the most ardent and active agents of the Romish Church, having been by no means scrupulous in the employment of all the means in their power (not excepting PERSECUTION in every form) to swell the triumphs and enlarge the possessions of that Church—that the constitution and rules of the Society oblige its members to a practice opposed to the plainest dictates of religion and good conscience, and hostile to the safety of Sovereign Princes, Governments, and States—that, in the two centuries of their existence, the Jesuits were the authors of almost all the calamities which desolated the world at large, and Europe in particular, especially the Protestant part of it — that to doctrines of the most pernicious tendency both in morals and politicks, they have added practices in each, of a nature utterly indefensible — that the agents employed by them in the prosecution of their objects, have been, almost exclusively, members of the Catholic communion, who have ever been their willing instruments; and that, since the concessions of the present reign (especially the grant of the elective franchise) have greatly increased the number and influence of Catholicks both in England and Ireland, the connexion which has ever subsisted between the Jesuits and themselves assumes the more importance, and threatens greater danger to the interests of a Protestant Nation and Government—that the circumstance of the Jesuits having already arrived in IRELAND, in spite of laws which have never been abrogated, is part of the system of atchieving by fraud what cannot be effected by force—that, under these circumstances, the present Pope, in reviving an order which was abolished by Pope Clement XIV. about 40 years since, and in assigning to it at the same time the aid of THE INQUISITION (its oldest and best ally), has himself acted upon the great principle of Jesuitism, *viz.* that *the end to be atchieved will sanction the use of the worst means;* and has effectually provided for the revival of all the evils inseparable from the employment of such agents.—Finally, that the United Parliament owes it to its own safety, and to the interests of the Nation at large, immediately to dismiss the Jesuits who have at this time arrived in Ireland, and probably in England, and to prevent the landing of others of the same profession.

Yours, &c. B.

Mr. Urban, *March* 2.

SINCE the writing of my letter inserted in your last Magazine, I have seen, and in part read, Mr. Charles Lloyd's Translation of Alfieri's Plays; and think that to call it in general a faithful one, is perhaps as high a praise as it is entitled to: for that "the plant which he has brought from Italy into Britain has, under his management, borne undeteriorated fruit," is, I am afraid, more than he has reason to flatter himself with. Indeed the different spirit and phraseology

seology of different languages must unavoidably make translation difficult, and almost always imperfect: and the Italian may possess those qualities which Voltaire, in a letter prefixed to his Merope, attributes to it (" d'être plus maniable," &c.) that may make a transfusion of its spirit into other languages peculiarly difficult, if not impossible. That these qualities are amply displayed in Alfieri's Plays, is, I think, undeniable; and repeated perusals, and comparisons of them with other authors, have still more strongly impressed me with this conviction. Alfieri has given its fullest force to tragic composition: it is hardly possible to conceive it executed with greater strength and justness of thought and expression. His speeches and descriptions often strike us with horror; but that sentiment is never called for but on proper occasions, and its worst effects are alleviated by the energy and animation that accompany it, and that infuse themselves into the mind of the Reader. His Plays may be said, as Baron Grimm observes in his Correspondence, " to be written in blood, instead of tears:" but it is blood which the Tragic Muse is armed with a dagger purposely to shed; and Alfieri has made her words and her blows in perfect correspondence with each other. That we are inclined to shrink from the sight and sense of such horrors can, I think, only be the result of a false delicacy, or a sort of mental epicurism, that inclines us to indulge only in the softer and more pleasurable sensations; that disposes us to shut our eyes against facts, when they are displeasing to us, and when, in truth, the contemplation of them would make us more sensible of what is amiable and laudable in human nature, by contrasting it with what is odious and criminal: and this contrast we meet with in its greatest force in Alfieri's Tragedies. The fullest display of truth and nature (when there is no real violation of decency) can never be injurious to the mind: and our unwillingness to open our eyes to that display, not only proves, but must add to the weakness of our mental vision; or, what is worse, must distort it. Alfieri's works are, in short, as manly as they are possessed of every other excellence. They have all the " purity and simplicity," all the " correctness and severity of taste," that Francklin (in the preface to his Translation of Sophocles) attributes to the Greek Tragedies. That simplicity may be more easily transferable into the Italian, than any other modern language, from the resemblance of its beauties to those of the antient; but the beauty of simplicity must be felt in all languages, as in all works and productions whatever, provided it has that grace given to it, that still leaves it its own character—the grace of nature and of truth. The advance of knowledge, and the force of Alfieri's genius have enabled him to improve on those antient models, as well as to avoid (in which his merit is all his own) the defects of the moderns, which (as I before observed) certainly have their exuberances, however pleasing these may be made, and how much soever of imagination and feeling they may display as well as excite. But they may be really extraneous to the piece, though (as in Shakspeare) the art and genius of the author may connect them with it. As to Shakspeare, it has been truly said, that " In that circle none durst walk but he." To propose him, therefore, as an object of imitation, in " treading the pathless regions of human passion and human thought," in penetrating the " hidden mysteries and invisible sources of sublimity," &c. is only suggesting what is calculated to mislead future authors from what ought to be their proper object, the delineation of human nature as it is, with all that is characteristic of it. That Alfieri's personages (besides their talking, as Mr. Lloyd says, " entirely of themselves and with each other," &c.) do not " go into any analysis of their feelings," only, I think, exempts them from the danger which is exemplified in Shakspeare's soliloquy of Richard III. the night before the battle of Bosworth; which soliloquy is of course never recited on the stage. But where is the genius that could atone, as Shakspeare does, for such lapses? How Mr. L. has found out that Alfieri's Plays " want sensibility," and Madame de Stael, that " he was born rather for action than for thought" (which I suppose she has inferred from his exercise of thought in the representation of action) and that " he has not

not really created an Italian theatre," and (at the same time) that "the manners and ideas of his characters are not appropriate, but rather his own than theirs;" I own, I cannot guess. Mr. L. too, finds fault with him, for not having imitated the sublimity of Milton (allowing, however, his *Saul* to be an exception), particularly in the representation of Satan. These criticisms may be ingenious and refined, but I confess they do not strike my obtuser intellects with their justness. On the whole, I think that all that has been said against Alfieri as an author (making the proper allowance to criticks, to intermix censure with their praise, in the exercise of their talent) has rather afforded ground for a conclusion in his favour; and that the two above quoted will be sensible of this, as well as of the inconsistency of their own opinions, if their better judgments are so far to be depended upon. Possibly it may be said, that his speeches are sometimes too argumentative, and drawn out to too great a length: but they are always apposite, and must, I think, be approved of in the closet, whatever effect they may have on the stage; and even there, we must be very fastidious and impatient, not to listen with attention and satisfaction to what must be interesting, if the subject itself is so. As to Mr. Lloyd's translation, though generally faithful, and at times even happy, it is often weak, bald, and lame, and sometimes mistaken; of which a flagrant instance occurs in the Orestes, where Ægisthus, after being severely reproached by Clytemnestra, says, on her leaving him, "S'odan costoro; nulla rileva il resto." Which Mr. L. by a strange mistake (for I will not suppose that he went purposely out of his way to indulge an inclination to satirize the loquacity of the fair sex, which Alfieri himself was certainly much too attentive to the business of the piece to do) translates,

"Be women heard; they care not for the rest."

Instead of which, it should rather be, "Hear we the others; for the rest I care not:" or, "Hear we the strangers; for aught else I care not;" alluding to Orestes and Pylades, who were come in disguise, with intent to kill him. In the translation of those admirable plays, Octavia and Antigone, other errors may be observed, though not so great as that just mentioned.

Oriosus.

Mr. Urban, *Boston, Feb.* 10.

Mr. Fowke, at p. 647, Part ii. of your last volume, makes some inquiry respecting "The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs." I have an exceeding fine copy of it in my possession, printed in London, for the Company of Stationers, 1606;—and subjoin the following account of this singular book, from Pegge's "Life of Bishop Grosseteste:"

"Bishop Grosseteste translated the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs out of Greek into Latin, being told of the Book by John de Basing, upon whose information the Bishop sent to Athens for it. M. Paris intimates, that this work had been suppressed or secreted by the Jews, on account of the open and manifest Prophecies contained in it relating to our Saviour. He fancied that the Testaments had formerly been parcel of the original Hebrew Scriptures, and were concealed whilst they continued in an untranslated state; for it must have been out of the power of the Jews, after a Greek version was once made, to have kept them private to themselves. But this was never the case; for, according to the opinion of Fabricius, they were not so much as written in that language, though Dr. Grabe thinks they were.

"M. Paris pretends the Testaments were unknown to the Christians in the time of St. Jerome; but this is a mistake, for this gross piece of forgery is older than Origen, and was probably composed in the second century, or the close of the first.

"Some have thought the Greek text of this book, was a translation made by John Chrysostom, from an Hebrew original; but the grounds of this opinion are not sufficient to support it.

"Bishop Grosseteste was firmly persuaded of the authenticity of this Book: he not only translated it into Latin from the Greek originals; but, in a letter of his to King Henry III. he alledges the words of the Testaments, and argues from them, as the undoubted word of God."

The Book has been translated into French, Dutch, and English—it was printed at Paris in 1549, in 12mo. The first English edition of this book

was

was printed in 12mo. at London, by John Daye, near Aldersgate, 1581, with cuts, a preface by Richard Daye, and at the end an account how these Testaments were found. Richard Daye, besides the preface, promised the Death and Testament of Jacob; this edition is translated into English by A. G. (Arthur Golding), and has a cut of Jacob bolstered up in his bed, and his sons about him, in the title page.—It has been again printed in English as follows:

By Richard Daye in 1589; Richard Yardley in 1590; for the Stationer's Company 1606; again 1641; 1663; 1674; 1693; 1699; 1706; 1716; 1731.

Allow me, Mr. Urban, to solicit information on the following subjects:

Did Dr. Berkeley (Bishop of Cloyne) ever publish any more of "The Principles of Human Knowledge," than the First Part, which was printed in 8vo. in Dublin, 1710?

Can any particulars be given of Arthur Collier, Rector of Langford Magna, near Sarum, who in 1713 published "Clavis Universalis, or A New Enquiry after Truth;" being a demonstration of the impossibility of an external world. This book is of exceeding rare occurrence; and Dr. Reid, in his Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man, p. 173, says, he has only seen one copy of it, which is in the University Library of Glasgow. I consider myself fortunate in possessing a copy of this curious book. The arguments are the same as Berkeley's; but, though written with metaphysical acuteness, the style is disagreeable; and what is very strange, as Dr. Reid observes, "although he (Mr. Collier) appears to be well acquainted with Des Cartes, Malebranche, and Norris, as well as with Aristotle and the Schoolmen, it does not appear that he had ever heard of Locke's Essay, which had been published twenty-four years, or of Berkeley's Principles of Human Knowledge, which had been published three years."

If Mr. Collier ever published any other works, an account of them will be acceptable to,

Yours, &c. PISHEY THOMPSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, Feb.* 16.

I SEND you a few particulars relative to the Column now erecting by the County and Town of Salop in honour of Lord Hill.

The dimensions are as follows:

	F.	I.
Height of the pedestal	13	6
Of the shaft and capital	90	0
Of the pedestal to the statue	11	6
Of the statue	16	0
Whole height	131	0
The diameter of the column at the plinth	15	0
Diameter at the capital	11	6

To judge of the magnitude of this memorial, the best mode will be to compare it with some of the most remarkable structures of a similar kind.

The Monument in London is 15 feet in diameter, Lord Nelson's column at Dublin 13 feet, and the height of the shaft and capital about 77 feet.—The column erected by Buonaparte at Paris is 14 feet in diameter, and 120 in height; so that Lord Hill's column will be equal in diameter to the Monument, two feet more than Lord Nelson's, and, exclusive of the pedestal, 13 feet higher; and exceed the diameter of the Paris column one foot; and will, it is presumed, be the largest Doric column ever erected.—The site is an elevated spot at the entrance of Shrewsbury from the London and Bath roads.—The estimated expence 5500*l.*

The original design is by Mr. Haycock, junr. an ingenious young architect of Shrewsbury, corrected by Mr. Harrison of Chester.

Yours, &c. HUGH OWEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 20.

HOW can the Rev. Mr. Rolfe be nephew of Lord Nelson?—The Peerages mention but two sisters of the gallant Peer, and those married to Bolton and Matcham.

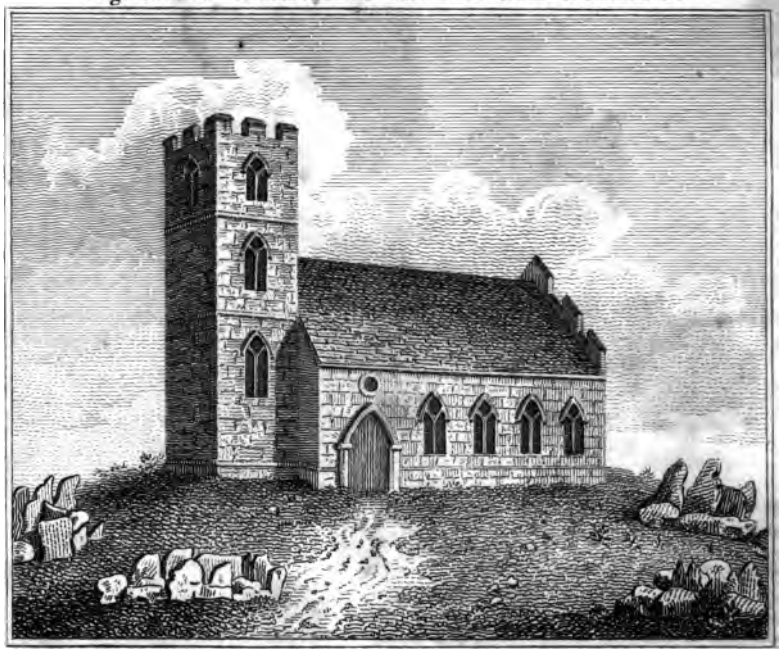
The late amiable General Ross, (see vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 401.) was of a respectable and nobly allied family situated at Rosstrevor in the North of Ireland:—among his near relatives were the ennobled families of Charlemont, Ludlow, Riversdale, Bandon, and Doneraile.

The family of William Greatrakes (the new claimant to the title of Junius) is believed to be extinct in the male line; his sister, Elizabeth Courtney, is still living at Lismore, co. Waterford.

Yours, &c. G. H. W. CASSAN.

Mr.

Fig. 1. NEW CHAPEL in CHARNWOOD FOREST.



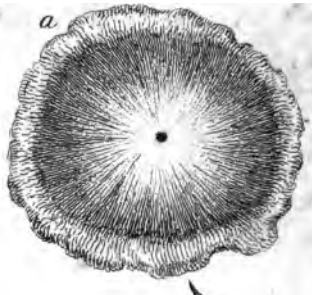


Fig. 2.

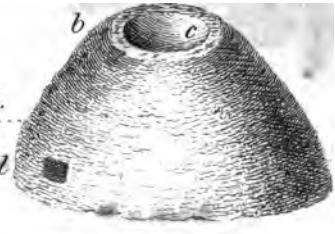


Fig. 4.

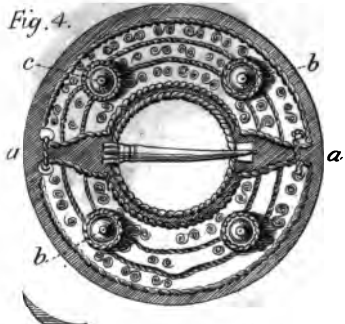


Fig. 3.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 20.

THE Forest of Charnwood, co. Leicester, is a large tract of land, about ten miles in length, and six in breadth; which form somewhat square, and a hard and barren soil, full of hills, woods, rocks of stone, torres, and a kind of slate.

It was some December in 1794 by that elegant Botanist Dr. Pulteney, in his "Catalogue of rare Plants found in its neighbourhood," communicated to Mr. Nichols for his "History of Leicestershire."

"A great part of this large tract of land is almost as much in a state of nature as any part of England. Some parts of it are elevated into considerable hills, bearing some resemblance to the Peak of Derbyshire; particularly those known by the names of Beacon Hill, Bardon Hill, Ives Head, Cliff Hill, &c. From the two former of these the views in clear weather are very extensive; reaching not only over a large part of the neighbouring counties, but even to the mountains of Wales. In proceeding Northwards by a direct line from the Southern parts of the kingdom, these hills are, I believe, the first part of the chain, or ridge, which at length constitutes the Peak of Derbyshire, and which is continued thence to the most Northern part of the kingdom. The summits of many of these hills, particularly that of Beacon Hill, which is considered as the highest, consist of vast naked craggy rocks, the crags almost universally facing the West. They are composed of a very hard grey stone, very like the blue Elvan stone of Cornwall, but not so fissile. It is of an extremely close grit, gives fire with steel, whence quartz seems to predominate in its composition, and some parts of it are almost irresistible to the hammer. Others of these rocks are composed of an imperfect kind of granite, of which a much more complete sort abounds in the neighbourhood of Mountsorell, where it is used in buildings, in the pavement of the streets, and to mend the high roads."

In 1808 an Act of Parliament received the Royal assent, for alloting and dividing this very valuable tract of land; and in a few fleeting years the face of the country will be wholly changed. Already, in some parts of the Forest, have the pleasing tools of agriculture called up crops of acres and cultivation and good roads are formed over the wide extent of waste ground. Indeed, so early have the farmers commenced [illegible]

[illegible] above, that the whole will be [illegible]

A [illegible] is also [illegible] erected [illegible] under the auspicious patronage of the worthy Diocesan, who is to consecrate it next Summer; where the mild and benevolent principles of Christianity will be properly inculcated on the descendants of many who have been nearly brought up in a state of nature. There are, and will be, about 220 acres of land set out in the Forest, for the endowment of this and any other Chapel that may be deemed expedient. That already built is in Lord Stamford's Peculiar, in the parish of Newtown Linford. The appropriament is in six of the Lords of the Forest; *viz.* Earls of Stamford and Moira, Edward-March Phillipps, esq. William Herrick, esq. the Rev. Thomas Bowville, and Edward Dawson, esq.

Yours, &c. R. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Sproxton, Jan.* 18.

THE two Stones *a* and *b*, wrought and formed for some particular use, of which a rough sketch is given, (*see fig.* 2.) were lately found at Ginthorpe, co. Leic. upon a bed of gravel, six or seven feet below the surface.

It is requested of your Correspondents to explain their use,—in what age,—or whether commonly found, or scarce. For the present, let them be called an *Hand-mill*. The nether millstone, *a*, is not much unlike a platter, or large shallow dish, with a shelved-off edge; in some places chipped; in others, broke down. The bottom is not quite flat, but gently rises to the centre (like a fish plate), which is perforated, apparently for the purpose of a spindle. Weight, 31 pounds; diameter, 16 inches.

The upper millstone, *b*, is cubbing in shape the bottom part of a cone or sugar-loaf, is extremely perfect, and was found in its proper place upon the other, which it exactly fits. At the top, *c*, is an aperture or *hopper*, 3 inches in diameter, contracting as it descends, and may hold three pints. Greatest diameter, 12 inches; least, and perpendicular height, 6 inches; weight, 32 pounds. [illegible] the [illegible] *d*, [illegible] which [illegible] *hopper* [illegible] the centre, where there is a bed cut exactly for a

frame of iron-work, which may have perished; and, by the wearing down on that side by natural pressure, we may be somewhat countenanced in an opinion of the handle having been fixed there. The stone (not met with in this country) is of a dirty white coarse grit, and may be taken for a rough composition of beat sand and mortar; and though it has not the least resemblance to millstones now in use, yet appears not ill calculated for the grinding of Corn.

Yours, &c. W. MOUNSEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Elmesthorpe, near Hinckley, Jan.* 14.

AS many of your Readers, and Correspondents to your valuable Magazine, may be gratified with a description of what is curious or antique from near to Bosworth Field (where the decisive battle was fought between King Richard the Third and Henry Earl of Richmond, Aug. 22, 1485), as they are now, from the distance of time since that period, become extremely rare; you herewith receive a drawing of an Halberd, or Pike, (*fig.* 3.) found recently in the roof of an old house at Stapleton, which is supposed to have been preserved by the antient family of Dawes of that place. It is upwards of 9 feet in length, the shaft of oak, banded on four sides with iron, and studded with brass nails between every band; the shaft is surmounted with two wings of iron cut into rude open work, which terminates from the knob above the wings to a square taper point of about 2½ feet in length. It is shod with sharp iron, to be occasionally rested in the ground. Stapleton being situate adjoining Radmore Plain*, the field of battle, I have not the least doubt, it has been preserved as a rare relick of that memorable period, as it bears evident marks of other times†.

Yours, &c. RICHARD FOWKE.

*** *Fig.* 4 is a Gold Broche, or Buckle, found near Husbands Bosworth; and has been fully described by the late Mr. Tailby, in vol. LXX. p. 121.

Extracts from the MSS. of the late Dr. DUCAREL.

I.

Protestant Persecution: containing the Case of the Rev. Mr. HERPORT, *of* Berne, *for writing a Book about Oaths.*

"An Essay on Truths of Importance to the Happiness of Mankind." 8vo. London, 1768. Translated from the German.

"THE Rev. Anthony Herport, author of this book, of a Patrician family at Berne (where his relations are still of the Magistracy there), was a man of great learning, and of considerable property in the Canton of Berne. He was for many years Minister at Vevay; but, becoming deaf about 40 years ago, had a pension of about 60*l. per annum* assigned to him for life by the Magistrates of Berne; which being unwilling to enjoy in idleness, he wrote this book; with which the Privy Council of Berne was so much offended, that they first seized the whole edition, consisting of 1000 copies, of this book, and caused it to be publicly burnt—18 copies only escaped; for the recovery of each of these, the said Privy Council offered 100 dollars, about 20*l.* sterling. This book is translated from one of these 18 copies. The Author was prosecuted, and condemned (without being heard) to lose his character, his pension, and his liberty; soon after which he died in confinement (in his own house assigned for his prison) at Berne, a Martyr to Truth, in the 73d year of his age, *A. D.* 1767."

"Doctors'-Commons, April 9, 1768, I received this information from Mr. Valtravers, F. R. S. and F. S. A. who presented me with the book.

AND. COLTEE DUCAREL."

II.

Concerning a Book (supposed to be unique) No. 860 *in the MS Library at* Lambeth, *entitled, "Exposition de la Doctrine Catholique de M.* Bossuet," a copy of which was faithfully transcribed and sent to the Library of Leyden University, by Archbishop Secker's direction, in March, 1764, attested by Dr. Maty and myself.

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* See Mr. Pridden's Plan in Nichols's re-publication of Hutton's Battle of Bosworth Field, and also the letter-press in that historical and descriptive work.

† Baker's Chronicle says, "The battle King Richard led himself, which consisted of a thousand bill-men, empaled with two thousand pikes," &c. &c.

"L'exem-

"L'exemplaire du Livre de l'Exposition de la Doctrine Catholique de l'Eveque Bossuet, qui se trouve dans la Bibliotheque des Manuscripts de l'Archeveque de Canterbury, y fut déposé il y a plusieurs années, par Mr. Le Docteur Wake, successivement Recteur de la Paroisse de S. Jacques, à Westminster, Eveque de Lincoln, et enfin Archeveque de Canterbury, depuis l'année 1715 jusqu'à l'année 1736. C'est un petit volume in 12°. La plus grande partie du texte est imprimée, savoir depuis la page 1 jusqu'à la page 72, et depuis la page 97 jusqu'à la page 144. Les pages intermédiaires sont manuscriptes, savoir depuis la page 73 jusqu'à la page 96, et depuis la page 145 jusqu'à la page 174, qui est la dernière. Le titre du livre, les approbations et privileges, et la table des chapitres à la fin, sont aussi en manuscript. Les attestations préliminaires ont été écrites de la propre main de Messieurs Wake et Allix; et à la marge de plusieurs des pages du livre se trouvent des notes, la plûpart consistant en collations de cette édition primitive avec les exemplaires des éditions postérieures. Elles ont été copiées au revers de chaque page de cette copie, vis-à-vis les endroits où elles se rapportent, avec les renvois, et marques, qui se trouvent dans l'original.

Nous soussignez certifions qu'ayant examiné avec soin et duement collationné la copie ci dessus de ce livre avec l'Exemplaire original de la Bibliotheque Archiepiscopale des Manuscripts de Lambeth, nous l'avons trouvée conforme en tout avec cet Exemplaire, et pour en constater et en assurer la parfaite authenticité, nous avons non seulement signé le présent certificat, mais avons outre cela souscript à chaque page les lettres initiales de nos noms. Fait à Londres le 27 de Fevrier, *A. D.* 1764.

AND. COLTEE DUCAREL,
Legum Doctor,
Bibliothecæ Lambethanæ Custos."

III.

Letter to Dr. John Fothergill, upon his presenting Mr. Purver's Translation of the Bible to Archbishop Secker for the Lambeth Library.

Dear Sir, *Doctors'-Commons, Dec.* 24, 1764.

Mr. Purver's Translation of the Bible, together with your very obliging letter, were left last Tuesday at my house. I beg leave, first of all, to thank you for this particular mark of friendship to me: I have perused the book with great pleasure. As the Archbishop was very ill of the gout, I had no opportunity of acquainting him with the contents of your letter till yesterday, when I received his Lordship's commands; which are these — to return you his thanks for your kind present of that book to the Lambeth Library, which is made in such an handsome manner that it could not be refused (although the Archbishop had lately got one for his own private Library); to enter your name therein as the donor; and to inform you that the Translation shews a great deal of learning, modesty, and candour in the Translator, who has rectified many mistakes, and whose principal design seems to be that of doing service to mankind. A. C. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, Feb.* 13.

AS the intercourse with France is once more renewed, and as several of our Countrymen who have lately visited that Kingdom have favoured us, through the medium of periodical publications, with their notices of a part of the Continent from which a protracted war had completely excluded us; it may afford entertainment to your Readers to peruse a Journal of a short excursion, in the year 1742, to some of the maritime towns of France, opposite the Kentish coast, written by Henry Bartlett, a native of Stratford-upon-Avon, where he was baptized upon the 12th of October, 1718; and communicated, a short time before his death, to his brother-in-law, the Rev. Joseph Greene, late of this place. This intelligent young man, who was the son of Mr. Richard Bartlett, an eminent surgeon and apothecary here, by Cecilia his wife, established himself in London in the same profession as his father followed; but died in or soon after 1744, about 26 years of age. If his descriptions be censured as tediously minute, and his observations dull and unimportant, let it be remembered that they are the remarks of one just entering into life, to whom, perhaps, every thing appeared new and interesting; of one who wrote

wrote with confidence to a friend and relation, without the expectation that his Journal would have filled a few pages of your popular Repository.

The following is copied from Greene's transcript, now in the possession of,

Yours, &c. R. B. Wheler.

ON Tuesday morning, June the 29th [1742], at 7 o'clock, I, with my Companion, took a boat at Falcon-stairs, Southwark, the Thames being then at pretty near high water. We went through London-bridge with some difficulty; but continued not long upon the river, chusing to land at Cox's wharf, that we might, for the sake of variety, more commodiously walk from thence to Greenwich. Here a small shower obliged us to take immediate shelter. After dinner at this pleasant village, we took boat again for our conveyance towards the Magazine and Foundry at Woolwich; where, through the ignorance of our waterman, we landed with a great deal of difficulty, being almost up to our knees in the boggy soil. Indeed the roughness of the Thames at this place strongly influenced us to quit our boat so soon; and yet I think, if there had been a knowing-one amongst us, we might have picked out a firmer soil for our landing-place than this part of Greenwich Marsh.

Except our seeing two porpusses, or hog-fish, nothing further worthy of notice happened till our arrival at Woolwich, which village we entered about four in the afternoon, somewhat fatigued with our walk. Here we saw the St. Joseph prize, a capture that the Spaniards would be glad to have again, if we would surrender it peaceably. We had a view also of the King's rope-yard for the use of the Navy Royal. At ten in the evening we went on board a sloop at Green-dragon stairs, near Woolwich, Capt. Gilpin commander, burthen forty tons, without any carriage or swivel guns; but, that it might not be said to be wholly without arms, we had, for annoyance of our enemies, one old rusty gun in the cabin. Our whole complement of men were as follows: first, the Captain and his crew, which were only his cook and cabin-boy; and secondly, eight passengers, one of which was an old drunken Captain, who was going to St. Valerois.

As we passed by Gravesend, we heard the report of three great guns, which surprized me very much; but we met with nothing further remarkable betwixt that place and Sheerness, near the mouth of the river Medway, except you reckon the floating light on the North-sand as such; a contrivance to direct ships in the time of darkness, placed there at the expence of David Avery, a merchant of London, June the 15th, 1731.

By this time I began to be exceedingly sick. A squall of wind ran our gunnel under water, and in about an hour drove us upon the Flats,—some shoals of sand near the mouth of the Thames, called the Spaniard;—which, for want of the tide to lift us off, obliged us to cast anchor. Here we had two or three smart showers of rain, which not washing away our appetite, we began to think on the contents of our cupboard, namely, a leg of mutton, an half-quartern loaf, &c. which provision we had taken in at Woolwich to serve us in our passage to Dover or Calais, according as the wind should prove favourable. To lose no time, we here boiled our leg of mutton; and five of our number, whose stomachs were most importunate, sate down to eat heartily, with only one trencher among them. I, to my great grief, was no companion for these, though I could observe them from my bed in my cabin, where I lay thoroughly sick, and much dispirited. However, after a little rest, I endeavoured, as I lay, to eat a little; and could scarcely forbear smiling, when I considered the rather indelicate mode of taking my repast, with my bread in one hand, and meat in the other, gnawing it like a dog, without trencher, knife, or salt.

The tide coming in, we weighed anchor, and spoke with several homeward-bound ships from Portugal, Antigua, and Jamaica, which met us in the North Foreland; and though we were in some little danger, by reason of the lightness of our sloop, yet by six o'clock in the evening we had proceeded so far on our voyage as to double the North Foreland, which is the North-East point or cape of Kent, and put in safely at Bradstow, or Broadstairs, a kind of small port on the East side of the Isle of Thanet.

Our stoppage here was chiefly occasioned by the wind's now becoming much too boisterous for our little vessel to live out at sea; wherefore, to pass our time more agreeably, we went a little mile up the country, to a small town called St. Peter's, where a fair was then kept, and lay there that night, returning to Bradstow early next morning.

The inhabitants of Bradstow are chiefly fishermen, civil and obliging people. It was at the latter end of the mackarel season when we came here; however, we bought six very large ones for a shilling, just after they were taken out of the sea, which relished deliciously. I walked

walked upon the pier of this place, and picked up several large star-fish; which curiosity of mine being observed by a fisherman, he made me a present of two or three skins of small sea-dogs, or seals.

The wind still continuing very violent and tempestuous, and threatening us in all probability with destruction if we ventured to sea again in our old sloop, which was so slenderly provided with ballast that a moderate puff must have overset us, as had nearly been our misfortune at the North Foreland: we therefore determined to pass by land from this place to Dover; and accordingly we took horse for this purpose at eleven o'clock the next morning. Near Ramsgate, we passed between two pleasant villages called St. Peter and St. Lawrence; and soon after, rode for two or three miles very near the sea-coast, at a place called Great Cliff's End, from which road we had a plain view of several ships in the Downs and Deal Harbour.

In a mile or two's further riding we came to Sandwich, a sea-port market-town; but before we could enter it, we were forced to ferry over a river adjoining to it, which, if I remember right, is called Wansame; and then, it being about two in the afternoon, we reached our inn at the sign of the Bell and Anchor, the place agreed upon whereat to refresh ourselves with a dinner.

Our accommodations here fell much short of what we expected; for our landlord being a bachelor, and gone some distance from home, and none but servants being left to manage for him in his absence, the consequence was what may always be expected in such cases and circumstances; namely, a vile waste of provisions to pamper the worthless managers, and an utter disregard, if not contempt, of those guests and customers at whose cost they are supported. Meeting, therefore, with but indifferent usage at this house, in two hours' time we hired fresh horses, and left that miserable place to more indifferent travellers.

Our journey led us through Sandown Gate, and then by an old wall, reported to be part of what was formerly a very strong fortification, though now almost entirely decayed. We passed also by Sandown Castle, another strong, though small building on the sea shore; and about five o'clock entered Deal, a very pleasant market-town. We did not so much as once stop at this place, but rode on through Beach-street, from whence we had a very agreeable and near prospect of the ships in the Downs. Soon after, we passed by Deal Castle, and, in less than a measured mile further, by Walmer Castle; which two, as also Sandown Castle, on the other side Deal, command the sea coast.

We arrived at Dover about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, and lay there that night: but were disappointed of our passage the next morning, and obliged to wait for the night-tide. - Having thus a seemingly useless day upon our hands, we could think of no better employment than walking about, to take a view of the sea-coast, &c. which was a very agreeable entertainment to us. As we were sauntering and prying about upon the beach, I found a sea-dog fish's head (the same which I sent you some little while since), and several very beautiful shells of sea-fish. Our this day's walk, and the different prospects we by this means had, would have afforded us abundantly more satisfaction, if the extreme roughness of the sea, and a furious South-West wind, had not damped our spirits a little, in expectation of a troublesome voyage.

This was not, however, sufficient to deter us from our expedition. The insatiable thirst of novelty and variety still hung upon us: we therefore launched out from Dover, and bade adieu to Old England for a time (after we had paid sixpence a head for each passenger), at just 36 minutes past six in the evening.

Our vessel was called the Jacob sloop, Capt. Boykin commander; his complement of men seven, with six swivel guns, and a pretty many passengers on board bound for Calais, amongst whom was Count Denniskiould, nephew to the present King of Denmark, who had served in America as a volunteer under Commodore Lestock, in the late unsuccessful attempt upon Carthagena. This young gentleman was about twenty years of age, and now returning home, accompanied by his Tutor, after having spent some time in England. Besides these, there were an English Gentleman, with his French footman, preparing for a tour through France; another from Westchester, bound for Montpelier; my friend (who spoke the French tongue exceedingly well), and myself; besides the Danish Count's attendants.

Most of us were extraordinarily sea-sick in our passage, particularly the Count, whose disorder confined him to his cabin. We had our stormy attendants, the porpusses, who, after their sporting manner, rolled upon the waves.

We arrived at Calais in the dusk of the evening, about 9 of the clock. As soon as we got into the harbour, the Count came upon deck; and, as I knew he talked English pretty well, I asked him what time he thought it was; upon which he very obligingly lent me his watch,

watch, by which I found we had (as indeed they all accounted it) a very quick passage over, 2 hours and 24 minutes, though we were under some uneasy apprehensions from a turbulent wind and sea.

There are three forts on this part of the French coast, that at high tide appear in the water a considerable distance from the land. Soon after passing betwixt these, we set footing on French ground; but the gates of Calais were shut up before our arrival, which obliged us to lie at a little paltry house under the town-walls.

By the time I entered this wretched Hôtel, I found myself grievously hungry; wherefore I made signs for something to eat, and got some wine. I had learned by rote, *Je vous prie, donnez moi quelque chose à manger* [Pray give me something to eat], which upon this occasion I feelingly uttered; and directly one of the attending Mademoiselles pulled out of a cupboard, from under an old table, part of a rabbit for my use, but so very strongly impregnated with pepper, that I could eat none of it. To alleviate this misfortune, some of the rest of our company presented me and my companion with some of their mutton and chicken which they brought from England; and with this, and our liquor, which was water and wine sweetened with sugar, we made a tolerably good supper.

The odd appearance of our *Madame la Gouvernesse* and her two *Mademoiselle* daughters, in their short petticoats and their other whimsical dress, together with the manner of their discourse, obliged me, through fear of giving offence, to step out of the house while I vented myself in a hearty fit of laughing. Having some time after signified our inclination of retiring to the place of our repose for that night, we were conducted to our lodging-room and bed; but the appearance they both made was so little inviting, that we chose to divest ourselves of our coats, waistcoats, and shoes only, for fear of having a regiment of Gallic *Hexapodes*, in plain English French lice, quartered upon us, the bare apprehension of which kept us much longer awake than was agreeable.

In the morning we were sent for, I presume according to their usage of all strangers, to write down our names at the Guard-room; after which we were conducted by a guard of soldiers to the Custom-house at the Port, in order to be searched for contraband goods, when, paying a threepenny fee to the Governor, we were forthwith dismissed, looking, I imagined, like so many London night-walkers dragged out of a watch-house for examination *coram nobis*.

To dispel such melancholy notions, and convince ourselves we were no longer under restraint, we unanimously adjourned to the Silver Lion, which is the post-house, and refreshed ourselves with a breakfast of coffee and tea, crowning all with a bottle of good French wine, to qualify us for walking about with greater alacrity and vigour.

The town of Calais is well fortified with walls, drawbridges, and a continual and numerous garrison. There is upon the platform, among others, a very large and beautiful brass cannon, near thirty feet in length, a present from the Duke of Lorrain to Louis XIV. Their chief market, which we had the opportunity of seeing at its height, is kept in a place somewhat like Covent-Garden, but falls very short of it in the spaciousness of the area, as well as in the agreeable variety of every kind of useful vegetable with which our country furnishes us.

Proposing to ourselves a trip by land to St. Omer's, in the province of Artois in French Flanders, we left Calais about ten of the clock, being five only in number; *viz.* the Gentleman, with his French footman, who were our fellow-passengers from Dover; a Gentleman who lodged at the Silver Lion at Calais, a master of the French tongue, and who accompanied us for pleasure; my intimate Companion, who set out with me from London; and myself.

In the public road and in the open fields we passed very near to several small Chapels, as they are called (somewhat like sentry-boxes), the doors of which buildings reach across the whole breadth, having the upper part panneled or sashed with glass; the top of which is made open towards the front with balustres, not very unlike the garden-gates of some of our English Gentlemen. My curiosity led me to ride up to one of these little Chapels, when I observed through the glass a small kind of altar, whereon stood a Crucifix, and near it a diminutive image of the Virgin Mary, dressed like one of our raree-shew puppets, or Lady Catherinas, that are carried about at London, and move by clock-work.

The entrance that should be into these mighty sanctuaries is always made up fast, no one going into them either for devotion, or upon any other account; but the zealous votary kneels down on the outside, directing his petitions to his helpless mediatrix through the glass of the half-panneled door.

We had, perhaps, continued our observations on this sketch of Romish foppery a little longer; but a small shower of rain falling on us, and the baby Virgin

gin in her box giving us no signal of her affording us protection from inclement weather, we e'en left her as abruptly as we could, and made to a neighbouring cottage for shelter. Here we found several poor travellers, who had met there upon the same errand as ourselves, *viz.* to be kept dry during the continuance of the rain; and these seemed so very much surprized at our dress and speech, that I much question whether they had seen any Englishman before.

About two o'clock we reached the end of our stage, namely, St. Omer's, which is, as I said before, in the province of French Flanders, a fine, large, and beautiful town, and eight leagues from Calais. Here we had a view of several stately, rich Churches, as also the Abbey, adorned with large and curious marble pillars and brass ballustres. Here were many excellent pieces of painting of Scripture-history, describing the birth, passion, &c. of our blessed Saviour. Here were also (to omit a description of further particulars) several grand and rich altars with crucifixes, and silver lamps burning on and before them.

We went to the College of English Jesuits at this place, with recommendations to one Father Giffard, a person of note in that Society. The respect we shewed him, joined to a temper naturally communicative, so influenced his conduct in regard to us, that he took abundance of pains to shew us the buildings and their contents.

This College is governed by six Fathers; and as it is pretty well known that almost wherever the Jesuits have an established Society, there (for the sake of training up youth to their way of thinking) they have a School or Seminary for the instruction of such youth, whom they themselves teach for a very moderate recompense; so the children of our English Roman Catholic Gentry, who are for the most part educated here, give no more than the sum of twenty-four pounds sterling *per annum;* for which sum only they are supplied with all manner of necessaries, and have, into the agreement, tailors, shoemakers, joiners, &c. to work for them, all upon the spot.

What we next observed here, more particularly (as I judged) worth our notice, was an Apothecary's shop, exquisitely beautiful, and furnished with most costly drugs and medicines from Holland. Some of the drawers are made to represent pillars in the several orders of architecture, and have fine splendid carved work gilt on the top, seeming as so many stately supporters to the place. Adjoining to this is a room set apart for surgical operations, which apartment makes a very neat appearance. In this we observed two very well compacted skeletons, and near to them a very handsome set of surgeons' instruments in fine order. But what we saw here most extraordinary were two real *calculi*, or stones, extracted from human bodies, both of them of an amazing bigness, but one of them larger than what is shewn at Paris, and weighing near 30 ounces. This latter is preserved in a leather purse.

After Father Giffard had refreshed us with an exceedingly pleasant dram out of the shop, we went into a little parlour, where we saw pictures of the Chevalier de St. George, and his wife the Princess Sobieski; and not far from these, the arms of the Duke of Norfolk, with his titles of honour, underneath which we espied the following concise witticism: *Ora pro Angliâ!*

We next entered their dormitory, a very long, neat, and large room, completely furnished on each side with little beds for the young students, over which, on small square bits of board, are written the names of the respective incumbents.

They were building an infirmary for the use of the College; but, till such time as it is finished, a place in the dormitory is set apart for the sick, where young or old, all that are Members of the Society, are duly visited by the Physician and Apothecary.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 21.

It is a general complaint that the finest Apples of this country have degenerated, and that many of the best sorts have entirely disappeared from our gardens and orchards. It would not be difficult to shew, that every successive grafting is a new pejoration of the fruit engrafted. By such proof the failure would be accounted for: but I shall only at present so far intrude upon the pages of your Magazine, as to point out an effectual method of retaining good apples in the country without the pains of grafting. In every perfectly ripe apple there will be found one, and sometimes two, round seeds; the others will have one or more flatted sides. The round ones will produce the improved fruit from which they are taken; and those with flatted sides will produce the fruit of the crab upon which the graft was inserted. It requires not a long time to ascertain the difference; for, if a circle

circle is drawn in rich ground, and the flat-sided seeds planted therein, and the round seeds in the centre, the variation of quality will be discovered in two or three years: the first will throw out the leaves of a crab, and the latter the leaves of an improved tree, distinguished in shape, fibre, and a lanuginous appearance; and in due time, the fruit of each will put every thing beyond doubt.

It is to be observed, moreover, that the seeds of crabs (being originals) are mostly, if not altogether, round.

Yours, &c. BENAMOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 1.

MR. FORBES (in his interesting and splendid "Oriental Memoirs"), when at Dazagan in Concan, then belonging to the Mahrattas, kept a chameleon for several weeks, and paid great attention to its changing colours. Its general colour was "a pleasant green" spotted with pale blue. Its customary changes were to a bright yellow, a dark olive, and a dull green; but, when irritated, or when a dog approached, in which case fear was perhaps the operating cause, the body became considerably inflated, and the skin clouded like tortoise-shell, in shades of yellow, orange, green, and black: in these circumstances it appeared to most advantage. The animal was most singularly affected by any thing black: the skirting-board of the room was black, and the creature carefully avoided it; but if by chance he came near it, or if a black hat were placed in his way, he shrunk to a skeleton, and became black as jet. It was evident, by the care he took to avoid those objects which occasioned this change, that it was painful to him. The colour seemed to operate like a poison.

"The fact," says the Quarterly Review, "is highly curious, and deserves further investigation. We know but little of the manner in which animals are affected by colours, and that little is only known popularly. The buffalo and the bull are enraged by scarlet, which, according to the blind man's notion, acts upon them like the sound of a trumpet. Is it because the viper has a like antipathy, that the viper-catchers present a red rag, when they provoke it to bite, to extract its fangs? Daffodils, or any bright yellow flowers, will decoy perch into a drum-net. He who wears a black hat in summer will have tenfold the number of flies upon it that his companion will have upon a white one. When more observations of this kind have been made and classified, they may lead to some consequences of practical utility. We have observed that black clothes attract and retain odours more sensibly than light ones: Is it not possible that they may more readily contract and communicate infection?"

Yours, &c. CURIOSUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 2.

YOUR Correspondent A, who, in p. 104, inquires "where he can find an accurate account of the old French weights and measures, compared with the English, or with their new decimal weights and measures," will meet with the most ample satisfaction in "Hutton's Recreations," in the tables of those, and all other weights and measures, both antient and modern, in the large collections of tables inserted at the end of vol. I. and at pp. 136, 137, 138, &c. of vol. II. as well as in many other parts of all the volumes. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 4.

IN vol. LXXXIV. p. 708, Clericus Bathensis quotes from Ariosto,

"Natura il fece, e poi ruppe la stampa,"

and begs to be informed by what grammatical rule or idiom the *il* can be justified. If he will take the trouble to refer to the Grammar prefixed to Baretti's Dictionary, at page 5 he will find that *il* is both the nominative and accusative case; and at page 12, that *il*, and *lo*, are equivalent to *lui*.

The instances of *il* being used as the accusative case in poetry are so numerous, that it is hardly necessary to adduce any: for the satisfaction, however, of your Correspondent, I shal quote three, which occur in one page of the "Gierusalemme Liberata:"

Canto v. stan. 15.

"All'ora *il* lascia Eustatio;"

Stan. 16.

"E le tante corone, e scettri regi
E del padre, e degli avi *il* fauno altero."

Stan. 17.

"E se ne cruccia sè, ch'oltra ogni segno
Di ragione, *il* trasporta ira, e disdegno."

LAICUS KILBURNENSIS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

PERMIT me to doubt whether *Atticus* has shewn himself perfectly well qualified to pass sentence on "Elton's Specimens."

Why the gentleman should discover such a sensitive uneasiness respecting Translations, which, he assures us, are "infinitely" inferior to all that have been seen before, may seem mysterious: perhaps we should not have to dip deep for the reason.

You have remarked in your "Review," that "the work possesses a value, from its systematic classification of the Greek and Roman Poets, quite independent of its literary merit." But I am ready to join issue with *Atticus* on the literary merit alone.

Atticus, it must be allowed, has an entire claim to the character which *Dryden* gave to *Parson Milbourne*. He is "the fairest of Critics." He has professed to expose Mr. Elton's insufficiency by parallel passages from his favourite Polwhele; and, on his own shewing, Mr. Elton appears to be the better Translator of the two.

Atticus talks of "repetitions and insipidities." By the "repetitions" are partly meant the exclamations, which Mr. Elton has retained from Bion; and which Mr. Polwhele has, *most judiciously*, omitted. A dislike of repetitions, moreover, in a speech of passionate emotion, argues *a true poetic feeling*. Of the "insipidities" none can doubt, who prefer glitter to simplicity.

I prefer the spontaneous diction and unlaboured rhythm of Mr. Elton to the balanced, smoothed, burnished verse, the gew-gaw language, and common-place verbiage, of Mr. Polwhele: with his forced and affected

"*Perish'd* Adonis! *my full sorrows sigh.*"

and his tame and frigid

"Drink thy *fond* love, and *store it in my heart.*"

In Elton we have the artless expression of the Poet; in Polwhele the *cant* of the Versifier.

We are told that "the translations, in almost every instance, have been executed in a style and manner infinitely superior to his own." I affirm, in contradiction to Atticus, that, in Mr. Elton's version, the "arming of Achilles," from the Iliad, and the "Message of Mercury to the Cave of Calypso," from the Odyssey, are not exceeded in spirit or painting by Pope; that the famous Ode of Sappho has more of the enthusiasm and of the metrical rapidity of the original, than the standard version of Philips; and that none of Mr. Elton's predecessors have attained, with so great a degree of success, to the august and severe style, and metaphysical grandeur, of Pindar.

In *Juvenal* Mr. Gifford has often concentrated the meaning of the Author in fewer words; particularly where the man of a guilty conscience is described at table: but it is no disgrace to Mr. Elton, nor to any other writer of the present day, to have been out-done by Mr. Gifford. Even in this part of Mr. Elton's Juvenal there are, however, some strong lines: such lines as, most assuredly, Mr. Polwhele could never have written.

"He slumbers—is at rest: but soon the fane,
The violated altars rise again:
And thee, whom he has wrong'd, whose memory still [distill;
Bids clammy sweat from his cold brow
Thee with deep mental horror dreaded most,
He sees thee rising like an angry ghost:
When, larger than the life, thy image seems
To hover o'er him in his troubled dreams;
From his closed lips th' unwilling murmurs wrest, [breast."
And drag the dark confession from his

Of the assertion of *Atticus*, that Mr. Elton has "injured all the sublime and beautiful passages of antiquity in his *attempt* to translate them," what shall be said by those who have long been familiar with that gentleman's "Battle of the Giants," and "Creation of Pandora," from Hesiod, but that the assertions of *Atticus* are indeed very bold?

Let us now look a little nearer at Mr. Polwhele.

The publick, it seems, have adjudged his translation of Theocritus to be superior to that of Fawkes; which, however, Atticus thinks to be no great compliment. In this compliment notwithstanding, worthless as he may deem it, I, for one, do not concur. The superiority of Mr. Polwhele rests, I must own, on the highest authority; namely, that of Mr. Polwhele

Polwhele himself: who, in his preface, has picked the Idylls of Fawkes in very much the same manner as Atticus has picked the Elegy on Adonis of Elton.

Fawkes makes his Goatherd say,

"And though, perchance, I buoyant rise again, [main."
You 'll laugh to see me flouncing in the

This, it seems, is too vulgar for Mr. Polwhele. The rusticity of the Shepherd is, doubtless, no part of Theocritus. The whole passage, as given by the latter, is well worth transcription, that the publick may see what it is they approve.

"Where, yonder, Olpis on the rocky steep, [*deep**,
His tunnics marks, *reflected from the*
Though buoyant on the surge my body *lie*, [*to die.*"
At least 't will please thee *that I meant*

Not at all: the sense is, "my tumbling into the water will please you, though you would be better pleased if I were drowned." And what is meant by *lying* buoyant? Is he speaking of a corpse, that has risen on the ninth day to the surface of the water? If *flouncing* be a vulgarism, it is, at least, better than nonsense.

Mr. Polwhele, it must be owned, is always *genteel*:

"*Behold*—I hasten *on the wings of love*
To meet my Amaryllis *in the grove*:
Meantime my goats *shall crop* the pasture-hill, [rill."
And, Tityrus, guide them to the wonted

The printer, it is to be hoped, will carefully place Tityrus between commas; as Mr. Polwhele means to address himself to Tityrus: and does *not* understand *shall* before *guide*. This is one of the benefits of punctuation, for which such translators as Mr. Polwhele should be grateful.

Mr. Elton's version has neither *wings of love*, nor *grove*; he has only the homely merit of giving the true sense of the Greek word; which has nothing to do with *hastening*, or *meeting*, or *flying*: and of retaining the fondling expression of the Goatherd to Tityrus:

"I go to pipe my Amaryllis' praise;
My flock of goats upon the mountain strays,
And Tityrus drives them: let them browze the hill, [rill."
My darling boy! and lead them to the

* This I do not pretend to understand.

But in Theocritus, pronounces Atticus, "Mr. Elton has totally failed;" and in Theocritus I affirm, on my side, that Mr. Elton has eminently succeeded. That the publick may judge between us, I shall give Mr. Polwhele the fairest opportunity of evincing his superiority to Mr. Elton, if it exist, by selecting a passage which is confessedly one of the most beautiful in all the works of Theocritus.

Idyll 18, Epithalamium of Helen:

"Of all our virgin *tribes*, that *oft are seen* (miserably flat)
Anointing for the revels of the green;
Beside Eurota's cooling baths, not one (one what? one of the tribes?)
A *spotless* form, compar'd with Helen, shone.
For as the cypress in the garden *fair*,
Or the *tall steed that draws Thessalia's car*; *(turpe et miserabile)*
Or as the rising of the purple morn,
When far, far off, the wintry clouds are borne;
Ev'n as the morn, when Spring's soft zephyr blows,
With roseate charms the *golden* Helen glows." POLWHELE.

The fulness of Helen's person, her height, both distinctive marks of the Grecian taste in beauty, and her straight shape, expressed by the rustic allusion to a furrow traced in the fresh earth; all these classic and poetic peculiarities are, with singular discernment, passed over by Mr. Polwhele; and Helen, he tells us, is as *fair* as a *tall steed*, and *glows* like a *cypress!* Let us now see if Mr. Elton has acquitted himself better.

"Full threescore girls in sportive flight we stray'd, [the glade
Like youths anointing, where along
The baths of cool Eurotas limpid play'd.
But none of all with Helen might compare, [fair.
Nor one seem'd faultless of the fairest
As morn with vermeil visage looks from high,
When solemn night has vanish'd suddenly,
When Winter melts and frees the frozen hours, [silvery flowers;
And Spring's green bough is gemm'd with
So bloom'd the virgin Helen in our eyes,
With full voluptuous limbs, and towering size;
In shape, in height, in stately presence fair, [share;
Straight as a furrow, gliding from the
A cypress in the gardens spiring high,
A courser in the cars of Thessaly."
ELTON.

Let

Let us not be hard upon Mr. Polwhele: perhaps in the familiar and comic vein he may succeed better.

"Your robe—let me see—I protest *'tis not clumsy:*
Pray, what did it cost? nay, it vastly *becomes ye.*"

And again,

"Should my husband return before dinner *is ready,* [*would be giddy:*
With his blustering vagaries my head
Adieu then, at present, my sweetest *Adonis,*
And again may you meet such a crowd of your *cronies.*"

This is *very* little like the *style* of Theocritus.

The expression of the bustling lady to the maid, who is pouring out the water for her to wash, must be allowed to be *natural* and *easy.*

"Enough—and *how dare you* so carelessly spill
Such a flood on my gown?"

Mr. Elton has not the happy *termagant* air of Mr. Polwhele:

"Well—pour away; soft! soft! you pour away, [slut,
Girl, with a vengeance; see, you giddy
How you have wetted all my robe!"

In a foregoing passage Mr. Elton has been humble enough to content himself with plain common sense. The phrase which Reiske renders "feles molliter cubare volunt," he has considered as only a proverbial taunt to the girl:

Here; place it, wench: "cats love to sleep on cushions."

Observe with what *superior scholarship*, and *how much to the purpose*, Mr. Polwhele makes a fine apostrophe, in the middle of this hurry and bustle, to certain identical cats, who, it seems, are actually sleeping on Praxinoe's bed!

"*What a pleasure*
These cats must enjoy on the down of a bed!
Go, drive them away: but, *you statue of lead,* (very fine)
First bring me the water."

This *is* excellent; "so much for *Atticus*!"

"Now let him to supper, on the rest of Elton's Specimens, with what appetite he may."

I nunc, et versus tecum meditare canoros.

FLACCUS.

Original Letter from PATRICK HUME, *first Earl of* MARCHMONT, *to* THOMAS *Marquis of* WHARTON, *communicated by the late* W. HUTCHINSON, *Esq. by whom the Notes were written (see vol. LXXXIV. i. 515).*

"MY LORD, *Edinbro', Nov.* 20, 1706.

"I had the honour of your Lordship's letter of the 31st July last, by the Lord Ross, who did me the kindness to call at my house, on his way to Edinburgh, and gave me the satisfactory account of your Lordship's hearty inclinations to the Union*, and of your prudent diligence to advance it in the Treaty: such as I would have expected of your good understanding and parts.

"I have been long wishing an opportunity to assist in that design; being convinced that an union of the kingdoms is the only solid way to secure the religion and liberty, to increase the power and significancy of this Island, and to establish the peace of it.

"I would have written to your Lordship sooner, but delayed till I might observe the motions of our Parliament. I had discovered some time ago, that in all corners of the country endeavours were used to possess the people with fears about it, and great prejudices against it; as if it would bring slavery upon them, destroy the little trade they have, and make them miserable beyond a possibility of remedy†: but, especially, that it would

* The Duke of Hamilton's spirited speech should never be forgot: "What! shall we in one day give up what our forefathers maintained with their lives and fortunes for many Ages? are here none of the descendants of those worthy patriots who defended the liberty of their country against all invaders: who assisted the great King, Robert Bruce, to restore the Constitution, and revenge the falsehood of England, and usurpation of Baliol? where are the Douglas's and Campbells? where are the Peers, where are the Barons, once the bulwark of the Nation? Shall we yield up the sovereignty and independency of our Country, when we are commanded by those we represent to preserve the same, and assured of their assistance to support us?"

† The Protestors were, the Duke of Athol, Earl Mareschal, Marquis of Annandale, Lord Belhaven, Earl of Buchan, Lockhart of Carnwarth, Sir Walter Stuart, Earl of Errol, &c.

overturn

overturn the Church Government established here, which the people are so addicted to, that they can suffer as much for it as, I think, they would for Christianity itself*.

"Some had so influenced the most part of our Preachers, to whom the people have great regard, that it is scarcely possible to persuade them to a true notion of the Union, or to any good thoughts of it: though there has been much pains taken by others to do it.

"When the Parliament met, it was easy to find out who had been the fomenters of the fears and doubts causing the aversion; and it is evident enough the opposers in Parliament have been the authors of very bad impressions upon the Clergy and lower people. Yet I am of opinion, that the fancies they have taken up will soon evanish, and will not be the hindrance of concluding a treaty †.

"Upon the 4th current the House came to a question, 'approve the first

* Those attached to the Union were headed by the Dukes of Queensberry and Argyle, the Earls of Montrose, Seafield, and Stair. Smollett says, they found means, partly by their promises, and partly by corruption, to bring over the Earls of Roxburgh and Marchmont, with the whole squadron, who had hitherto been unpropitious to the Court. This letter seems to acquit the Earl of Marchmont of corruption, as he writes on the Union as being moved to aid it from honest motives. —About this time Lord Wharton, with three others, were created Earls.

† M. Fleming's Voyage to Scotland, printed with Hooke's Negociation, which says, "The same evening I arrived at Lord Neurin's, in the county of Perth, who expressed great zeal for the service of the King: and as I had a letter of the Earl of Errol for him, that he might inform me of the most proper measures to see his brother, the Marquis of Athol, he undertook to conduct me to him. We found that Lord in such a temper as we could wish; for five months before he had all his vassals ready to take arms upon the first news of the King's arrival."

In this Collection we have the two following letters from the Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable of Scotland.

"May it please your Majesty: The satisfaction which I feel in receiving your Majesty's orders, answers to my zeal and hopes of being one day usefull in your service. I have left nothing undone to restore your Majesty to the throne of your ancestors: and though our design of doing it by the Parliament has not had the success your faithfull subjects wished for, yet the arrival of Col. Hooke, and his diligence in the execution of his orders, have been so usefull, that I hope in consequence thereof, to have the happiness of seeing your Majesty in this country; an happiness after which we have so long sighed, to be delivered from oppression. Most of your Majesty's friends having left Edinburgh before the arrival of Col. Hooke, all that we could do was to act in concert in signing the Memorial: and, as the Memorial is not so ample as some of us could have wished, we have desired the Colonel to supply what is wanting therein, by representing several things, concerning which we have instructed him. He will also inform your Majesty, how much this nation is generally well affected to your service, and with how much pleasure we shall venture our lives and fortunes for so just a cause. No one will concur therein more heartily than I, who constantly pray for your Majesty's prosperity. I am, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful subject, and most obedient, most humble servant,

Stains, May 27, 1707. (Signed) ERROL."

Extract of a letter from the Countess of Errol to the Queen of England:

"All the delays which we have suffered have not diminished our zeal, though they have prolonged our miseries and misfortunes. Col. Hooke has been so well received among us, that he is able to give an exact account of his negotiations, which will not displease your Majesty. I confess that, after having waited for him for a long while, our fervour began to diminish in proportion to our hopes; but his prudence and good conduct, joined to his indefatigable diligence, has revived our ardour; and he has put our affairs into so good order, that we hope they will come to an happy issue. The present opportunity is looked upon by all as the best that has ever offered, and the last that will offer for a long time. All ranks of people earnestly demand their King, and the Scots will certainly return universally and unanimously to their duty towards their lawful Sovereign. Though the relations of Mr. Murray are very considerable, and able to do much for your Majesty's service, yet he has not thought proper to promote it in the country, on account of the situation he is in with respect to the Government; besides, Col. Hooke's activity has been such, that he has not stood in need of assistance. However, Mr. Murray has always been ready to do every thing in his power, and has followed exactly the advice of the Colonel." *May* 29, 1707.

article

article of the treaty, or not,' with this provision, that if other articles be not adjusted by the Parliament, the agreeing to the first should be of no effect.

"The voters present were 199; of which 116 were approvers, 83 were opposers; of these, 66 entered their dissent and protested; 17 would not join in the dissent, because they differed from the approvers, only in that they were not for putting a question upon the first article till votes should pass upon the 4th, 5th, and some other following articles. And I think the most part of, if not all, the 17 are for an intire Union, if the terms please them.

"Severall very understanding and well-affected members find difficulties in some of the articles, whereof they apprehend some to be insuperable, unless they meet with a remedy from the wisdom of England.

"Many of the more judicious members are little moved by the cross humour raised among the people by the pains of ill-designing men, while it is founded only upon speculation; for they think that will evanish. But if the multitude of the lower people shall at the beginning feel a sensible prejudice by the execution of any article, then the danger may prove greater among a hot, stubborn vulgar, than can well be foreseen.

"I cannot yet condescend upon particulars, which I will do when I am able to explain them more distinctly: this I can say in the general, that I am only apprehensive of such things as may universally affect the common people, before they can have much relish of the advantages, which certainly will, in course, be the product and fruit of an union.

"In the beginning of this Session, those who in the last were called the New party, made up of the Peers and Gentlemen who were laid aside from public employment and the councill in the beginning of the year 1705, and others, their friends, upon whom they have influence, who have still stuck together, above 24 in number, were suspected that they would go cross to the Ministers; but, God be thanked, they have not done so; for which they merit esteem and thanks from all who wish well to her Majesty and her kingdoms. They have carried themselves and concurred as persons of honour and understanding for promoveing the common good, without any appearance of resentment towards those now employed; whereas, if they had joined with the opposers of the Union, the promoters of it here were not able to carry it through.

"As for the Protestors, I am confident the far greater part, if not all of them, are designing to make way for the St. Germain's youth*, and to divide these kingdoms: they well discern that an Union extinguishes all hope of that sort, and therefore they will certainly embrace any means that can prevent an Union. But as the friends to it cannot miss to out-vote the other, if insuperable difficulties of the kind I have mentioned be not found in some of the articles; or, if found, be removed or redressed by the prudent assistance of your Lordship, and such as you in your Parliament; I doubt not the treaty will be brought to a happy conclusion, which I heartily wish, and wherein I shall labour to be as much assistant here as can be in the power of, my Lord, your Lordship's much obliged and most humble servant, (Signed) Marchmont.

"If your Lordship needs to write to me, the gentleman who delivers this has a way to have it brought with certainty to me. My shaking hand serves me not to write; therefore I make use in this of my son, Sir Andrew's.

"My Lord, *November* 23.

"The difficultys and warm debates which happened in the House, led me to delay the sending my letter till I could give you this further account.

"The second, third, and fourth articles of the treaty are approved, with the like provision as the first is; but the carrying of these votes was

* Voltaire, speaking of the Tories attempting to replace the Stuart family on the throne of England, is thus noted by his translator Smollett: "We can affirm, on the very best authority, that the Tories never harboured any such design. There might, indeed, be some Jacobites among them, who secretly entertained notions of that kind; but these they carefully concealed from the party with which they associated; some, too, were driven into Jacobitism by hard usage; but the Tories in general had no intention to alter that succession which they themselves had established."

with

with a great deal of wrangle and contest: even as much upon the fourth (wherein we expected little resistance) as upon any of the former; whereby it is easy to discern the design of the opposers; yet our greater difficulty is to keep many by whom we must carry our votes from being misled by the designing opposers with the subtle pretences they make, so plausible as are of danger to prevail upon the less understanding sort of well-meaning persons.

"The fifth article is this day approved, with this alteration, 'The Diet is changed from the time of signing the treaty for the Union, to the time of ratifying the treaty.'

"I know not how your Parliament may like this; but I am hopefull that an affair of so manifold advantages to this Island as an intire Union may prove, will not stop upon differences of lesser moment.

"What I foresee of this sort brings to my remembrance a very old treaty betwixt Rehoboam and the Tribes of Israel, and of the wise advice which the old councellors gave to him: this similitude halts, as commonly all do; yet I believe your Lordship will find something in it that may be of use. I shall add no more now, but that I am your Lordship's humble servant. (Signed) M."

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 2.

PERMIT me, through the medium of your useful Publication, to express the gratification I have experienced, in common with the Public at large, by an inspection of the exquisite sculpture which Mr. Bacon lately publicly exhibited in his Gallery; and to solicit from some Artist or Connoisseur a detailed account of the most beautiful pieces. To me, many of them appear to rival the Antique in excellence.—It gave me pleasure to observe, that the figures of Raving and Melancholy Madness, which used to grace the front of Bethlem Hospital (and have so long contributed to preserve the fame of the sculptor Cibber) are placed in Mr. Bacon's hands for repair. The corrosion which they have suffered from exposure to the atmosphere can only be counteracted by an Artist of kindred skill; and we need not doubt that they will, when finished, equally contribute to the just reputation of Cibber and of his Restorer.

Allow me also to call your attention to the Statues in front of Guildhall Chapel, which I have long admired, though I believe, from their dirty and decayed state, they are in general little noticed by the publick. Let me, as there is some probability that both that Chapel and Blackwell Hall may at no distant period be taken down (the subject having been under consideration in the Court of Common Council) record my earnest wish that these three fine statues may be preserved and restored, and find under the new arrangement some appropriate niches. Their intrinsic merit appears to entitle them to every care and regard; independent of their being curious as specimens of the sculpture of a former period. H. C.

Child-stealing.

IN Vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 536, we gave the substance of the Act of Parliament, passed on the 18th of July for the Prevention of *Child-stealing*. Since the passing of it, two persons have been indicted for this offence, and both convicted.

The first Trial.—Sarah Simmonds, for stealing an infant a few months old, named Macdonald, from the Seven Stars Public-house, Rosemary-lane; where the Parents had called in, on the 10th of August last. The child was found the same day at Poplar, and restored. Tried at the Old Bailey 22d September—Sentence: Seven years transportation. This little boy was probably stolen for the cloaths it had on.

The second Trial.—Sarah Stone, for stealing an infant (a Twin) six weeks old, named Cremer, from its mother, on the 14th October, near the Commercial-road (White Chapel); to which place she had walked with the woman in hopes of obtaining some relief, which had been promised her. The child (a girl) was found on board a ship at Gravesend, six weeks after it was stolen. Tried at the Old Bailey 18th January—Sentence: Seven years transportation.

*** Among the Clerical Heirs Presumptive to Peerages (Vol. LXXXIV. ii. 645,) should be included The Rev. Edward Auriol Hay Drummond, D. D. Rector of Hadleigh in Suffolk, son of the late Dr. Drummond, Archbishop of York, who will succeed to the Scotch Earldom of Kinnoul, and the English Barony of Hay of Pedwardine, if the present Earl should die s. p. in the life-time of the Doctor his Uncle. Antiquarius.

Frag-

Fragments of Literature.

No. IX.

"*The boke of the Justyce of Peas, the Charge, with all the proces of the Cessyons, newly correctyd and amendyd with dyuers new addycyons put to the same.*" 12°. printed apparently by Redman about 1530.

The following short Extracts from this curious little work are worth preserving.

"Justyces of the Pease shall make at every cessyons of Ester and Myghelmas proclamation how moch a mason, carpenter, tyler, and other labourers shal take by the daye as well in August as in an other time of the yere after theyr dyscressyon accordyng to the derthe of vytayle, and that every man obey the proclamacyon as a thynge done and made by statute, and all vitaylers shal take their wynnig after the dyscressyon of the iustyces of the peas vpon payne of greuous punysment. Sta. inde An. xiii R. II. cap. viii.

"Also Justyce of Peas may compel bowyars to dwell in ii. or iii. certeyn placys to the counte there to make bowes of Elme wych, and other bowes of other wode by the statute. Anno vi Henry VIII. capitulo ii.

In "The fourme and the maner of the charge of the Justices of Peas," we have the following sections:

"Threttes to brenne a mannes House.

"Also ye shall enquyre of all them that cast any billes into any mannes hous, in the whiche byll is conteyned that yf the same persone bryng nat a certayne summe of money, or laye it at a certain place and houre, his house shalbe brente, and the money be not there layde the house is brente: this is treason. The statute therof is an. viii H. V. ca. vi."

"No brush shuld grow by the hygh wayes.

"Also that men shuld not be sodaynly taken by robberies, it is ordeined by the statute of Wynchester that there shal no brush grow, cc. fote of eueriside of the way, and if the lord wil not suffre the' of the co'tre to cut down the shrubbes, if any person be robbed, the lord shal answer to the party robbed, and if there be any murdre, then the lord shal be arentyd at the Kynges wyll, and notwithstondyng, the contrey shal cut down the shrubbes by the same statut of Wynchester (13 E. I.) capitulo iiii.

"Hey makers.

"Also no labeurer for makyng of Heyes shal take but a peny on the day, and the mower v.d. for the acre, or fyve pens for the iourney withoute meate or drynke; and the Statute thereof is anno xxv E. III. ca. i."

"Hunters.

"Also of them that hauke or hunte in other mennes warrens, and take theyr conyes, fesaunt, or pertryche, and of them that kepeth grey hounde, grey bykys, or any other houndes of Venery; but yf he be a secular man, and may dyspende frerely and clerely xl.s. of freholde by yere, and he be a prest or clerke he ought to be auaunced to a benefyce of xl. li. by yere. Statut. anno xiii H. II. ca. xiii."

"*Mercurius Oxoniensis; or the Oxford Intelligencer, for the year of our Lord* 1707. *By* M. G." 12°. Lond. 1707.

From this little volume the following "*Orders for Prices of Oxford Carriers*" are selected.

"Whereas the Carriers between the University of Oxford and the City of London, to the great prejudice of the Members of the said University, and others, have for divers years last past exacted what Rates they pleased for the Carriage of Goods and Letters (and have aggravated their unreasonable practice by requiring greater Sums from Scholars than from Townsmen,) contrary to the Charters and Antient Privileges of the said University, and to the Orders last prescribed to them in the year 1666:

"For the prevention of these, and other abuses and irregularities for the future, it is therefore now ordered, that henceforth they, their Servants, and Porters, shall demand, or receive no greater rates than such as are hereafter expressed.

"I. For the Carriage of One Hundred Weight of Goods, from the Feast of All Saints to the Feast of Annuntiation, or Lady-Day, four shillings. And for the rest of the year, three shillings and six-pence.

"II. For the Carriage of any Person by Waggon, four shillings.

"III. For the Carriage of the greatest Parcel (all being to be esteemed *Parcels* under one quarter of an Hundred weight) one shilling; and so less in proportion for those that are less; except that for the carriage of a single Hat and Case, Nine Pence.

"IV. For the Carriage of any Burden, not exceeding one Hundred Weight, nor less than one quarter of a Hundred Weight,

Weight, from the shop or warehouse where the goods were unladen, unto the owner's habitation, or shop, Three pence: and for a Parcel, one Penny.

"V. All Letters directed to Scholars shall be left at the Butteries of their respective Colleges or Halls; and for the delivery of every such letter, shall be given only one Half-penny loaf, as was accustomed. But if any Carriage comes with a letter, nothing shall be given for the bringing of the letter.

"VI. Moreover, it is hereby strictly ordered, that all ordinary Stage-Coaches travelling between the said University and City of London *in two Days*, shall respectively set [out] from Oxford, at or before the hour of Nine in the Morning by St. Mary's Clock; and shall in like manner set forth from London, so as to pass St. Giles's Church in the Suburbs at or before the same Hour, by the Clock of the same Church: And, in all other points, the Carriers are to take care that Passengers be conveyed to their respective stages, safe, and in seasonable time.

"If any thing, contrary to the forementioned Orders, shall be hereafter practised by any of the said Carriers, let the Offenders expect to undergo due Punishment; and also to make satisfaction to the party injured, according to Right and Justice.

"And that all persons concerned (whether Inhabitants in Oxford or elsewhere) may be better advised of the Contents hereof, it is required, that the respective Carriers do openly and publicly in their common Warehouses within the said University of Oxford and City of London, paste up printed Copies of these Presents; and from time to time renew the same, if by any means they shall happen to be defaced or removed.

"Carriage by Water is to be estimated after the rate of One Shilling for every Hundred weight.

"*Ralph Bathurst*, Nov. 24, 1674."

Mr. URBAN, *Union street, March* 16.

IN your Magazine for the months of October and December of the last year (page 320, 529, 530.) your Readers are favoured with a description of the ruins of Winchester Palace in the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, by a celebrated Antiquary, who is apparently well supported by the additional evidence of "An Observer." Nevertheless, it appears to me, Sir, that those observations are founded in error, and calculated to convey a false idea of the extent and magnificence of that antient structure.

In the remarks before alluded to, it is affirmed, "that it is rather difficult to point out to which allotment the curious and highly-worked window gave the required light;" and again, upon conjecture, "the portion Westward has every assurance of having been the great hall; a magnificent construction by its capacious dimensions and lofty proportions." A view is given Plate II. page 529, well calculated, I must admit, to confirm this conjecture: notwithstanding, I will venture to assert, that the great hall was situated Eastward of the circular window, and that to that portion was given the required light.—Of this building the South front and West end are still standing, and the foundations of the East end and North front are sufficiently obvious, so that the dimensions of this stately apartment may be determined with accuracy; these will be found to be one hundred and eighteen feet in length from East to West, and thirty feet in breadth from North to South, both in the clear between the walls. The plan exhibited in the Plate does not contain the entire extent from East to West; the subdivisions of a lighter tint in that plan, and denominated therein the state apartments, were built originally of brick and other materials to suit the convenience of the respective occupiers, probably at the period when the Prelates of the See of Winchester abandoned this stately residence, for a gayer and more fashionable dwelling in the vicinity of the metropolis.

A considerable portion of the roof, constructed upon the same principle as those of our antient halls, and similar to the roof of the hall of Prince John's palace at Eltham (although certainly of higher antiquity) was in existence at the time of the conflagration. This simple, but elegant part of the structure, was rescued from total oblivion by a geometrical drawing made in the beginning of the year 1813.

Many fragments of the stained and painted glass have been removed from the window, and are now in my possession; these were painted upon the East side of the glass. This circumstance alone

alone would be sufficient to determine the question.

In the view before mentioned, you will observe the indication of a course of masonry to throw off the weather: this course did in fact exist in the building, projecting several inches from the face of the wall, with a circular moulding terminating the projection, a moulded throat, &c. This provision would have been very much misapplied, if the side whereon it occurs had been the interior of the great hall.

If any doubt yet remains, let Hollar's view of London, anno 1647, be referred to, and compared from the summit of St. Saviour's church (the spot from whence that valuable view was taken): from thence any one the least conversant in topography will be able to identify and to point out many portions of the palace still surviving the ravages of commercial destruction, and particularly the position of the great hall.

I come now to the buildings Westward: these, however *magnificent* their construction, however *capacious* their dimensions, however *lofty* their proportions, were only the kitchen and similar offices belonging to the establishment: the three conjoined doorways at the East end, formed the communication between the hall, the kitchen, the buttery, &c.; as was the case until within a very few years at the hall of the Archiepiscopal palace of Croydon, where three doorways, now bricked up, at the East end of the said hall *, point out similar uses and the same connexion †.

It is evident from the roof over these buildings (see Hollar's view before mentioned) that offices of this description were erected here, the construction being adapted for facilitating the escape of the steam and vapour arising from the operations of the cooks below: the original roof must have been of a very low pitch, so that it might not impede the light of the circular window. I conjecture that the original windows of the hall were narrow lancet-shaped windows, that, upon the substitution of the present Tudor windows in the South front of the hall, and probably also in the North front, the light of the circular window was considered superfluous; and that, upon some general and extensive repair, a new roof was adapted to these buildings, as shewn in Hollar's view: this may account for the same pitch being continued throughout the entire range of the building, and consequently inclosing the circular window on either side.

Much might be said upon the antiquity of the stairs and landing-place close adjoining, formerly called St. Mary Overies' stairs, now better known by the name of Winchester stairs. I presume this spot to have been the identical landing-place of the Roman ferry ‡, and continued in use until the present time. It is singular, that a line Northward drawn across the River, at right angles with the course of the stream, bears directly upon London Stone: the landing on the South side led into Stoney-street, from thence into Kent, Surrey, &c. This would have materially interfered with the dimensions of the Great Hall

* The three doorways being placed at the *West* end of Winchester Hall, seems to have puzzled several gentlemen with whom I have conversed upon the subject; but, as the Church and Priory stood at the East end, it is natural to suppose that a ready and convenient access would be there preserved; add thereto, that the East end of the Hall being placed within 50 feet of St. Saviour's Dock, there would not have been room enough for the requisite offices, galleries, &c. erected at the East end.

† See the North view of Croydon Palace in Ducarel's History of Croydon, and likewise page 43.

‡ "Where, besides divers Roman coins, that are still frequently digged up, I myself, in the year 1658, saw in those fields (on the backside of Winchester-house) called Southwark Park, upon the sinking of divers cellars, for some new buildings, at about two feet below the present level of the ground, a Roman pavement made of bricks, not above an inch and a half square; and adjoining to it a more curious piece of the like small bricks, in length about ten feet, and in breadth five) wrought in various colours; and in the midst thereof, betwixt certain borders in the fashion of wreathed columns, the form of a serpent very lively expressed in that kind of Mosaic work." Dugdale, upon Embanking.——Many vestiges of Roman Antiquity have since been found not far distant.

if it had been placed Westward of the window.

I should be glad to learn upon what authority it is asserted, page 530, that Wm. Giffard was the founder, notwithstanding I believe that to be the fact; and again, upon what authority it is said that the ground belonged to the Prior of Bermondsey?

A curious account of an interview which took place at this Palace between Lancelot Andrews bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of St. David's, and Dr. Wren, the father of Sir Christopher, is given in the Parentalia, page 45.

Yours, &c. GEO. GWILT.

Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, March* 14.

AGAIN am I addressing you upon the inexhaustible subject of Shakspeare, a Poet whose very name has such a peculiar charm as rarely fails to enforce the attention of every admirer of his inspired works, from the most enlightened Critick, to Readers of the meanest intellect;

"Age cannot wither it, nor custom stale
Its infinite variety."

It will, I doubt not, be satisfactory to every lover of genius, to know that Mr. Britton is preparing for publication, three engravings of the monumental bust of Shakspeare in Stratford Church, to be accompanied by an Essay on the Life and Writings of England's Bard; and I think you will agree with me that your pages cannot be ill occupied by a transcript of part of his proposals, not written in the dull style that is frequently employed in introductory advertisements, but the spirited composition of one who thoroughly appreciates the inimitable powers of that Bard whose history he purposes to elucidate. Mr. Britton observes, that

"The name and memory of Shakspeare are justly revered, and almost adored by every true lover of literature. To Englishmen his writings are singularly estimable; for they have conferred a literary immortality on their country, which nothing less than the dissolution of '*the great globe itself*' can annihilate. Nor is he merely valuable and interesting to the man of letters; but all classes of artists, and many artizans, have derived both emolument and fame through the medium of his works. In proportion as mankind advance in civilization and refinement; they acquire increasing zest for his writings; and are also better enabled to appreciate and admire them. This is the more surprizing when we reflect on the manners and habits of the age in which he lived; but possessing that piercing '*poet's eye*' which darts '*from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,*' he saw the resplendent vision of wisdom, and impressed the image indelibly on his own plastic mind.

"The varied views, viz. 1. *a full face;* 2. *a three-quarter face;* and 3. *a profile*, which Mr. Britton intends to publish from the cast made by Mr. George Bullock, (as noticed in your Magazine for January last, p. 5.) will represent the whole contour and character of the head and face: and such are the strongly-marked peculiarities of these, and of the Poet, that it is almost the bounden duty of the artist and the author to preserve and disseminate accurate representations of the one, and every authentic memorial of the other. These Prints will be engraved in the best style, by artists of eminent talents, from pictures by Thomas Phillips, esq. R. A. and Henry Richter, esq. As a Portrait of the Poet—as a specimen of early English sculpture—as an example of physiognomy and craniology—it is very desirable to perpetuate faithful representations of the Bust at Stratford; for the authenticity of this requires no other proof than an examination by an artist of taste and judgment. The whole countenance and head bear palpable marks of being worked from nature—of being formed from that face which was the index of genius—and from that skull which was the copious and clear fountain of talent. If there ever was one instance more powerful than another, of the necessity and importance of preserving the portrait of a being of transcendant merit, Shakspeare is the man; and this is his personal representative."

As this bust, Mr. Urban, will create a new æra in the annals of our revered Bard, and has been almost universally admired by all the first artists in London, we cannot but rejoice that it will be thus restored to that value which it originally obtained.

Yours, &c. R. B. WHELER.

*** M. Gaspar informs us, that should Dr. Jamieson, in his intended "Edition of the Acts and Deeds of Sir Wm. Wallace" wish to have a portrait of his Hero, there is a very ancient painting of him in the possession of Mrs. Moore, of Cavendish-place, Dublin.

CASE

CASE OF H. P. LEWIS.

Putney, Surrey, Feb. 15.

Mr. URBAN,

The Gentleman's Magazine for December last, containing a very affecting Memoir of H. P. Lewis, fell into my hands on Saturday; and on Sunday, immediately after Divine Service, I read it to my family and pupils. The writer will be pleased to accept my sincerest thanks for the consideration which influenced him to draw up, in so impressive a manner, a Narrative, the incidents of which are so peculiarly well calculated to convey an useful lesson to the minds of young people. The sum of £5. has been cheerfully contributed by us, for the use of the poor sufferer.

I am, Sir, with much respect,
Your very obedient humble servant,
W. CARMALT.

Manchester, Jan. 6.

To the Rev. Dr. Booker, *Vicar of* Dudley.

REV. SIR,

In reply to the interesting and melancholy account in the Gentleman's Magazine of H. P. Lewis, I herewith inclose you £5.—appropriate it in any way you shall deem the best. Should you collect any sum of consequence, might not an annuity be the best way, and might not the parish where he was born take upon them either to grant such annuity, or to add to it what might, as far as a few comforts can go, alleviate so dreadful a calamity? In alluding to the person who so wantonly caused it, as you appear to have some clue to him, I hope you will address the Case to him personally. If he is rich, how can he dare to refuse an act—not of generosity—but of absolute duty and obligation? Family claims cannot interfere; for this was a claim formed prior to any such; but I should hope that the narrative, forced again upon his attention, would be sufficient to induce him to do all the little reparation left in his power. If otherwise, if, contrary to every moral obligation, to every manly and generous feeling, he should refuse; if, not only regardless of his duty to his neighbour, he should sordidly determine that, where the law of man is without power, he will be deaf to all remonstrance; remind him of that day, when he shall be called to answer for the use he may have made of the "Mammon of Unrighteousness"—and when, no doubt, if he do not repent, *substantially* repent, he will perhaps wish that his had been poor Lewis's lot in this life. I fear, from the tenour of your letter, the man who has been guilty of this wanton outrage renders it yet more criminal by his total disregard of his bounden duty—that of providing for the man whom he has so irreparably injured.

With much respect, I am,
Rev. Sir, Yours, &c. M. D. R.

*** The Subscriptions already received on account of the distressed object of this charitable appeal to the benevolent, are advertized on the cover of the Magazine. EDIT.

Topographical Notices of PAMPISFORD, *in* CAMBRIDGESHIRE; *taken in January* 1815.

PAMPISFORD, in Domesday Pampesworde, now commonly called Pansay, is a small village in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, and lies about eight miles nearly South of Cambridge, and nine North-east of Royston. "When the survey of Domesday was taken, there were two manors in Pampsworth, one of which belonged to the abbot and convent of Ely, having been given to that monastery by Duke Brithnoth, in the year 991; the other was held by two knights, whose names are not mentioned, under Alan, Earl of Britanny and Richmond: the former manor was alienated from the church of Ely, by Hervey, the first Bishop, and given to his nephew William de Laventon, chaplain to King Henry I., to be held by him under the abbey by knight's service: in the reign of Edward I. it was in the family of Fitz-ancher, or Fitz-anger, afterwards (temp. Ed. III.) in the Shardelowes. The other manor being held of the honour of Richmond was possessed by Sir Henry Brock, temp. Edward I.; Sir John de Creek, temp. Edward II.; Henry Colville, temp. Henry VII.; Thomas Marsh, 15 James I. It is probable that the two manors had been united previous to the time of James I., as no later mention is found of more than one, which was afterwards in the family of the Parkers, who became possessed of it about the year 1706, and is now, by inheritance, the property of William Parker Hammond, esq.*"

The Church of Pampisford†, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, con-

* Lysons's Cambridgeshire, p. 245.

† Pamsford V. alias Pansworth, St. John Baptist. Pri. Blackborough in Norf.

sists of a nave, North aile, chancel, and South porch. The nave, chancel, and porch, are tiled; the aile is leaded. At the West end of the nave is a square embattled tower (crowned with a small leaden spire and weathercock) in which are a clock and four bells thus inscribed:

1. John Draper made me, 1617.
2. S. Heleda.
3. John Draper made me, 1615.
4. Ihs Nazarenvs Rex Jvdeorvm Fili Dei, Miserere mei. Richard Robinson Chvrchwarden, 1743.

The entrance to the Church, through the porch, is by a Saxon doorway, within the arch of which is a row of small rudely-executed figures in bas relief. The nave is separated from the steeple by a Pointed arch, from the aile by four low pointed arches upon three pillars, two of which are octangular, and the remaining one is round. At the West end is a gallery for singers. This part of the Church is lighted on the South by four windows. The first window is divided into two lights by a mullion, part of which is broken off. The lower part of the next window is divided by two mullions, which branch off at the top into six divisions; in this window are some small remains of painted glass. The third window consists of two lights at the bottom and four at the top. The fourth window, which is above the one last mentioned, is of later date. In the middle of the nave lies a large blue slab reaved of its brass. The pulpit and reading-desk are fixed in the North-east corner of the nave, the former is octangular and carved. At the South-east corner is an old pew, carved. The nave is separated from the chancel by a pointed arch, at the top of which is a carved head; under the span of the arch, which is closed up, are fixed the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, and the Belief; and under these is a neat wooden screen. You enter the chancel by two folding-doors, painted in imitation of mahogany.

The Chancel is lighted on the South by two windows, each one divided into two lights by one mullion, which branches off at the top into ramifications. The East window is Pointed, and consists of three lower and six upper lights.

Near the entrance from the nave is a blue slab robbed of its brasses.

Against the North wall is an altar tomb, once ornamented with brass round the edge; on the South side of the tomb are three shields, but so completely bedaubed with that enemy of antiquaries—whitewash, as to be quite unintelligible. On this tomb stands a chest in which the Registers have been kept. The ascent to the altar is by three steps; the rails are thus inscribed:

"Robt. Ballard, Chvrchwarden, 1686."

The table is plain oak, near it a blue slab,

"In memory of Ann Serocold, late of Littlebury, in the county of Essex, widow, who died January the 9th, Anno Domini 1766, ætat. 78."

In the North wall of the chancel is a round-headed recess, and in the South wall a trefoil-headed piscina. A pedestal in the East wall for an image. The chancel is open to the roof, which is at present in a state of melancholy neglect. The sparrows from an adjoining farm-yard have uninterrupted ingress and egress through the broken tiles. In the neighbouring, and in most churches, the chancel is kept in the neatest order, but here——I'll say no more. Against the South wall and above the piscina is a marble monument, with these arms: Ar. 3 cinquefoils, 2 & 1, pierced Sa. *Killingworth*; quartering, Ar. a chev. Sa. betw. 3 trefoils of the last; and the following inscription in capital letters, once gilt:

"Here lyeth the bodye of John Killingworth, esqvier, whoe was twise married: his former wife was Beatrix davghter of Robert Allington of Horseheath, by whome he had twoe sonnes and fower davghters; the latter was Elizabeth the davghter of William Cheyney esqvire, by whome he had thre sonnes and fower davghters. He died the 23 of Maye anno 1617, ætatis suæ 70.

"A hvsband, father, friend he was, above
All the exceptions envye wonte to take;
He justis did because he did it love,
And goodnes loved only for goodnes sake.
So lived he, that, the period drawing nigh
Of his spent life, he feared not to dye."

Under

Norf. Propr. Mrs. Tyrrell. Clear yearly value 19*l.* 4*s.* King's books 8*l.* yearly Tenths 16*s.* among "Livings discharged."—Ecton's Thesaurus, and Bacon's Liber Regis.

Under a chest (in which the parish papers are kept) within the communion rails, is a blue slab reaved of the brass.

The Aile is lighted by one window, to the West, divided by two mullions, which branch off at the top into various ramifications; to the North by two windows consisting of three lights at the bottom, and many compartments at the top formed by the ornamental part of the stone division. In both these windows are remnants of painted glass. In the second window is a figure having a golden crown on his head, a crosier or pastoral staff in his left hand; in his right a book, and a scroll before him with this inscription:

"Etheldreda."

And in another part of the same window, the figure of a lady with flowing hair and a mantle over her shoulders; her right hand is uplifted, her left is laid on her breast; at her feet a scroll bears this inscription:

"Agatha."

Against the West pillar is placed the font; the upper part is octangular, and lined with lead, the lower part is square; there is an antique cover: on the top are two figures, intended, I think, for John baptizing Jesus; both figures are decapitated, the handywork, perhaps, of the Cambridgeshire Reformer, William Dowsing. In the middle of the aile there is a slab inscribed, "W. P. Hammond."—Against the wall are four hatchments:

1. Per pale, Gu. & Az. 3 demy lions passant gardant Or, *Hammond:* on a coat of pretence, Az. a buck trippant Or, on a canton Az. a ship Or. qu? *Parker.* Crest, a wolf's head erased, quarterly Or & Az. *Hammond.*

2. & 3. The same arms as those in the coat of pretence.

4. The same, impaling the same.

There is a vault under the aile belonging to the Hammond family. The aile seems to have extended farther by an arch at the East end, which is now blocked up.

The impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage, which belonged formerly to the nuns of Blackeburgh, to whom it was appropriated in the year 1377, were, after the Reformation, successively in the families of Wood and Tyrrell, and are now the property of John Mortlock, esq. of Cambridge: the parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of parliament, passed in 1799, by which allotments of land were given in lieu of tithes.

....., Willys occurs vicar in 1715.

Edm. Mapletoft was vicar in July 1730; how long before I cannot exactly say. Another Edm. Mapletoft was presented in Jan. 1744-5; but resigned the same month. I cannot give the names of the vicars previous or subsequent to those just mentioned, as I have not had an opportunity of examining the Registers. The present Vicar is the Rev. D. Mulis.

The Rev. F. Henson, M. A. and Fellow of Sidney College, is Curate.

John Purchas is parish clerk.

By the Returns made under the Act of Parliament for ascertaining the population of this kingdom in 1801, it appears that there were in Pampisford 35 inhabited houses, 46 families, 202 persons: in 1811, 49 inhabited houses, 49 families, 237 persons.

Churchyard.

South side, on an altar-tomb.

Mrs. Frances Apthorp, junior, departed this life October the 26th 1738, aged 29 years.—Mrs. Frances Apthorp, senior, October 9th, 1758. 73.

Upright stones.

Elizabeth, wife of William Scruby, March 30, 1799. 26.

"Her God sustain'd her in her final hour,
Her final hour brought glory to her God.
'Tis Faith disarms Destruction;
Believe, then look with Triumph on the Tomb."

John Tilbrook, November 4, 1777. 62.
Elizabeth his wife, April 17, 1778. 63.
Charles Nunn, senior, June 5, 1732. 56.

Altar tomb, in capital letters.

"Dns. Robertus Gells: T: Professor Socivs olim Coll: Xti Cantab: et eccles' Scæ Mariæ Aldermarii London per spati' .....XXIII Annorum Rector integer .....obiit Martii xx anno Xti 1665 ætatis suæ 70. cvjvs reliqviæ svb hoc marmore servantvr. Robertus Gellius.....
.....
Elizabetha itidem uxor fida in hac parochia obiit xii Septembris 1668. cvjvs etiam reliqviæ sub hoc marmore servantvr. Hoc obsequi.....posuit. Elizabetha unica quam superstitem reliquerunt."

Upright

Upright Stones.

Ann Beeton, December 23, 1780. 67.
Benjamin Beeton, Feb. 21, 1803. 87.
William Haylock, Sept. 5, 1731. 52.

Marble tomb against the South wall.

" Nearly beneath this tablet
are deposited the remains
of Richard Wallis Nash,
who departed Aug. 25, 1805,
aged 62 years.
A better friend and parent ne'er was man,
His feelings fine, his manners smoothly ran,
His pity gave ere charity began.
Also Martha Nash,
daughter of the above,
who departed July 19, 1790,
aged 17 years."

Upright stones at the East end of the chancel:

Mary Simperingham, Sept. 4, 1779. 75.
Steph. Simperingham, Sept. 8, 1778. 65.
Thos. son of Stephen & Mary Simperingham, Oct. 14, 1750. 9.
Mary, daughter of Stephen and Mary Simperingham, April 27, 1749, aged 4.
John Barten, Jan. 6, 1777. 22.
Ellen, his wife, Feb. 21, 1777. 27.
John Barton, Dec. 7, 1798. 33 years.
Mary his daughter, Feb. 4, 1799, 18 months.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.
No. CCII.
Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND *in the Reign of* ANNE.
(Continued from p. 135.*)*

" ST. MARY-LE-STRAND. Old church and yard, destroyed by the Duke of Somerset 1549.—Act of Parliament, ninth year of Anne 1710, for erecting fifty new churches, one of which being appointed for this parish, the first stone was laid 25 Feb. 1714, finished 7 Sept. 1717, being the first finished of the aforesaid new churches." Maitland.

"The new church in the Strand, called St. Mary-le-Strand, was the first public building I was employed in after my arrival from Italy; the Commissioners for building the fifty Churches (of which this is one) spared no cost to beautify it. It consists of two orders, the wall of the lower being solid, to keep out noises from the street, is adorned with niches. There was at first no steeple designed; a turret for a bell was to have been over the West end; afterwards I was ordered to erect a steeple.—I was, from circumstances, obliged to spread it from North to South, which makes the plan oblong, which otherwise should have been square, &c." Gibbs's Book of Architecture, printed in 1728.

Plan; oblong, 38 by 64 feet; entrance, by a semicircular portico, through a double wall, in which a vestibule centrically; on each hand circular stairs to small gallery over interior part of entrance, supported by double columns. East end, semicircular large recess for the altar; on left, stairs from the exterior Eastward; on right, circular vestry.

West front. In three divisions; first story; in center division, circular Ionic porch, dome head, guideroned, supporting an urn enriched with cherubim heads, foliage, and on the top a flame. The statue of the Queen was at first intended to have been set in this situation. Entrance into the vestibule, semicircular headed doorway, with Corinthian pilasters. Side divisions; windows for lighting the stairs; Ionic pilasters at the extremities; grounds rusticated. Second story; centre division; double Corinthian columns, between which semicircular-headed window with Corinthian pilasters, ornamented compartments in the spandrels. Side divisions; windows for lighting the circular stairs. Corinthian pilasters at the extremities, grounds rusticated. Large centrical pediment, on each side, the parapet with pedestals supporting urns, balusters in continuation. The steeple commences (which as the Architect informs us, was an independent part of the general design,) in three tiers. First tier pedestal, in its centre the clock with scrolls, and pediment supporting a Corinthian temple-like form, for containing the bell, made out with Corinthian pilasters, open arch centrically, detached ditto columns in continuation, which, in the profile of the steeple compose the features of the North and South aspects; general entablature; urns with flames at the angles. Second tier; temple-like form, repeated in a certain degree; in pedestal, guideron shield with festoons of fruit and flowers; over centre opening cherubim heads. Third tier, temple-like form still repeated, but with a diminution of parts; pedestal sided with scrolls, inclosing a guideron shield, plain opening

ing in centre, scrolls at the angles, topped with a receding plain dome head; inclosing a guideron shield; on this decoration a ball and vane. The flank or profile of the steeple is excellently contrived to do away, in a great measure, the unusual and seemingly impropriety of an oblong plan, in a repetition of the centrical features only, diversified and rendered pleasing in the front appearance by the detached columns to the first tier.

South side, or front; two stories as in the West ditto; (Westward, profile of portico; Eastward, profile of circular recess.) First story; seven divisions; first and seventh of which, repetitions of the side divisions of West front, in pilasters, windows, &c. the intermediate five divisions are so formed by Ionic three quarter columns, inclosing niches. Second story: seven divisions in continuation; first and seventh, repetition of side divisions West front, as the intermediate five are repetitions of its centrical Corinthian columns, and pediments. In these seven divisions are as many windows; between the pediments, pedestals supporting urns, balusters in continuation.

East-front; two stories as before, three divisions; first story, Ionic pilasters; centre division, three windows with circular heads (of increased dimensions for lighting the altar) beneath them tablets filled with sculptures; in side divisions, doorways. Second story. Corinthian pilasters, centrically three niches, on sides left and right, windows; general entablature of pedestals supporting urns, balusters in continuation.

Side windows on West front, and those in repetition on South side and East fronts, with the niches, have circular heads, scrolls attached, with pediments, both triangular and circular, in which are cherubim heads and festoons of fruits and flowers; and those windows of larger dimensions arranged with them, give angel head key-stones; East end is much enriched with compartments containing books, writing implements, flowers, corn, palm branches, &c. North side, same as the South ditto. There is a studied regularity in the decorations on every part of the exterior; the particulars on the West front give the lead to those displayed on every other aspect, yet not so as either to cloy the eye, or diminish the satisfaction at first entertained; and, it is believed, no other example of modern ecclesiastical architecture presents the like system of repetition, which, we are compelled to own, has its peculiar charm. Material, stone.

Interior. Judiciously arranged; no galleries to disfigure the lines, excepting a small one over the entrance, to contain the organ, and the pews rise no higher than the general dado. The uprights in two stories; they have breaks centrically at the West and Eastern ends with Corinthian columns, against the several piers ditto pilasters, between them large compartments intended for paintings; in the dado, compartments also. Entrance at West end, circular-headed doorway, with double Corinthian pilasters. East end opens into the circular recess for the altar, its arched head taking in the whole height of second story; the effect is highly imposing, and the enrichments are appropriate and elaborate. This, being the most attractive point of the whole place, certainly demanded all the Architect's attention, his utmost skill; indeed he appears to have obeyed the "order of the Commissioners to spare no cost," and sufficiently to do honour to his royal mistress who first suggested the idea of an accumulation of places of divine worship, and no doubt, strictly adhered to her instructions in what manner the altar should be accompanied, not alone by architectural forms, but by symbolical embellishments. On either hand, at the commencement of the recess, doorways; that on the left, entrance from the street; that on the right, the vestry: these doorways are pedimented, and over them compartments with paintings, probably the first specimens of what was to have adorned the several compartments on the uprights; one the Salutation of the Virgin Mary, the other Our Saviour in the Garden, by Brown; paintings happily conceived, and well executed. Altar; baluster railing in a sweeping direction before it; three large circular-headed windows; below them, and immediately above the altar, three tabernacle compartments; side ones circular-headed, centre ditto, open scroll pediment, supporting an urn with cherubim heads (a decoration certainly referring to the

the antient service of the church); these tabernacles not enriched, probably once covered, or intended to be, with altar-like allusions. In the dome head of the recess, three grand compartments (following the symmetry of the windows below), full of splendid scriptural emblems; centrically, the lineal representation of the Trinity, surrounded with cherubim heads, rays of glory, foliages, &c. The upright of the recess terminates with a pediment enclosing the sovereign's arms. On second story the range of windows, the circular heads of which break into the elliptical arch of the cieling as small groins: the cieling itself, which is of a magnificent turn, is entirely compartmented in square and diamond forms alternately, filled with large flowers; the dividing architrave foliaged. Notwithstanding the unbounded embellishments marking the altar recess, cieling, and tiers of Corinthian columns and pilasters, the mouldings in the entablatures are but partially enriched, and their friezes left entirely plain, as in the preceding designs, manifesting that the Wrenean school still maintained an influence not easily to be relinquished. Pews, as already stated, in no way interfering with the uprights, are of plain appearance; the reading-desk assumes some kind of ornamental consequence; and the pulpit completes the climax, by an increase of guiderons, foliages, and cherubim heads; its plan hexangular, the stem, and sounding-board of the pulpit plain, suggesting an opinion that they are some economical reparation, perhaps done when the pulpit and reading-desk were removed, about twelve years past, from their rubric appropriate situations on the side of the interior to their present altar-hiding position. Whoever first set about this pulpit fancy of innovatory removal, (now become a common practice) has much to answer for, in having offended architectural propriety, not to say ecclesiastical decorum, and rendered of but little interest, objects on which much labour and expence had been bestowed, as in the present instance. To carry on the unpleasant sensations of this kind of derangement, a Buzaglio stove, placed before the pulpit, is also made part of the same objectionable expedient. Upon the whole, this interior is unique; and though the "first" trial of the Artist's genius, certainly his most chaste and elegant work; and, that no censure may attach to his memory in point of common judgment, let it be stated, that a plain gallery has, at a latter day, been attached to the original organ gallery at the West end; in a word, it not only disfigures the contiguous decorations, but is a disgrace to the manifest splendour of the sacred pile. AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN, *Cosford, near Rugby, Feb.* 23.

ONE of the ill-fated family of Ratcliffe, when seeking concealment, lost his life in crossing a Ford in Hertfordshire about the year 1715. When this happened, his favourite dog, which had constantly attended him, returned to his house in Hatton-garden, leaped into an arm-chair which Mr. Ratcliffe generally used, and died instantly. He is supposed to have been Francis, second son of Francis, second Earl of Derwentwater, and, of course, brother of James the third Earl, who was beheaded in 1715, and of Charles (the fourth TITULAR Earl) who was executed in 1746. Perhaps some of your intelligent Correspondents can inform me, whether any traditional story of these circumstances is still in existence in the county of Hertford: if any Ford is now called *Ratcliffe's Ford*, in consequence of Mr. Ratcliffe's being drowned there: or, in short, if any memorial or account of his death is to be met with near to the scene of it. Authentic information on any of these points, and any intelligence which may lead to the discovery of the very house in Hatton-garden which Mr. Ratcliffe formerly occupied, will, from particular circumstances, prove a source of great satisfaction to some of his descendants, and, amongst them, to

Yours, &c. H. L—N.

*** A FRIEND OF DEPARTED WORTH regrets that our account of so profound a Scholar as the Rev. THOMAS HOWES, Author of "Critical Observations," and several Theological works, is so very brief; is anxious that we should record some memorial more extended, and better proportioned to his merits as a Scholar and Divine, for the information of posterity.—We shall be obliged to any of his relatives or acquaintance who will favour us with a more enlarged account of his life and writings.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

29. *The History of* Richmond, *in the County of* York; *including a Description of the* Castle, Friary, Easeby Abbey, *and other Remains of Antiquity in the Neighbourhood.* Richmond, Bowman. *Sold by* Longman & Co. *8vo. pp.* 436. 8*s.*

IN setting out to take a cursory view of this little work, it affords us no slight gratification to feel assured (from internal evidence as well), that its Author is a man possessed of the advantages of a liberal education; and not one of those illiterate persons, who have, of late years, been forcing upon us, almost daily, innumerable volleys of *things*, falsely and ridiculously yclept *Histories*, *Descriptions*, and *Guides*. On the contrary, the volume now in our hands is precisely what it professes to be; forms a very interesting and well-digested narrative; and, if taken up by a stranger to the face of the romantic scenery therein described, cannot fail by its magnetic attraction to hurry him on, *nolens volens*, to the theatre itself; that so he may know, and feel, and see, whether or not there be yet *A Paradise on Earth*. For the Antiquary there is food and entertainment without end,—"old ruins and old coins" in perfection (as far as Time will allow); towers, dungeons, bastions, and battlements in abundance. Not to know these, indeed, would be to argue himself unknown.

For the purpose of dipping in the Ocean, or steeling one's bowels with chalybeate water, one place, where each and either of these resources can be had, is just as good as another. But it is to be remembered that these precious relicks of antiquity, these monuments of pristine grandeur, are in themselves without parallel; that to be estimated aright they must be *seen*; that the same time, which has reduced them down to what they are, is rapidly reducing them still further; and that one day the very site upon which they stand shall be obliterated, "and the place thereof shall know it no more." Let the visitors of Harrogate, of Redcar, and of Hartlepool, exchange for a while their spaws and their bathing-machines, for the ornaments, both natural and artificial, with which Richmond is embellished. Let those who frequent Scarborough, frequent Richmond also. And let Richmond be, what by proper regulations and mail-coaches she might be made to be—*The Key to the Lakes*.

But to proceed. And first as to the external, and (as a Yorkshireman would say) the *dressy* part of the volume; which, *ut pro Germanis* *, is printed in a very neat and commodious form, and on very good paper; and is, moreover, remarkable for a correctness of Typography and latitude of margin, that rarely fall to the lot of a work of this kind. It is ornamented with four very neat plates; of which the first is a S.W. view of the Castle and Bridge from the opposite side of the Swale. Of the remaining three we shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

At the commencement of the volume, after passing over a few leaves of prefatory matter, from whence we may derive some notion of what we were formerly, we are presented with a very clear and sufficiently copious account of the Earls of Richmond; from the first Alan down to the time when the title devolved to the House of Lenox. To dwell upon this, would be only to abridge it. We therefore proceed to the description of the Castle, which stands next in order. The state in which it is represented as being at this day, when compared with what it once was, affords a striking contrast; and the reader, however unaccustomed to reflect and to moralize, will, in the contemplating of this, be forcibly reminded of the instability of all worldly grandeur.

A well-executed plate is prefixed, exhibiting this *Fortress of residence*, as it might be termed, in the manner in which it stood "about the end of the reign of Henry III. or the beginning of that of Edward I."

In describing the Castle, the Author tells us, that

"It was encompassed with a high wall nearly half a mile about, embattled and flanked with lofty towers of two or three stories high, the lodgings of the principal officers; some of these towers had an open gallery on the outside of the inner wall, supported by projecting cor-

* Mark, reader, the conciseness of the Latin. An Englishman would have said, "Considering that it comes from a country press."

bels,

bels, which kept open the communication round the top: at the inside were placed the habitations of the owner and his warlike retainers.

"At the South side the walls were built with massy stones, parts of the natural rock on which it was erected; which, on levelling and clearing the summit, were used for that purpose, and laid as regularly as their shape would admit; the insides were filled up with small materials mixed with fluid mortar, which from age has become harder and more impregnable than the rock itself. The West was secured by a deep valley, the ascent from which was very steep and difficult. The Eastern descended in a gradual slope to the river, and was doubly defended, not only by the walls of the Castle, but by those of the Cockpit. On the North it was secured by a moat; the part next the town, being only a little elevated above the adjoining ground, was its weakest side. To secure this, it being also the principal entrance, Conan, about 75 years after the first erection, among his other repairs, built the great square tower 54 feet long and 48 wide: the walls of which, from their extraordinary thickness, have braved the united attacks of time and weather, and remain at this day in their original state; they are 99 feet high and 11 thick, and have pinnacles resembling Watch Towers at the four corners, united by a battlement. It had a well of excellent water in it, which is yet remaining, being lately discovered in the midst of rubbish; but from whence supplied with water cannot now be ascertained. The tower contains three stories; the lower one is supported by a heavy column in the centre, from which spring circular arches meeting at the top, and within these few years was in a perfect state. From the bottom a circular staircase leads to the first apartment, which has three windows larger than usual in such buildings, and with semi-circular arches supported by round pillars. From this a passage is cut through the middle of the wall, near the doorway which led to the battlements. The floors of these last two are fallen in, and now in ruins, having been supported by beams resting upon a stone pillar in the middle. From the great height of this tower the besieged had a view of all the neighbouring country, and from hence they could see with every advantage all the motions of the enemy, and be ready prepared to resist any hostile attack. To strengthen this, an outwork, called the Barbican, was built before it, which was a strong high wall, with turrets upon it, designed for the defence of the gate and draw-bridge. In the course of this wall was placed the great gate of the Castle, machicolated and strongly fortified with a tower on each side: rooms were built over the passage, which was closed with thick folding-doors of oak plated with iron, and with an iron portcullis occasionally let down in grooves from above. The open space within this was called the Bailey, where were the quarters of the Constable and Guard, with long narrow windows, which admitting but little light, rendered the apartments within dark and uncomfortable. On the top of these walls, and on the flat roofs of the buildings, stood the defenders of the Castle; and from hence they discharged arrows, darts, and stones on the besiegers.

"In the South-eastern corner is now remaining a Tower about 14 feet deep, supposed to have been either a cellar or place of confinement: from this Tower a secret subterraneous passage is said to have gone under the bed of the river to St. Martin's Priory, through which the female part of the inhabitants in times of danger retired for protection: but there seems to be no foundation for these reports, as it appears only to have been a staircase to the upper apartments of the great Hall of Scolland, and the doorway at the bottom, the entrance from the court."

The Castle at Skipton in Craven also, we have been told, but cannot vouch for the truth of the assertion, had a subterraneous passage belonging to it, the further end of which opened into a farm-house; from whence, in the night-time, supplies of all sorts might be forwarded with security to the Castle. Of this description was that (if it did exist) which the Editor here mentions, as having reached under the bed of the river to St. Martin's Priory. Another communication of the same sort is said to have been formerly established between the Priory and the Abbey of St. Agatha near Easeby. Of this, however, nothing certain can be said. At all events, the use, which the one, supposed by some to have proceeded from the Castle at Richmond, is said to have been applied to, is but a secondary one. The first object with the garrison must have been to secure to themselves the necessaries of life. That the female part of the inhabitants should, in time of danger, retire from a strong

a strong to a weak place for protection, is a supposition as absurd as can be well imagined. The Castle itself then would be the only place where they could be safe.

The Editor observes, with great justice, that little is known of this part of the country previously to the Conquest. The silver spoon and coins, in number more than 600, of Constantine and other Roman Emperors, mentioned in p. 37, as having been found at the foot of the Castle-Hill, afford, by themselves, no presumptive evidence of this ever having been a Roman station. The spoon itself may be of more recent date, and ought, perhaps, to be classed with the discoveries mentioned in p. 101. After all, it is not unlikely that even the most considerable part of the Roman *Cataractonium* may have been here; and that the town itself may have extended along the banks of the river even below the village known at this day by the name of *Catterick*. The remains of Roman fortifications at the last-mentioned place, and immediately about it, are certainly not inconsiderable; but, notwithstanding, do by themselves, impress upon our minds an idea falling very far short of what, even from the scanty accounts of the place that remain on record, we may have supposed antient *Cataractonium* to have been. In all likelihood, the mounds at Catterick are but the remains of an outwork to the grand place of defence, which we conceive to have been at Richmond: and this we are inclined to believe the more, as, between Catterick and Richmond, there appear to be similar remnants upon a smaller scale; so that the whole tract of country between Richmond and Catterick, for the space of upwards of four English miles, seems to have been occupied by a chain of forts, the head of which was at Richmond, and the foot at Catterick. The direction of these, probably, kept pace with the course of the river as far as Catterick bridge. Nor is this conjecture slightly confirmed by the circumstance of its being known that the Roman stations, and consequently the Roman towns, were usually longitudinal. And, if we suppose this to have been the case here, it is scarcely credible that they, who always showed so much judgment in the choice of their ground for these purposes, should have omitted to include a position so conspicuously eligible as the hill upon which Richmond Castle was afterwards built. To allow that they did omit it, would be to pronounce them inferior to the Normans in the art of fortification; the very basis of which depends upon a proper and judicious selection of ground. And this the more so, as they, the Normans, must then have *purposely* passed over the position at Catterick, at that time probably in a fair state of preservation, which, had its situation pleased them, they could not have failed to have turned to their purpose. The circumstance of there having been found at Richmond itself but few remains of antiquity, may be accounted for easily enough, when we consider that, granting it to have been a Roman station, it must have been so completely new-modelled, and have undergone so entire a change, under the management of the followers of the Conquerour, as to render it almost preposterous to imagine that any thing whatsoever, indicative of its former possessors, should be now discovered there. Whatever remained of Roman property would be found by the Normans; and whatever was not found by them would, in the laying of the foundation of the Castle, be prevented, in all human probability, from ever being found afterwards. It is not improbable that the Roman coins mentioned in p. 37, may have been collected by one of the earliest Norman possessors, at the time of the building of the Castle. They appear to have been all discovered at the same time, and at the bottom of the hill on which the Castle stands; and having been left (in an earthen vase probably) in the part of the wall overhanging, may, on its giving way, have so been precipitated to the bottom. It was by the falling of a part of the wall that the "curious horn and large silver spoon," mentioned in p. 101, were discovered.

Again; the method of reconciling the name, by which it is known at present, to the place called *Catterick*—exclusively, viz. by supposing that there has been another cataract further down the river than Richmond, does not appear to be at all well-grounded. If that were the case, the ridge of rock, down which the river is supposed

supposed to have fallen, must have been considerably less, both in bulk and height, than the one higher up at Richmond. Otherwise, how are we to account for the entire disappearance of it? Granting therefore, its existence, at the best it must have been but of trifling note; while the circumstance of its being so near to the cataract at Richmond would add so considerably to its insignificancy, that nothing can be more unlikely than that a station, of that importance which *Cataractonium* is known to have been, should owe its name to this. Dr. Whitaker, than whom no one is more qualified for researches of this nature, will doubtless settle this point, which rests much upon conjecture, in his intended *History of Richmondshire.*

We next come to the History of the Town; which forms an interesting series of curious detail, selected and arranged with singular perspicuity. To give specimens, however, from each part into which this work is divided, would be incompatible with the nature of our plan, and lead us only to exceed the limits which we can expect to be prescribed to us. In pp. 129—136, we are presented with a list of the Mayors, Recorders, and Town Clerks of Richmond, from the year 1668, being the time the Charter was granted by Charles II. Our political readers will find some amusement in the perusal of the following paragraph:

"From this time (1727)," says our Author, "the Burgage tenures began to be bought up and engrossed by two families, who by means of sham conveyances which afterwards prevailed, either sat themselves for the Borough, or deputed whom they pleased; thus an end was put to the contests, the last of which was in 1727.—This Parliamentary interest was long divided between the Yorke and the D'Arcy family of Sedbury, till about the year 1750 Sir Conyers D'Arcy, having before purchased the Manor of Aske, belonging to the last Duke of Wharton, made a fortunate bargain in buying the Burgages also, the property of that family. From that time the Yorke interest began to decline, and that of Aske has by degrees now gained such a superiority, that Candidates on this recommendation are, although unknown to the inhabitants, immediately elected without any inquiries. A Candidate in opposition to this interest can have little chance of success, for though not absolutely having a majority of votes, yet, with its own Burgages and the influence which the letting them and a residence near the place give it, it must always prevail."

From the description of St. Mary's, or, as it is usually called, the Low Church, we could have wished to have been favoured with a view of that structure. In a second edition it may, perhaps, be worth the while to supply this defect. The Epitaph upon the tomb of Mr. Close, a late master of the Free Grammar School, has been pointed out to us, even at this distance, as being remarkable for its neatness and simplicity. It was, we have been told, the joint production of some of Mr. Close's pupils; and shows, in consequence, that the system of classical instruction pursued there even at that time, was far removed above mediocrity, although, perhaps, inferior to the improvements introduced afterwards by Mr. Temple. Classical learning has of late years been stripped of much of that useless and mistaken parade, with which, by the sanction of custom, it had long been shackled; and the plan of teaching altogether has been rendered more plain and easy. To this source, we should suppose, are to be traced many of the advantages of which this school, under its present Master, has of late years shown itself to be so peculiarly possessed. And, indeed, if we consider the character which he bears throughout the several parts of the literary world, for extent of learning, quickness of perception, accuracy of taste, and soundness of judgment; and that to these is united a constant and unremitting zeal to do good in the capacity in which he is employed; it is not difficult to conceive that the happiest results should ensue. In p. 214 of our Magazine for March 1814, we have a proof of the friendship and affection which exists between the Master and his pupils.

The Tower of the Church of the Grey Friars, with a view of which we are presented in p. 196, "from its handsome light appearance cannot fail to attract the attention of every stranger." It is much to be regretted that this building should have been suffered to fall so precipitately into decay;

decay; and this the more, as we are told that it was "erected not long before the dissolution, and said not to have been finished." "The Felon Sow of Rokeby and the Friars of Richmond," might have been added with much propriety; as the Romance is as much connected with this place as it is with Rokeby.

The next part, into which our Author divides this entertaining little book, opens with an account of the views about the Town; which

"are remarkable for having all the appendant beauties of wood and water in every direction, particularly the walk about the Castle, which, being lately repaired and made of a convenient breadth, is the general promenade of the inhabitants in all weathers. It rises about 120 feet perpendicular above the bed of the river, and presenting to the eye a tremendous precipice, makes those who are unaccustomed to the sight of a hilly country not very much at ease, thinking it dangerous to pass. The ground, on which the Castle stands, is elevated about 50 feet above the walk, and shelters it from the Northerly winds: at every step a new point of view arises which raises the Traveller's expectation, and never have these expectations been disappointed. The river below encompasses near half the Castle, and precipitating itself from the rocks, forms a picturesque natural cataract quite across, bounded on one side by a bold projecting rock covered with wood, on the other by the Castle-mill, which is of great antiquity, almost coeval with the Castle itself. Some have thought Richmond in Surrey more preferable for situation; but the view there being of a different nature, consisting chiefly of works of art, Noblemen's seats, and plantations around them, makes the Landscape milder and more artificial: here Nature exhibits herself in mountainous scenery, marked with grandeur and sublimity."

The pages which elapse between the extract which we have last made, and the description of St. Agatha's Abbey at a small village called Easeby, contain many interesting facts relative to several other Religious Houses on a less scale, situated in the neighbourhood of Richmond. Coming to the Abbey itself, we are presented with a S.E. view of it. The curious Gothic window attracted our particular attention. Tracing the course of the river, the Editor mentions the several villages of Easeby, Brompton, Catterick Bridge, Catterick, Bolton, the birth-place of Henry Jenkins, (brief memoirs of whom, transcribed from the History of Knaresborough and the book before us, were communicated by our old Correspondent RICHMONDIENSIS, and inserted in our Magazine for December 1814), and lastly the small village of Myton. Next in order we are presented with a relation of some old customs that continue to be observed in Richmond and its vicinity; many of which are, as must be expected, prevalent elsewhere as well. The account of the May Game, given in p. 305, may also be found in the Gent. Mag. for April 1812, p. 339. The practice of shooting for a silver arrow, supposed to have been given by some of the Percies of Northumberland, is, in all likelihood, of very antient date. In the year 1673 the exercise was regulated by articles (p. 312) drawn up by the Society of Archers; and since that time, the arrow, with some few intervals, has been shot for every year. The remainder of the volume is taken up with a minute detail of the principal walks in the neighbourhood, and an account of Richmond as it is at present. To these is subjoined a list of the rarer plants and shrubs that grow there, which to the *Botanist* cannot fail to be interesting. It is drawn up in alphabetical order. Immediately after this comes the Appendix, composed of Grants, Charters, &c. illustrative of different passages in the History itself. The whole closes with an Index, very correct as far as it goes, but which is, notwithstanding, capable of considerable augmentation. This remedy can be easily applied, when a second edition shall be called for; which we sincerely trust, and venture to foresee, will speedily be the case. The narrowness of the limits to which we are confined, has necessarily precluded the possibility of our attending to the whole even of the leading features of this History. The able and loyal address to the Prince of Wales, who visited Richmond in 1806 (see p. 342) can by no means be passed over unnoticed. The sentiments therein expressed are the sentiments of the patriot, and the true friend to his country; and very far removed from those wild and chimerical notions, which, under colour of the softer terms *improvement*

provement and *reform*, were at one time fast advancing toward the accomplishment of actual rebellion, and revolution of the worst kind.

In taking leave of this little work, which has afforded us a great deal of satisfaction and delight, we feel it an indispensable duty to recommend to the reader's notice a letter inserted in our Magazine for Oct. 1811, p. 316. by RICHMONDIENSIS; from whom we have received many particulars relative to the subject of the volume we are now discussing; and of whose valuable hints we have availed ourselves, wherever opportunity would allow. If the letter did not actually give rise to the present volume, the Author of it is, notwithstanding, entitled to some commendation for having intimated the want of such a work, at a time too when a History of Richmond was scarcely so much as thought of.

To a second Edition, which, if we augur rightly, will be called for soon, considerable additions might be made. A map of the town, including the neighbourhood to the extent of five or six miles every way, would, it is obvious enough, considerably enhance the value of the work. As nothing is wanting towards the arrangement of the materials, but patience and a clear head, of both of which the Editor has shewn himself to be possessed, it would be an offence falling little short of ingratitude in the publick not to give encouragement to an undertaking like this. The Editor has given a liveliness and relish to his narrative, which will secure it a favourable reception even with those who know nothing of Richmond; while such as are acquainted with the beauties and accomplishments of the place, will feel a pride in seeing them thus faithfully represented, and described in colours approaching, as nearly as may be, to the bright original.

30. *The Duty of promoting Christian Missions, as connected with the peculiar Character of the present Times, preached before the University of* Cambridge, *on Sunday, Dec.* 4, 1814. *By the Rev.* William Mandell, *M. A. Fellow and Tutor of* Queen's College. *8vo, pp.* 36. Hatchard.

FROM Isaiah lii. 10. (" The Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the nations; and all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God,") the Preacher has presented us with an excellent discourse, breathing the language of piety and benevolence.

The reader cannot be made acquainted with the motives which suggested this subject to the Author, in a better manner than by being presented with a perusal of the Advertisement prefixed to the Sermon:

" On adding to the large number of Sermons already before the public, some explanation seems necessary. The Author being called to preach before the University availed himself of the opportunity, to bring forward a subject, which, he conceived, had not obtained sufficient notoriety: and from the same consideration he has been induced to send his Sermon to the Press. His apology rests, therefore, on a wish to impart some additional publicity to an important subject; and though he has found it impossible, within the compass of a Discourse of this kind, to treat it with the fulness to which it is entitled, yet since interests of so great magnitude are concerned, he chooses to hazard the charge of defective execution, with the consciousness of meaning well, and the persuasion of the goodness of his cause, rather than yield to the influence of that 'fastidious indolence,' which, because it cannot achieve any thing great, will undertake nothing."

The last sentence is worth its weight in gold, and second only to that of the great Tragic Writer, who has so frequently and so happily united the Philosopher with the Poet:

εἰ γὰρ λαβὼν ἕκαστος ὅ,τι δύναιτό τις
χρηστὸν, διέλθοι τοῦτο, κεἰς κοινὸν φέροι
πατρίδι, κακῶν ἂν αἱ πόλεις ἐλάσσονων
πειρώμεναι, τὸ λοιπὸν εὐτυχοῖεν ἄν.

Which have been thus rendered by a learned friend: *For, if every individual were but willing to follow up and bring to completion the good works which he is capable of undertaking, and would study that they should conduce to the welfare of his country,—nations would then experience far fewer calamities than they do, and would ultimately be brought into a state of uninterrupted prosperity.*

As our limits will not admit of our expatiating to any considerable length on the subject before us, we shall close this short notice with the follow-

following extracts; which will, we presume, furnish us with a tolerably correct idea of the nature and style of the whole:

"In looking back," says Mr. M. "to the transactions of the last five and twenty years, who will not allow that God has indeed 'made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the nations?' A little previous to the commencement of that period, we beheld a deliberate and systematic attempt to exterminate the religion of Jesus; and, alas! the infidel poison but too successfully spread its baleful influence far and wide, from the court to the cottage. When the anti-Christian conspiracy began to ripen into maturity, the insulted Majesty of Jehovah interposed, to curb its arrogant career. God arose, and vindicated the honour of his own great name. He visited in a signal manner the immediate instruments of those mad and impotent counsels, with the expressions of his righteous indignation. Anarchy, with all its hateful attendants, blasted the comfort and security of social life, while War, that 'sore judgment' of the Almighty, accompanied with unusual and aggravated circumstances of ferocity and desolation, plunged into incalculable miseries those countries in particular, whence the pestilential vapours of Infidelity had exhaled. For a long season the dark cloud, charged with the wrath of the Most High, moved from country to country, precipitating at intervals its destructive torrents amid the guilty nations.—All nations, our own excepted, were in succession deluged by its bitter waters. Blessed be God, amidst these portentous and protracted calamities, our highly favoured country, though repeatedly threatened, has been preserved: we have been spared to behold the dawn of a brighter day.——p. 10. If we contemplate the remainder of his [Buonaparte's] progress, until its termination in exile, what do we behold but a striking exemplification of the well-known maxim *, 'God first infatuates those whom he intends to destroy.' Thus the rod of God's displeasure having answered the purposes for which it was ordained, was thrown aside; and Peace, long-wished-for Peace, with an unexpected celerity, again visited the afflicted world. Who can look back on these surprizing events, crowded as they were within so small a compass, and not be constrained to acknowledge, that 'the finger of God was here.' Surely at no former period was the divine interference more strikingly manifested in the controul and direction of the affairs of men. In the progress, and especially in the termination of this eventful struggle, God did indeed 'make bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the nations.'—p. 16. Formerly the knowledge of true religion was confined to a particular people: Christianity is intended to bless all the kindreds of men. The cheering splendour of its beams shall one day illumine all nations. Already have some few scattered rays of this heavenly light shot athwart the gloom profound, which shrouds the moral hemisphere of the heathen world: these, however, have hitherto scarcely done more than, by the fugitive gleam, render visible 'the dark places of the earth, which are full of the habitations of cruelty,' and develope those 'chambers of imagery,' where Satan holds his throne. Speedily we hope that the day-star will shed its mild radiance over the nations dwelling in darkness, yea, that 'the Sun of Righteousness will arise upon them with healing in his wings,' and by his glorious effulgence chase away the thick shades of ignorance and error, no more to return. How great and glorious the change, when men of every colour and of every clime shall unite in ascriptions of praise to God! When 'the shivering Icelander and sun-burnt Moor,' the hardy Canadian and the effeminate Asiatic, the marauding Tartar and the untutored savage of the Australian Isles, shall alike fall down before the one true God, and do him service!"

Remarking that the obligations which we ourselves are under to the first Christian Missionaries should prompt us to discharge the debt of gratitude, the Reverend Preacher proceeds:

"Time was when this Island was sunk in the greatest barbarism; when its inhabitants were as utterly ignorant of the knowledge of salvation, as the rudest savages whom circumnavigators have discovered †. In the lapse of time, however, some friendly Missionary conceived the generous idea of visiting our then inhospitable shores. He came with love in his heart, and his life in his hand, to combat the reigning superstitions, and to unfurl the banners of the Gospel. We know not how deeply we are indebted to that courageous and compassionate individual, and to those who afterwards followed in his steps: under Providence, we owe to them the introduction of that Christianity, which not only

* "Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

† Cæsar, Comment. lib. iv. & v.

only brings in its train the multiplied conveniences and enjoyments of civilized life, but which especially imparts, to all who rightly receive its blessed principles, 'hopes full of immortality.' Shall not we therefore endeavour to convey the same blessings to those countries, whose situation is the very counterpart of Heathen Britain? Will not all be anxious to advance this great and glorious cause, if not with their personal services, yet at least with their importunate prayers and their liberal contributions? If we should betray reluctance or indifference, if we should coldly talk of keeping our religion to ourselves,—would it not afford room to call in question, whether we did in fact understand the real nature of Christianity? If we are truly sensible of its inexpressible value, its supreme importance, will it not be the first desire of our hearts to communicate its blessings to the widest possible extent? And are we not clearly called to this service by some of the strongest motives of religious gratitude."

In the latter part of the Sermon the Author wisely observes:

"While we are deliberating and hesitating, thousands of immortal beings are passing into the eternal world. With respect to ourselves, in a few short years at the most, we shall no longer have it in our power to do any thing more for the glory of God. The time will quickly be here, when, if we look back on life, the retrospect will present little more than a confused crowd of images, scarcely differing from the remembrance of a feverish dream. Then, if not before, we shall be deeply convinced, that the only things really worth living for are, to obtain the knowledge of salvation to ourselves, and to impart that knowledge to others. While 'we have, therefore, opportunity, let us do good unto all men'."

The long extracts we have made will doubtless prove that we have read the Sermon before us with real pleasure. We enter most cordially into the pious wishes of the Author; and hope and trust that the learned Body, before whom this Discourse was preached, will join with one heart and one voice to bring about that "æra of spiritual illumination" when the name of Jesus will be known and loved and rejoiced in, wherever there is a human creature to hear the glad tidings of his grace. Z***.

21. *Report on the Medicinal Effects of an Aluminous Chalybeate Water, lately discovered at* Sandrocks, *in the Parish of* Chale, *in the* Isle of Wight; *Pointing out its Efficacy in the* Walcheren, *and other Diseases incident to Soldiers who have served abroad; and more particularly the Advantages to be derived from its Introduction into private Practice. By* William Lempriere, *M. D. Physician to the Forces at the Army Depôt.* 8vo, *pp.* 88. Murray.

THIS is a very elegant and interesting Publication, and does credit to a benevolent Physician, whose "Tour to Morocco," and "Observations on the Diseases of Jamaica," have been well received by the publick.

"Invited by the discoverer of the spring, to give trial to a mineral water, which, from its apparent composition, seemed to possess very considerable tonic powers, the Author would have deemed it a dereliction of his duty, had he declined the proposal; more especially since, from the number of debilitated patients which daily present themselves in the hospital to which he has the honour to be Physician, such a remedy might prove an important acquisition to the establishment. He however commenced the water with all that precaution and doubt, with which practitioners are usually impressed, when entering upon a remedy that has not received the sanction of general experience; and it was not until he had obtained the most indubitable proofs of its efficacy, that he was induced to publish the result.

"From the topographical remarks, (particularly those illustrative of the scenery of the Island) which the Author has introduced into the Report, it must be obvious, that its perusal is not intended to be confined altogether to the medical reader; but on the contrary, that it has been his object to make the remedy as public, and as generally known, as possible; in order that every one, whose case may require it, may be benefited by its use. At the same time, the Author feels no hesitation in acknowledging, that it is to his professional brethren he wishes more directly to address his discourse; as it must be through their exertions only, that the water can ever be called into useful purposes; the remedy being too powerful to be administered, or taken by persons unacquainted with its composition, or with the principles upon which its efficacy must eventually depend."

In the progress of this interesting Report, Dr. Lempriere observes:

"There are few situations where a mineral spring, independently of its own intrinsic merits, could, with so much advantage,

advantage, have been placed, as in the Isle of Wight.

"Enjoying a purity of air perhaps unequalled in any part of the kingdom, this Island presents to the eye, one continued succession of the most beautiful and diversified scenery; blending at once, all the charms and simplicity of the picturesque, with the grandeur and sublimity of the bold and terrific. A very few words, in the way of description, will be sufficient to convey some general idea of this delightful spot.

"Upon the first approach to the Island on the Northern side, the stranger is most agreeably surprized at the appearance of the coast, which, rising by a gradual ascent from the sea to hills of moderate elevation, discovers at once, a rich and highly cultivated country, commencing from the water's edge, and extending inward as far as the eye can reach; interspersed with overhanging woods, and enlivened by gentlemen's villas, which are very tastefully distributed along the coast.

"The views from Cowes and Ryde, the ports to which strangers most frequently resort, are particularly interesting. The fine expanse of water which divides the island from the main land, is to be seen covered with vessels of every description, passing and re-passing in continued succession. Beyond this, the fleet at Spithead, the town and harbour of Portsmouth, the coast of Hampshire, and the more distant prospect of the Portsdown hills, produce altogether a very fine effect, and such as cannot fail to attract the attention of visitors.

"The interior has also its own peculiar beauties. It consists of a very diversified assemblage of hills of sharp ascent, but of no very considerable height; of gentle slopes; and of corresponding vales, which cultivation, and the natural fertility of the soil, have rendered highly picturesque and attractive.

"But it is on the South side, or what by the inhabitants has been termed the back of the island, where the objects are the most grand and sublime, and where Nature has been the least interrupted in her operations. Terminated by a range of bold and lofty cliffs of various elevations, that projecting over the sea, form frightful precipices; or, by a series of broken rocks, forced as it were from the heights above, in much apparent confusion, towards the sea, the island here assumes totally a new character; and the attention which, but just before, had been directed to the picturesque and beautiful, is immediately absorbed in contemplating the unadorned, but more dignified appearances of Nature. Indeed, the grandeur of the scenery of this part of the island can only be duly estimated by personal observation.

"To these local inducements, may be mentioned, the mildness of the climate; the island not being subject to those extremes of heat and cold, observable in less insular situations. All the necessaries, and most of the luxuries of life, are here to be obtained at good inns, or in comfortable lodging-houses; and an easy access by means of carriage-roads, has been opened to every part of the Island worthy of being noticed.

"If to these recommendations, we add the conveniences for sea-bathing, we may conscientiously pronounce the Isle of Wight to be a most desirable place for the resort of invalids, and superior perhaps to most of the kind in the kingdom."

The Mineral Water, which is the subject of this Report, was first noticed by Mr. Waterworth, a very respectable practitioner in medicine in the town of Newport; whose account of the circumstances which led to the discovery, with a satisfactory opinion of Dr. W. Saunders respecting its merit, are next given, with the names of 28 respectable Gentlemen who constitute the *Sand-rock's Hill* Society:—And Dr. Lempriere thus proceeds:

"Though, from motives of delicacy, Mr. Waterworth may have deemed it prudent to withhold any account of the scenery which presents itself in the vicinity of the spring, yet the subject is too interesting to be passed without notice in this Report; more especially as it offers an additional inducement for invalids to visit the Island, and is, in itself, in a certain degree, calculated to contribute to their recovery.

"In that part of the Southern coast, which forms what has been called Chale Bay, the appearance of the country is uncommonly bold, and the hills, particularly that of Saint Catharine, of very considerable elevation; forming cliffs that overhang each other in gradual succession, until they terminate in a ledge of rock about 40 feet above the level of the sea. The cliff from this ledge, immediately overlooks the beach, consisting of a long tract of fine sand, of sufficient firmness to admit of exercise being taken upon it when the tide is low, and from which there is a delightful prospect of the British Channel, Chale Bay, and

and of the Western extremity of the Island.

"On the side of the second ledge, is situated the Sandrocks Spring, as explained by Mr. Waterworth. This sequestered spot is immediately surrounded by a tract of land, possessing none of those features of scenery, which owe their character to cultivation and local improvements. All here is Nature in her wildest and most simple attire; where broken rocks covered by a scanty vegetation, bold and rugged cliffs, and precipices bounded apparently by the sea, irresistibly for the moment divert the attention from the enlivened, but more distant prospect which opens to the West, where the high cliffs of Freshwater form objects of particular interest. But upon leaving the spring and ascending the heights above Blackgang Chine, (a tremendous rent in the rocks, which has already been so well described by Mr. Waterworth*,) the scenery assumes a totally new aspect.

"The fine bend of land which encircles Chale Bay, is here seen directing a Westerly course for a considerable extent, until it terminates in the extremity of the Island, where are situated the rocks, so well known by the familiar term of the Needles. Along this range of coast, distinguished for the beauty of its bays and promontories, the Atherfield rocks, Brixton bay, the high cliffs of Freshwater† and the Needles, all bounded on the South and Southwest by the British Channel, pass before the eye in regular succession, until the view is terminated by the Island of Purbeck, or in very clear weather, by the high land of Portland; which, rising like a cloud upon the horizon, adds considerably to the general effect; and if in the same scope, we embrace a fine tract of highly cultivated country, commencing from the edge of the cliffs to the Westward of Chale, and extending along a chain of downs, that reach from Shorwell to the Needles, we shall have completed our description of this enchanting prospect, so calculated to afford gratification to amateurs in picturesque scenery.

"The views of Sandrocks Spring, in the frontispiece and vignette, were taken upon the spot, and afterwards etched, by Mr. W. Nichols of Newport, a youth of very rising merit."

For the "Composition of the Water," its Medicinal Effects, and mode of administering it," we refer to the Volume itself.

32. *Researches about Atmospheric Phænomena. By* Thomas Forster, *F.L.S.* 8*vo*, *pp.* 219.

WE have had frequent occasions of admiring the industry and the talents of this young, but able Philosopher; and by the present volume, though he apologises "for the confused and imperfect manner in which the observations are put together, while a multitude of other avocations prevented his revising them," he will add to the fair fame he has already acquired.

"Meteorology," he says, "is that science, or branch of science, the object of which is the illustration of Atmospheric Phænomena. The daily increasing attention devoted to this science, by modern Natural Philosophers, affords a presumptive evidence of its being of some utility, and would justify the Author for endeavouring its farther illustration, by obtruding the following sheets upon the public notice, even did not the use of the science appear, in many respects, clear and obvious. By enabling us to foresee and predict, with additional certainty, the approaching changes of the weather, it becomes a science of practical utility to mariners and husbandmen, and to others, the nature of whose occupations renders a foreknowledge of the coming weather a desirable object. By demonstrating, in some measure, the causes of many epidemic diseases, it becomes of use to the physiologist; and, lastly, by instructing us how to guard against the effects of several dangerous atmospheric productions, it contributes to general safety, and to the improvement of the conveniences of life. Besides which, there is a certain relation between all natural Phænomena; and the knowledge of one branch of science leads naturally to the elucidation of others."

33.

* "The sides of this tremendous chasm are little short of 500 feet high, but shelving; and a spring, which has its rise in the summit, winds slowly down to the sea. It has a more savage and barbarous appearance than Shanklin Chine, and not a bush is to be seen on any part of the mouldering precipices, to soften its terrific aspect: but it is most awful from the shore below, where also the whole line of coasts, to the extremity of Freshwater cliffs, is clearly discernible.—(Albin's Account.)"

† "These cliffs in some places are 600 feet above the level of the sea."

33. *The Flowers of Wit; or, a Choice Collection of Bon Mots, both antient and modern: with Biographical and Critical Remarks. By the Rev.* Henry Kett. 2 *vols. pp.* 438.

THE publick are indebted to Mr. Kett for works of deeper research, and of more solid learning, than the present; and although we cannot but admit that at first we were not a little staggered to find his respectable name announced as the Author of a Collection of Bon Mots—a task which has generally been considered to afford but little scope for the display of talent, yet its perusal convinced us that, if not the most abstruse, it is by far the most amusing of Mr. Kett's literary productions: his own apology, however, for publishing the gleanings of his hours of relaxation from severer studies will correct and soften, if not avert, the misplaced "asperity of fastidious criticism:"

"The Compiler of this work, from its desultory and entertaining nature, found it calculated to employ and to amuse the hours of frequent indisposition; and when he enjoyed a better state of health, it served as a relaxation from his more arduous and important studies, the results of which are laid before the publick. Considered in this latter point of view, such a literary pursuit has the sanction of the most respectable examples. Julius Cæsar did not think it derogatory to his talents, his rank, and his exalted offices, to make a collection of apophthegms. Did not Tacitus the philosophical historian, Plutarch one of the best moral writers of antiquity, and Valerius Maximus a Roman of an illustrious family and high military distinction, compose similar works? And in later times, have not Erasmus the great critic and theologian, Camden the most eminent antiquary, and Lord Bacon the prince of modern philosophers, diversified their studies, and added to their reputation, by making such collections? Can it be thought absurd or culpable, that a student wearied by the labour of instructing others, and wishing to relax from the severity of professional pursuits, should seek for occasional repose of mind in biography and miscellaneous reading?"

The work is divided into two parts: 1. Bon Mots, the authors of which are ascertained, placed under the names of their respective authors. 2. Bon Mots that are chiefly anonymous. To these are added an Appendix, containing Remarks on Punning *, and Select Puns, &c. illustrative, like the preceding articles, of national and individual characters.

Few specimens of the wit of our contemporaries are introduced:

"Such a display should be reserved for the period, when prejudice shall have subsided, when praise may be bestowed without the alloy of detraction and envy, and the public curiosity may be gratified without the risk of giving offence to individuals. The Compiler has always regarded, with no small degree of admiration, the custom of the Antients, "to defer their sacrifices to heroes till after sun-set."

We proceed to offer a few extracts to the Reader:

BOILEAU.—He used to say, that the best epigrams originated in conversation; and of all his own, he gave the preference to the following:

Ci git ma femme, ah qu'elle est bian
Pour son repos, et pour le mien!
Here lies my wife, and Heaven knows,
Not less for mine, than her repose!

BURKE'S Character of Howard.—"His plan," said Burke, "is original; and it is as full of genius, as it is of humanity. He has visited all Europe, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of antient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosities of modern art; not to collect medals, or to collate manuscripts; but to dive into the depth of dungeons, to plunge into the infection of hospitals, to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries."

RENE DES CARTES.—Although it was the study of his life to enlighten mankind, he could not escape the shafts of malevolence. "When any one does me an injury," said he, "I endeavour to elevate my soul so high, that his malice cannot reach me."

Mrs. CHAPONE was asked the reason why she always came so early to Church. "Because," said she, "it is part of my religion, never to disturb the religion of others."

DESMAHIS, a French poet and dramatist of considerable note. He was no

* Some judicious observations on Punning, which appeared in our last, p. 100, deserve the Compiler's attention in a future edition of his work. EDIT.

less.

less excellent for his talents as a writer than his amiable qualities as a man.—"When a friend laughs," said he, "it is for him to disclose the subject of his joy; when he weeps, it is for me to discover the cause of his sorrow."

Sir WILLIAM GOOCH, the Governor of Williamsburg, walking along the street in conversation with a friend, returned the salute of a negro, who was passing by. "Do you deign," said his friend, "to take notice of a slave?" "Yes," replied the Governor; "for I cannot allow even a slave to excel me in good manners."

Dr. HENNEKER. — Lord Chatham asked Dr. Henneker for a description of Wit. 'My Lord," said he, "wit is like what a pension would be, if given by your Lordship to your humble servant—a good thing well applied."

MARTIN LUTHER.—Such was this great Reformer's sternness of character, that he seemed unlikely to be attracted by the charms of refined accomplishments. Yet he was remarkably fond of Musick, and he composed several pieces that are truly sublime. "Whoever despises Musick," said he, "I am displeased with. Next to Theology, I give a place to Musick: for thereby all anger is forgotten, the devil is driven away, and melancholy, and many tribulations, and evil thoughts, are expelled. It is the best solace for a desponding mind."

SIGISMUND, Emperor of Germany, being one day asked what was the surest method of remaining happy in this world, replied, "Only do in health, what you have promised to do when you were sick."

CHARLES TOWNSHEND.—Lord M.., an Irish Nobleman, was remarkable for no small share of vanity. When he was indulging in his favourite strain of egotism in a large company, he made the following remark: "When I happen to say a foolish thing, I always burst out a-laughing." "I envy your happiness then," said C. Townshend, "for you must live the merriest life of any man in Europe."

Sir HENRY SIDNEY.—He was the virtuous and brave father of a still more renowned son, Sir Philip Sidney. To a friend of a very fretful temper and very querulous, he said in the genuine spirit of an antient Philosopher, "Take it from me, a weak man complains of others, an unfortunate man of himself; but a wise man complains neither of others nor of himself."

AN EASTERN PHILOSOPHER. — Pride often keeps us in ignorance, by the restraint which it imposes upon our minds. An Eastern Philosopher, being asked by what means he had acquired so much knowledge, answered, "I was never prevented by shame from asking questions."

The collection contains, as might be expected, a variety of entertainment; and we may add (what cannot generally be said of collections of this sort) of *rational* entertainment. A few articles occur, for which we think better might be substituted, viz. 38, 52, 187, &c.

In vol. II. some *good things* of GEORGE SELWYN are brought forward; and he is stated to have been remarkably fond of attending the executions of criminals. This is incorrect: The late Dr. John Warner has sufficiently vindicated his memory from the discredit which attaches to such a propensity. (See our vol. LXI. pp. 183, 299, 467, 705.)

To conclude: The Compiler, upon the whole, has not been unsuccessful in accomplishing what he has thus proposed to himself:

"The following pages are designed to beguile a lonely, or occupy an idle hour. They are intended to convey some ideas of the wisdom that has ennobled conversation, and the wit that has enlivened it. They may amuse the gay, and exhilarate the grave. They admit all who have a relish for such an elegant enjoyment into the company of many of the most illustrious characters that adorn the annals of biography.....Such a work as this, although it cannot aspire to dignity, or challenge praise, yet, if properly executed, is calculated not merely for momentary amusement, but to do a permanent and important service to the cause of morality."

34. Eustace's *Classical Tour through* Italy. *(Concluded from Vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 651.)*

THE neighbourhood of Naples abounds with objects of interest and admiration; and in Mr. Eustace's pages they each receive some new and apposite illustration. He witnessed the temporary return of the Neapolitan Monarch to his capital; and gives a lively account of the rejoicing and illuminations on that occasion: to which he adds several anecdotes of the King, demonstrating his good qualities, and, we may say, extreme ignorance and imbecility. Much is also said of the Lazzaroni,—a people compounded of the most opposite materials, preferring the open air and lounging, to constant habits

habits of industry, and yet capable of great exertion: as in 1783, "when the coasts of Calabria were desolated by a most extensive earthquake, and thousands of families reduced to absolute misery: while the Court, the Nobility, and the Clergy at Naples, exerted themselves with becoming zeal to alleviate their distress, and to supply them with clothes, provisions, and other articles of absolute necessity; the Lazzaroni gave all they could command, their daily labour, and volunteered their services in collecting, transporting, and accelerating the conveyance of the different stores to the place of their destination."

The morals of the people next come under the notice of our Traveller; but he considers libertinism as by no means confined to the quarter of the globe which is the subject of his work, as he remarks, the guilt is common to the Northern Nations, "even in its most odious and disgusting forms;" Berlin and Petersburg equaling any two cities that lie between them and the Equinoctial. To apportion out the degrees in particular places, is not the province of a Traveller; but he ventures to say that, amongst the very highest classes in Naples, "women are to be found of a most shameless and depraved character, who seem to have resigned all the delicacy of their sex, and to have abandoned themselves without reserve to the impulse of passion. This conduct is not accompanied by that disgrace and public reprobation which among us brands lawless indulgence, and compels even impudence itself to withdraw from the walks of life, and to hide its infamy in retreat and obscurity. The titled prostitute makes her appearance at Court, and is received with the same smile; she flaunts in parties of pleasure, and is treated with the same distinction, as the most virtuous and exemplary matron — a mode of conduct which the Moralist will reprobate as a crime in itself, because a connivance; and which the Man of the world will lament as a degradation of the sex, upon whose honour and reputation depend the domestic comforts and the happiness of mankind. Whatever tends to diminish the delicacy of women, or weaken that keen sense of honour which Providence has made their best protection and surest claim to love and respect, is a certain source of private misery, and a step towards public infelicity and ruin.

"The untraveled Reader will ask with surprize the motives of a conduct so contrary to the common feelings and interests of the sex, as well as to the lessons of religion imprinted deeply on their minds in their earliest infancy. Many reasons have been assigned; and in the first place, the mode in which marriages are contracted, with little regard to the feelings, but a great and almost exclusive consideration of the interests of the contracting parties. This inattention to the affections has sometimes produced very serious evils in England, where it seldom occurs; and may, without doubt, occasion similar inconveniences in Naples, or rather on the Continent at large, where it is, perhaps, too general; but, taken singly, it does not seem capable of effecting such extensive mischief. The parties, it is to be remembered, are generally of the same age, always of the same rank, and not often remarkable for any defect, moral or physical, on either side; of course, they cannot be said to be ill-assorted: and in such cases, mutual attention and habitual intimacy cannot fail to produce mutual attachment." Amongst the conjectures offered by Mr. Eustace on this head, the qualities of the climate are suggested a sa cause: those enervate, rather than stimulate; and in climates far South of Italy, instances of self-denial are far from uncommon.

The following queries afford another instance of the religious candour of the Author:

"May it not be ascribed to the corruptions of the National Religion, to the facility of absolution, and to the easy purchase of indulgences? Their Religion teaches the pure morality of the Gospel: they know full well that absolution is an empty form, unless preceded by thorough, heart-felt, well-tried repentance: as for *indulgences*, as they are called, they extend not to guilt, but to canonical punishments only; or, in other words, they are a change of fasts and corporeal punishments imposed by ecclesiastical authority, into alms, prayers, pious lectures, and charitable works."

Much more is advanced; but we must refer our readers to the pages of this truly valuable Work.

Chapter V. of the Second Volume contains

contains an Essay on the Character of the Romans, antient and modern. Of the latter, the Author thus speaks:

"As Rome continued, even after the fall of her Empire, the metropolis and capital of Christendom, and has considered herself at all times as the common parent of Christians, and peculiarly so of men of genius and learning, the influx has never ceased to pour new inhabitants, and with them fresh supplies of vigour and genius, into the bosom of the *Eternal* City. This influx, instead of being a reproach, is an honour; it was the destiny of Rome from her foundation, to be the asylum of mankind, the receptacle of nations, '*portus omnium gentium.*' But it must be remembered, that Rome, though taken and plundered by barbarians, has never been possessed, colonized, or re-peopled by them; and that the change (if any) which has taken place in the breed, is the inevitable consequence of wide-extended influence, whether of power or of opinion; and must have occurred, even if Rome had retained the sceptre of the Universe. All that can be inferred from such a change is, that the Romans of the Nineteenth, are not the Romans of the First Century; as these latter were not those of the æra of Romulus. But they inhabit the city founded by Romulus; they are the descendants of the masters of the world, as much as these were the offspring of the Sabine race, or of the shepherds that accompanied the twin-brothers, or of the fugitives who flocked to the asylum. They speak a language more resembling that of Cicero and Virgil, than the dialect of Cicero and Virgil resembled that of Tatius or Numa; in short, they are as much the descendants of the Romans as the modern French are the descendants of the Franks under Clovis, or Charlemagne, and as the English are of the Saxons who invaded and conquered Britain. As such, the modern Romans may be allowed to excite interest, and perhaps almost deserve respect; especially as their virtues and their genius are their own; their vices, which are neither more numerous nor more scandalous than those of other nations, are owing to their circumstances, and may be ascribed to mistaken policy, to an imperfect government, to foreign influence, and in part, perhaps, to a narrow system of education."

Perhaps no part of these volumes is more important than the Dissertation which closes Mr. Eustace's labours, as it treats on the geography, climate, scenery, history, language, literature, and religion of Italy, and of the character of the Italians, furnishing, in the aggregate, a very complete view of the state of the country in 1802.

An Appendix is appropriated to the Roman Court, Cardinals, &c.; and a Postscript, to an account of discoveries and alterations which have taken place at Rome since the Author was there: many of the latter, produced by the simple operation of removing accumulated rubbish, exhibited wonderful improvements in the elevation of buildings; but, unfortunately, the excavations fill with water, and noxious effluvia from it seems to point out the necessity of filling them again with earth.

As may be imagined from the whole tenor of the work, Mr. Eustace sincerely rejoices in the overthrow of Buonaparte; and we will venture to say, his remarks on this occasion are pious, and fraught with useful advice to those who may be supposed hereafter to direct the affairs of this part of Europe. The very large and beautiful map, which precedes the work, deserves high commendation.

35. Mason's *Statistical Account of* Ireland, &c. *(Continued from p. 47.)*

EVERY thing having now been advanced, as we trust, which relates to the Author's explanations and intentions, it only remains for us to point out a few of the most remarkable facts diffused throughout this useful work. Education, we are well aware, must be the foundation on which any kind of improvement can be effected in Ireland: in some places, this mode of enlightening the mind may be successful; but there are others where the obstacles seem to be insuperable. The population of Adamstown and Newbawn is almost exclusively Roman Catholic. Mr. Archdeacon Burton, the incumbent, endeavoured to promote knowledge by establishing a School: the result may be gathered from the concluding paragraph of the account of his parish.

"The most obvious means of improvement are to be found in some efficient plan of parish-education, unrestrained by the influence of the Roman Catholic Clergy, whose vigilance, particularly at this moment, beholds something hostile to their Church in every regulation attempted in the Schools. They are now inter-

interdicting their children from attending Protestant teachers; and their own are so miserably ignorant, that little improvement can be expected from them."

Strangely situated, indeed, are these unfortunate people: represented as desirous of being taught, were it only to prevent their being imposed upon in taking their paper currency, Protestant teachers ready and competent to teach them, and terrified by clerical threats to reject the proffered bounty, it is not to be wondered at that we find them in some places even yet celebrating Pagan rites, which the wiser part of the Roman Catholicks condemn without rooting out the cause.—Dr. Ledwich, speaking of the patron-day of Aghaboe, says,

"On the 11th of October, the patron-day of St. Canice, Aghaboe was crowded from the neighbouring parishes, to celebrate that Saint's festival. The Roman Catholic Prelates very wisely abolished such meetings. I shall allege a passage from one of them, the very respectable Dr. Bray of Cashel, who, speaking of a Patron in his diocese, says, it is become such a scene of drunkenness and quarrelling, and of other most abominable vices, that Religion herself is brought into disrepute, nay, mocked and ridiculed; intemperance and immorality are encouraged; the tranquillity of the country is disturbed, and the seeds of perpetual animosities and dissentions are sown. He has therefore forbidden them under the severe penalty of the greater excommunication.—St. Canice's Well was in my orchard in Aghaboe; there the pedlars laid down their packs, and said their prayers. About a quarter of a mile distant from the town was a groupe of thorn-bushes, called after St. Canice; there, likewise, the poor people performed their devotions. These were heathen practices, derived from the earliest ages. At the Citadel of Athens stood an olive-tree planted by Neptune and Minerva, and held very sacred. The Fathers and Councils reprobated such gross superstition; but it was difficult to eradicate it, as among the uninformed it is to be found at present."

In the Rev. Alexander Ross's account of Dungiven parish we have a further illustration of this subject in these words:

"There is a fine spring-well, between the Town and the old Church, called *Tubber-Patrick*, which is the object of peculiar veneration. The absurd and superstitious ceremonies which are here practised, to this day, would scarcely be credited without ocular testimony. Early almost every Sunday morning from Patrick's day until about Michaelmas, a number of devotees surround this well; and, after bowing towards it with great reverence, walk round it a certain number of times, repeating, during their progress, a stated measure of prayer; they then wash their hands and feet with the water, and tear off a small rag from their cloaths, which they tie on a bush overhanging the well; from thence they all proceed to a large stone in the river Roe, immediately below the old Church; and, having performed an ablution, they walk round the stone, bowing to it, and repeating prayers as at the well. Their next movement is to the old Church, within which a similar ceremony goes on; and they finish this rite by a procession and prayer round the upright stone already described. How strange that this idolatrous monument of Odin should still be substituted for the pure sanctuary and spiritual worship of the living Jehovah!"

Much as there is to applaud in the labours of the various gentlemen who have communicated information, none seem to have entered more into the spirit of the work than the Rev. A. Ross in the account of Dungiven, who informs us that his parishioners consist of two races of men — the native Irish, and the descendants of the Scotch emigrants since the time of James I. Than these no two classes of men can be more distinct. The latter have evidently the advantage, through their steady persevering industry, and turning their attention to manufactures: the former are averse to manufactures, though industrious; adventurous and variable, they expend their earnings at fairs, wakes, and merry-makings — an indiscretion of which the Scotch are seldom guilty. They also deal in cattle with an eagerness and avidity truly surprizing, and in a way which Mr. Ross considers little short of gambling. The owners of droves go with them to England; and during the time of collecting and disposing of them, subsist on oaten cakes, seldom entering a house; and if they fail of selling at Carlisle fair, they are probably ruined. Thus, when any cause operates to check their pursuits in this way, they become incapable of procuring a living, for they know nothing even of agriculture.

The remains of Gavelkind is another fertile source of injury.

"This opinion," says the writer, "so just and reasonable in theory, so ruin-

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ous and absurd in practice, is interwoven in such a manner in the very constitution of their minds, that it seems next to impossible to eradicate it: the law of primogeniture but slowly obtains among all nations in a progress to civilization; but the Irish seem peculiarly obstinate in rejecting any approach to it. In spite of every argument, they continue to divide their farms among their children, and to divide on, until division is no longer possible; thus, in the course of two or three generations, the most thriving family must necessarily go to ruin. An instance which fell lately within the writer's observation, in the adjacent parish, will illustrate this: a respectable farmer, who held about 30 acres of arable land in one of the mountain townlands, had two sons, between whom, according to custom, he equally divided his farm, which was thus barely able to support them and their families; but one of these had himself four sons, among whom, during his life-time, he also divided his 15 acres, reserving to himself an equal share. Here then were five persons, with three acres apiece; and as each of the sons, considering himself at once an established landholder, immediately married, here were five of the poorest and most wretched families that can well be imagined, without scope for their industry, trade or manufacture to employ them, or land sufficient to produce for them the common necessaries of life."

It is pleasing to observe a gleam in the midst of this *sombre* picture, which promises that the exertions of the Ogilby's in this parish, and the proprietors in others, will be successful in improving the inhabitants, and turning their attention to objects of utility only. Those of the lowlands in Dungiven can generally read and write, and understand something of arithmetic; but talents or genius are rarely observable among them. The mountaineers, on the contrary, having less opportunity, seize with avidity all kind of instruction, and "surmount, by ardent zeal and persevering talent, every obstacle to knowledge; and often arrive at attainments in literature, of which their wealthier and more favoured neighbours never dreamt." Mr. Ross professes to know several young mountaineers, whose knowledge and taste in the Latin Poets are very considerable; and he introduces a pleasing specimen of the first Ode of Horace, translated by Paul Mac Loskie before the age of 18.

In speaking of the dispositions of the people, the Writer gives the preference to the genuine Irish, whose natural politeness and urbanity far surpasses that of the descendants of the Scotch; and further on he remarks:

"Nothing is more surprizing than the similarity of manners which exists among the native inhabitants in every part of Ireland. The same customs which prevail in the most unmixed district of the South, are also to be found in this remote part of the North."

This Gentleman also gives many curious particulars relating to the Poems attributed to Ossian, and other Bardic remains, which the Seanachies repeat by tradition: eight of those have been written *viva voce* for Mr. Ross, by B. Mac Loskie; and two of the number, Deirdri (the Darthula of Macpherson), and Tailc, published from Southern MSS. in the Transactions of the Gaëlic Society, were compared by him with the printed copy; "and, strange as it may seem, they were found to agree together word for word, with the exception, however, of a few lines in Deirdri, and four entire stanzas in Tailc, which the written record has evidently lost, and tradition preserved." The accuracy of these Minstrels or Seanachies is thus accounted for. A number of them meet in the evenings of winter, when they alternately recite their traditionary tales. If a passage is supposed to be incorrect, the person repeating it is arrested in his progress: the subject is discussed, and finally put to the vote, when a majority fixes the matter imperatively. There is a separate air to each poem, which is probably the original; and the measure of that and of the poetry accounts for the accurate preservation of these antient effusions.

Hospitality and attention to strangers is common: the clans and families are strongly attached; and the individuals of them are eager to revenge any insult offered to their name or connexions.

"The absurd custom of shewing respect to the dead by mirth and merriment has not in the least subsided in the mountains. Whenever a person of any respectability dies, two wake-houses are laid out, in one of which is placed the deceased, surrounded by aged persons and near relatives; in the other are assembled all the young people of the

the neighbourhood, who entertain themselves with every species of frolic and amusement which their invention can devise."

The following extract from the account of Fiddown is so honourable to the poorest individuals of the parish, that it would be unjust not to notice it:

"The parishioners of this union are in general honest, sober, and industrious; as a proof of their meriting the above character, a charitable loan was established here in 1806, from stock made up by subscription, to the amount of about 150*l.* This is lent out in small sums, of from one guinea to four, as required, to the poor, interest free, and is repaid weekly at the rate of 6*d.* British for each guinea so lent; and though this has been established for seven years, and none of the money ever unemployed, by which the collective sum of nearly 2000*l.* has passed through the hands of more than 600 people, there has not a shilling been lost either by fraud or bad debts. Many of the children have an aptitude for learning, particularly, some branches of the mathematics; some within these last few years have evinced a remarkable genius for drawing and design; and some have made no contemptible progress in landscape and figure painting. This dormant genius has, doubtless, been called into action by the children seeing it practised and encouraged in the parochial schools."

Amongst the antiquities of Ireland the encampments or forts, and the Cromlechs, are conspicuous: the latter are frequently noticed; and in the account of Finvoy, Mr. Grier leaves it "to Antiquaries to determine whether these forts were places of habitation in times of peace, or of retreat in those of war; whether memorials of great men slain, or of battles fought."

"From their lying in sight of each other, through the Northern part at least of this kingdom, it would seem that they were signal-posts or camps for small military corps, dispersed over the country to secrete plunder and keep the people in subjection. After the middle of the Ninth Century, we read that Torges, and his Danes and Norwegians, were mostly masters of Ireland: and appointed Captains over their predatory bands in every district, obliging the natives to fly into caverns, or betake themselves to their woods and swamps."

The Appendixes to the several Parishes are extremely useful; shewing at one view, in appropriate tables, the number of persons exercising professions, &c. That of Ballintoy contains six: Christenings from the Parochial Registry in 1814; Employments, &c. in the Parish, 1803; Diary of the weather at Mount Druid in 1811—12—13; State of the Parish in 1813; the Sectarian Population taken in 1803; and Return of Stock in the Baronies of Cary, and Lower and Upper Dunluce, in 1814.

Amongst the natural productions of Dungiven we observe the ensuing account of the finding of Chrystals; and with this extract we shall take our leave of Mr. Mason for the present, with a full intention of bringing forward his future volumes, when, we doubt not, it will be in our power to instruct and entertain our readers by further extracts.

"On the Schist side of the Roe, in this and the adjoining parish of Banagher, are found those beautiful stones called Chrystals, which, when cut for ornaments, so successfully imitate the lustre of the diamond: they are generally met with by the common people in labouring the land, though often found in the beds of rivers, where they have been carried by the mountain torrents, and sometimes even in the Schist quarries embedded in rock. Some of these are round irregular masses; but they exhibit more frequently a regular form, having six sides all perfectly polished on the surface: a slight tinge of yellow sometimes varies their usual colourless transparency. In the County Survey it is said 'they are found from the weight of one ounce to that of twelve:' this, if considered as a limit, is evidently an error — chrystals are found of every weight, from one ounce to 80 pounds. There is, at present, in the possession of the incumbent, a handsome specimen of this stone, with regular sides, very transparent, though somewhat tinged with yellow, which weighs three pounds. An irregular block of chrystal was sold several years ago to an engraver in Dublin, which weighed 50 pounds: this piece had served, for many years previous, as a stepping-stone across a mountain rivulet, until its beauty was discovered by accident. The largest chrystal now known in this country, is one in the possession of Miss E. Ogilby, of Newtownlimavady, whose taste has saved this magnificent specimen of our native gems

gems from the ravages of the lapidary: it is about 70 pounds weight, and perfectly transparent throughout. Mr. A. Ogilby has, in his curious and valuable collection of fossils and antiques, a native chrystal, which is four inches and a half long, and nearly two in diameter, very perfect in shape, and of a fine coffee colour."

36. *The Poetical Register for* 1810—1811. *Vol.* VIII. *8vo, pp.* 648. Rivingtons.

THE high merit of "The Poetical Register" seems to be now so generally acknowledged, that not to notice each volume (within a reasonable time after its appearance) would leave us without an apology. The same names occur as have been observed in most of the former volumes: Miss Mitford, Eyles Irwin, Esq. T. Park, Esq. J. Thelwall, Esq. Mr. Davenport, &c. &c.

The Rev. R. Polwhele seems to be a new contributor: at least, if any Poem of his appeared in any former year, it has escaped our observation.

After mentioning these names, it would be superfluous to add, that the publick has a right to expect good Poetry in the collection before us: nor will such expectation be disappointed. We meet here with some pieces of very considerable length; particularly *The Minstrel*, in five books, in continuation of Beattie's Poem.—To bring the "Edwin" of Beattie into action—to connect Epic Narration with a series of Stanzas, descriptive, picturesque, and philosophical—we always considered as next to an impossibility. After many efforts, Dr. Beattie himself gave up the thing as impracticable. The experiment has since been tried by four or five Authors of poetical respectability: but not one has succeeded to the satisfaction of the publick. Aware of this, we suppose, and yet to try his hand, Mr. Polwhele has ventured out under the broad wing of the Poetical Register; and, feeling himself in this shelter, fancies that critics or hypercritics, ever on the watch for prey, may leave him undisturbed in the shade. For our part, we shall not molest him—remarking only, *in transitu*, that we like his *Description* better than his Narrative. In truth, the Stanza of Spenser is incousonant with Narration. The little rural pictures that strike us here and there, amidst Edwin's exploits, are like velvet upon canvas.—We have room only for one or two little Poems.

That on *March* 4, 1813, if a true representation of the season, merits preservation, as a valuable accession to "the Calendar of Flora."

"March! how mild thy genial hours,
Soft azure skies, and gilded showers,
The blaze of lights, the deepening shade,
Tints that flush the cloud, and fade;
Now the young wheat's transient gleam,
Where sunfits, chasing shadows, stream;
Now, in quick effulgence seen,
On yonder slope, its sparkling green;
And sprinkled o'er the mossy mould,
Crocuses, like drops of gold,
And the lent-lily's paler yellow,
Where flower the asp and water-willow;
And the polyanthus, fair
Its hues, as bath'd in summer-air;
And the white violets that just peep,
And, shelter'd by the rosemary, sleep;
Bursting lilacs, and beneath
Currant-buds that freshly breathe
The first Spring scent, light gooseberry leaves
With which the obtrusive ivy weaves
Its verdure dark, (this day, though late,
Cut off, to meet a cruel fate.)
The cherry too, that purpling glows,
And, full of leaf, the hedgerow rose;
On THIS SOUTH-WALL, THE PEACH-BLOOM PALE,
Where huddles many a clustering snail;
And round the trunk of yon hoar tree,
Here and there, a humming bee
That wanders to the sunny nook,
Or seeks, hard by, the glittering brook;
The blackbird's trill, and every lay
That, warbling wild love, dies away;
And on each ash and elm's gray crest,
Cawing rooks, that frame the nest
Anew, or with parental care
Their cradles worn by time repair—
These, this moment, meet my eyes,
Or my charmed ear surprize;—
Sounds that melt, and sights that seem
To wave o'er Winter like a dream.
Yet, ere, in recent brightness born,
The Moon shall fill each silver horn,
Clear as now we hail its rays
Where Evening's crimson vest decays;
Yet shall thy storm, impetuous March!
In blackness shroud the ethereal arch,
Sweep those dewy meads serene,
And rifle all this garden-scene!
Then shall we not, my Phœbe! seize
Fleeting pleasures, such as these?
Scar'd by winds and rushing rain,
Will Spring visit us again?
Are we sure, when floods subside,
This amber stream shall dimpling glide,
And again so softly steal
The pastoral suites to yonder dale?

And

Haste, let us ravish, ere it fly,
Bliss so fugitive and coy;
Muse on each colour's opening glow,
Trace the blossoms as they blow;
Listen to the choral grove,
And drink the soul of life and love."

Rev. R. POLWHELE.

We have marked the Peach-bloom as rather extraordinary so early as the 4th of March. But we suppose the Author is correct in his observation. — We had intended to select a few elegant little pieces of Miss Mitford, Mr. Davenport, &c. &c.; but these must be left for another opportunity.

37. *A Sermon preached at the* Old Church, Macclesfield, *July* 7, 1814, *the Day of General Thanksgiving for the Peace. By the Rev.* Joseph Sharpe, *Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of* Cambridge. *Published by Request.* 8vo, *pp.* 20.

Mr. Sharpe has published two or three Sermons before this, all marked with the stamp of sound judgment and sincere piety: but the present is perhaps the best of the number. It is introduced by a Prayer, composed for the occasion, in which the topics are well chosen, and happily expressed.

In the Discourse itself, the Author illustrates the great doctrine of a superintending Providence, by the events which have so lately passed in the world. The general picture of these events is well drawn.

"The History of Europe," says Mr. S. "for the last twenty years, contains a period of all others the most interesting and momentous. What amazing changes, baffling all human calculation, have we witnessed; what awful transactions have been exhibited to the world, exciting, throughout surrounding nations, the mixed sensations of wonder, horror, and dismay. The mightiest Empires have been shaken to their foundations; thrones established for ages have been suddenly overturned, and their possessors hurled from their dominion and splendour into the lowest abyss of degradation and misery; altars of religion have been totally demolished, supreme authority has passed through various hands in rapid succession, while society itself has been convulsed, as if on the point of dissolution, and all ranks of men have trembled for their dearest privileges, and for their very existence."

Let us hope that the promise of a secure and permanent peace, which Mr. Sharpe holds out, and which he was then justified in forming, may not be disappointed by new contentions, which at this moment are awfully threatened. The Preacher gives due credit to our Country, for her exertions both military and benevolent: and from the exemptions and advantages which we have exclusively enjoyed, strongly urges the duty of gratitude to Heaven. Every blessing which we receive from God imposes, he says, a personal responsibility, which must be accounted for at the great day of retribution. We cannot hesitate to recommend such a Discourse.

38. *The Devout Communicant, according to the Church of* England: *containing an Account of the Institution; Prayers and Meditations before and after the Administration, and a Companion at the Lord's Table.* 12*mo*, *pp.* 141; *printed by* Raw *of* Ipswich, *for* Longman, Rivington, &c.

This little Manual of Devotion is extremely creditable to the pious and judicious Compiler, and not less to the Ipswich Press.

"The arguments advanced in it are intended to correct those Mistakes, and to remove those Scruples, which Christians too generally entertain concerning the Lord's Supper, and by which they may have been withheld from coming to it as often as they ought; and consequently to persuade them to a more frequent Communion, and to bring them to a more familiar converse with their Lord and Master."

"As utility is the only object," says the Editor, "I have not scrupled to borrow from other Authors whatever was adapted to my purpose. It can, therefore, lay claim to little more than that of a mere Compilation. To enumerate particularly all the authorities that have contributed to adorn its pages, would extend the Preface to too great a length. It will be sufficient to remark, that I have availed myself of the writings of Tillotson, Lake, Hoadly, Wilson, Porteus, Horsley, Watson, and Tomline, Prelates of distinguished eminence; and of those of Wogan, Bromley, Adams, Merrick, Dr. Johnson, and Archdeacon Potts, &c. &c. No pains have been spared in the accomplishment of the undertaking, and every endeavour has been used to produce an useful and rational Companion at the Lord's Table."

39. *Rules,*

39. *Rules, Orders, and Regulations, of the* Oxfordshire *Agricultural Society; with a List of the Premiums for the year* 1815, *and a List of Members, corrected up to the* 18*th of November*, 1814. 8*vo, pp.* 31. Smith, Chipping-Norton.

WE mention this little provincial publication, in the capacity of Lovers of our Country, rather than in the department of *Reviewers*.

"The object of this Society is to promote and extend a knowledge of the Theory and Practice of Agriculture and Husbandry, and the Arts which have a tendency to the Improvement thereof. Also to excite, by Premiums and otherwise, a spirit of Industry and Emulation among Servants and Labourers in Husbandry, to encourage generally all useful Improvements, Experiments, and Inventions, and particularly to promote the better construction or application of instruments in Agriculture. The attention of the Society will also be directed (in proportion to the support it shall receive) to every other circumstance that may hereafter appear most likely to contribute towards the prosperity of this County in particular, and the good of the Community at large.—The Society shall consist of Owners, Occupiers of Land, or Residents in the County of Oxford, only."

Then follow the Rules, Regulations, Premiums, and a handsome List of Members — concluded by a page (not very usual) of "Members who have quitted the Society without paying their Subscriptions." But these are comparatively few.

40. *Letters to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of* Durham, *the Right Hon. Lord* Dundas, *and the Right Hon.* George Rose, *Esq. M. P. Together with other Public Letters and Observations upon the subject of the Corn Laws. By* Thomas Simpson, *Esq. Author of "The Defence of the Land-owners and Farmers of* Great Britain." 8*vo, pp.* 113. Bickerstaff.

41. *A Letter to* Samuel Whitbread, *Esq. M. P. being a Sequel to "Considerations on the Protection required by* British *Agriculture." To which are added, Remarks on the Publications of a Fellow of* University *College*, Oxford; *of Mr.* Ricardo, *and Mr.* Torrens. *By* William Jacob, *Esq. F. R. S.* 8*vo. pp.* 38. Johnson *and Co.*

THESE very able Agricultural Champions (the former of whom now affixes his name and abode) proceed, on solid calculations, to demonstrate the propriety of their arguments; and their statements deserve consideration. See our last Volume, p. 657.

42. *Thoughts on the Corn Laws, as connected with Agriculture, Commerce, and Finance. By* J. D. Hume, *of the Custom House.* 8*vo, pp.* 80. Rivingtons.

A sensible Pamphlet by a well-informed Writer; who concludes, that

"As the publick, and trades of all descriptions, would be benefited by a reduction of duty on such articles as Malt, Salt, and Leather, they might readily consent to a moderate duty on the Importation of Corn in lieu of them; but without raising the rate at which the prohibitory duty should operate."

43. *Address to the Two Houses of Parliament on the Importance of the Corn Laws to the National Revenue.* 8*vo, pp.* 17. Stockdale.

A strong appeal on behalf of the Agricultural interest.

44. Ellen *the Teacher, a Tale for Youth, by Mrs.* Hofland; *Author of "The Officer's Widow," "Son of a Genius," and other Works for young People.* 2 *vols.* 12*mo, pp.* 357. Harris.

THOSE who have admired the former productions of this Lady, will open with interest the present little Volumes, in which, judging by our own feelings, we venture to promise that they will not be disappointed.

In exciting young people to virtue, it is necessary that they should be taught to respect it for its own sake; and the touching examples introduced by Mrs. Hofland are well calculated to promote that effect. In the history of the forlorn Ellen are many affecting incidents, tending to awaken the best sensibilities of the heart; and teachers, as well as pupils, might find half an hour not ill-bestowed on this simple, yet entertaining Narrative.

45. *A Brief Account of the* Jesuits, *with Historical Proofs in support of it, tending to establish the Danger of the Revival of that Order to the World at large, and to the United Kingdom in particular.* 8*vo, pp.* 56. Rivingtons.

A Correspondent in p. 205, has anticipated our intended notice of this well-timed Pamphlet.

REVIEW,

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The force of *melody* on the passions depends not on its artificial construction or elegance, but solely on its being adapted to the feelings, passions, and conceptions of the hearer, — be they just or false, polished or barbarous. The power of melody being founded in passion, will there be most general and strong, where fear, joy, wonder, terror, and astonishment, are most easily and most frequently excited."

Dr. BROWN*, (1763.)

5. *Farewell, the celebrated Echo-Song in* Narensky, *composed and sung by Mr.* Braham. 2*s*.

IT is easy to discover a peculiarity of manner in all Mr. Braham's songs: this peculiarity, although generally pleasing, is often at variance with a just expression of the words. His favourite final cadence appears to be taken from Mozart, and consists in a diatonic succession of notes ascending from the fifth to the key, or, in other words, from the dominant to the tonic. This *celebrated* echo-song is in the major key of B flat, and the concluding notes are F, G, A, B flat. In the second verse, this conclusion is preceded by a lively *roulade* on the syllable "ne'er," which, with the echo of the word "farewell," twice in each verse, we condemn as in bad taste. The compass of the vocal melody is an octave and a fourth.

6. *Farewell! farewell! a Song, the Poetry by Lord* Byron, *the Musick composed, and arranged for the Piano-forte, by* M. Camidge. 1*s*. Preston.

THIS is rather a pleasing Song, a little in the manner of Attwood.

7. *O Lady, twine no wreath for me," a much admired Song, sung at the public and private Concerts, by Mr.* Broadhurst; *the words by* Scott, *the melody by a Lady of* Devonshire. 1*s*. 6*d*. Williams.

THIS Song is in the same time and key as the fifth verse of Dr. Clarke's Cypress wreath. With his expressive composition it will not bear a comparison. It is, however, somewhat pretty, and we are surprized that a lady possessing this much of musical invention, should be without the small degree of skill in harmony which would enable her to claim the accompaniment as well as the melody. We would recommend all new candidates for public favour, not to put themselves in direct competition with those who have been eminently successful.

8. *Complete Instructions for the Piano-forte, on an entirely new plan, in which the elements or first principles of the Science are adapted, by way of question and answer, for the use of Schools; to which is added, a variety of popular Lessons and Airs, fingered, &c. By* T. Goodban, *of* Canterbury. *pp.* 27. 8*s*. Preston.

THE progressive lessons occupy only 12 pages. In these there is nothing deserving of remark, except the fault of consecutive octaves in the preliminary lessons on page 13. The ear should not be habituated to faulty progressions or combinations, lest it should at length tolerate or even relish them. We approve the catechetical plan for children at schools, because, as the Author observes, they may be made instrumental in improving one another; and it will also enable their friends to forward them at home according to the method pursued by the Master. If children at school sometimes make but little progress, it is more owing to the negligence, the prejudices, or the incapacity of those who manage the school, than to the inattention of Masters; yet the latter are sure to bear the blame, and parents will seldom believe that their children have any natural deficiencies. Mr. Goodban gives the rudiments in the following order: the stave (staff) and names of the notes; treble and bass cliffs (clefs); different sorts of notes, and their value; rests; the scale or gamut; sharps, flats, and naturals; the key-board (clavier); keys and their signatures; time, and manner of counting it; graces, marks of expression, &c.; fingering; a dictionary of technical terms. "The seat should be so regulated that the elbows may be a little higher than the key-board. The wrists should be kept straight with the knuckles, and the keys struck with the ends of the fingers, which must be bent, and always held over the keys, whether playing or

* "A Dissertation on the Rise, Union, and Power, the Progressions, Separations, and Corruptions, of Poetry and Musick," 4to.

resting

resting. Every different note should have a different finger, unless a pause or a rest intervene, or the notes are marked *staccato*, when the same finger may be used. The thumb should never be put on the short keys, except in playing octaves, or in particular cases where it cannot be avoided. The fingers should never pass or cross over one another, but the hand be moved always by passing the thumb. The common style of playing should be *legato*, by always keeping down one key until the instant the next is struck. The hands should be kept as much as possible over five keys in succession, and every key be covered with a finger, when possible, before it is struck, so that the motion of the hands may be scarcely perceived. The right-hand thumb, in ascending notes, should be placed immediately after a black key; and, in descending, immediately before a black key. The other thumb should be placed upon the key-note and its fifth, ascending; and fourth, descending; except when the key-note is a black key, and then its place is immediately before a black key in ascending, or immediately after a black key in descending." p. 12.

Some of the questions and answers will be thought unnecessary; and the explanations are not always so accurate as might be wished. For example: "Q. How many sounds are there in musick? A. There are only seven natural sounds, which are called A, B, C, D, E. F, G: *all* the other sounds are a repetition of these seven, either higher or lower; for the eighth sound is *like* the first, *except as to pitch*, and called its octave, wherefore it has the same name." Surely the Author must be aware that the 12 different *sounds* in an octave, on a good instrument, are exactly like one another, "except as to pitch." These sounds may be different in the character of tone, or *timbre*; but then the instrument is a bad one.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Bibliotheca Edwardsiana.

It would far exceed our limits, were we to enter deeply into the rarities of this Collection; yet a very few of them it may be proper to notice.

"Biblia Pauperum: a Collection of Designs rudely cut in wood, of the principal Historical Subjects in the Bible; interspersed with sentences above, below, in the middle, or in scrolls, according to the antient manner of describing figures speaking. fol.

"The extreme rarity of this book is well known; it is esteemed the first essay towards the art of printing by blocks of wood, before the invention of moveable types, and is generally attributed to Laurence Coster of Haerlem, between the years 1440 and 1450. A very fine and perfect copy, and none of the plates injured by being painted, which is generally the case."

"Biblia Sacra Latina, fol. *Ven. per Jenson*, MCCCCLXXIX; *upon vellum*.

"This beautiful copy, of an extremely rare edition of the Bible printed by Jenson, is the only one which has occurred in any sale for many years. It belonged to Sixtus IV. as appears by his arms in the beginning of the book. To this magnificent Pontiff (the founder of the Vatican Library) Sweynheim and Pannartz addressed the well-known supplicatory letter for relief in consideration of the numerous splendid works which had been printed by them in Italy. The capitals are richly illuminated; and it commences with an elegant miniature."

"Biblia Sacra Latinè, Vulgatæ Versionis, 2 vol, fol. *Moguntiæ, per Fust et Schoiffer*, MCCCCLXII; *printed upon vellum*; with rich illuminations.

"This is the first edition of the Latin Bible with a date. A magnificent copy, the finest which has been offered to public sale for many years. The book is as fair and fresh as when it came from the press; the leaves were carefully selected from two very fine copies."

"Biblia Sacra Germanica, ex recognitione Martini Lutheri, 2 vol. fol. with wood-cuts, in the original binding, *Vitemb.* MCCCCCXLI.

"The first edition of Luther's Translation of the Bible after his final revision. *His own copy*, which he used till his decease. This copy must always excite the deepest interest and most lively emotions in the breast of every Protestant. The *Manuscript Notes prefixed to each Volume seem to introduce us to the closet and acquaintance of a bright assemblage of Reformers.* We find Luther exhibiting in the privacy of retirement the same unshaken confidence in the Deity under the persecutions he was suffering, as he nobly evinced in public. In a *manuscript note* in the second volume he transcribes the verse of the 23d Psalm, 'Etiam quum ambularem per vallem lethalis umbræ, non timerem malum,

malum, quia tu mecum es;' and then adds a passage strongly indicative of his own exalted ideas of faith. He appears to have bequeathed this copy to Bugenhagen, who, on the 19th of May, 1556, wrote in it a pious distich and some religious sentiments, in which he denies the necessity of profane learning. The illustrious Melanethon was its next possessor. He writes a remarkable passage relative to the final consummation of all things, and intimates his belief that the end of the world is not far distant, adding, 'May Jesus Christ, the Son of Almighty God, preserve and protect his poor flock. Scriptum manu Philippi, 1557.' The same year it passed into the hands of George Major, another Reformer, who has written in it a compendious exposition of his faith, signed with his name.—In this version Luther omits the contested verse in St. John's Epistle, relative to the three heavenly witnesses."

"Evangelia Quatuor. Græcè, fol. A magnificent Manuscript upon vellum of the Tenth Century, most elaborately executed. The subject of each page is designated at top in letters of gold.

"This grand Manuscript is in the highest preservation, and is one of the finest Greek Manuscripts of the Gospels extant. It is supposed to have been one of the Imperial Collection saved at the capture of Constantinople. It would be a most important acquisition to any Library public or private. Bound in blue velvet, with bronze-gilt Medallions of the birth of Our Saviour and the adoration of the Magi on the sides."

"The celebrated Bedford Missal, or Book of Prayers and Devotional Offices *executed for John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France;* containing 59 miniature paintings, which nearly occupy the whole page, and above a thousand small miniatures of about an inch and a half in diameter displayed in brilliant borders of golden foliage with variegated flowers, &c.

"At the bottom of every page are two lines in blue and gold letters to explain the subject of each miniature; *a circumstance perhaps only to be found in this expensive performance.* But what enhances the value of the MS. in this country, is that it has preserved the *only Portraits* remaining of the noble pair who formerly possessed it; John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, and Anne of Burgundy his Duchess, interspersed with their mottos; an elegant expression of the gallantry of that time; on his part 'A vous entier,' and on hers, 'J'en suis contente.' And also the portraits of Henry V. of England and Catherine of France. Nothing can exceed the strength of character and high finishing of the portraits. Mr. Gough pronounced it the finest example of the art of that period he had ever seen. Vertue engraved his portrait from this painting.

"Another interesting characteristic in this fine MS. is the attestation of its being presented by gift of the Duchess, and by order of her husband, to King Henry the Sixth, when he went to be crowned in France, and was spending his Christmas at Rouen.

"The monogram of the attestor is John Somerset, styling himself *Domini regis ad personam servitor ad sanitatem vitæque conservationem consulens.* This is confirmed in Hearne's Vita Henrici IV. per T. de Elmham, where he is called Physician to the King; and that he was a favourite appears from a grant of the Manor of Ruislip to him for life by Henry the Sixth. See Lysons's Environs.

"This rich book is 11 inches by seven and a half wide, and two and a half thick, bound in crimson velvet, with gold clasps, on which are engraved the arms of Harley, Cavendish, and Hollis, quarterly. It was the property of Edward Lord Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, who bought it of Lady Worsley, great grand-daughter to W. Seymour, second Duke of Somerset, who was appointed Governor to the Prince of Wales by King Charles the First. It descended from Lord Oxford to his daughter, the Duchess of Portland; and was purchased at her sale, May 24, 1786."

Among the more curious of the beautiful Vases may be noticed,

"A magnificent Sicilian Vase, of the finest ware, with bearded Bacchus and Thyrsus, preceded by females with torches: another female and satyr.

"Sir William Hamilton pronounced it to be one of the finest of its kind he had ever seen; the grandeur of its size and shape, with the perfection of its drawing, render it one of the most beautiful monuments of antient Greek art."

"The celebrated Greek Vase, known in Italy by the name of *Il Gran Vaso del Capo di Monte*, having been deposited in that palace, with other treasures of the Farnese family, by the King of Naples.

"It was found at Polysthene, in Apulia, near Tarentum, in the year 1786, in a subterraneous apartment of 40 feet in length, at 14 feet below the surface of the ground. The subject of the painting in front, is the grand feature of Greek Heroic History, viz. the Battle of Theseus and Hippolita, doubly represented, to shew the issue of the contest."

Ca

Cambridge.—Subjects for the Bp. of London's two gold medals, for the present year: For the Latin Dissertation—"*Vera probatur esse Religio Christiana, eo quod Quatuor Evangelistæ inter se discrepent.*" For the English—"Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation."—*Matt.* xii. 20.

Sir Wm. Browne's Medals.—The subject for the Latin Ode is *Vivos ducent de marmore vultus.*

Dr. Smith's Prizes, to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, are this year adjudged to Mr. LEICESTER, of Trinity, and Mr. FREDERICK CALVERT, of Jesus College, the first and second wranglers.—The Chancellor's medals, for the best proficients in Classical learning, are adjudged to Mr. WADDINGTON, of Trinity, and Mr. OWEN, of St. John's.

The Edition of "Preces, Catechismus, et Hymni, in usum Scholæ Paulinæ," announced in our last Volume, p. 550, is completed, in an elegant little volume; of which we shall give some account in our next.

Nearly ready for Publication.

A fourth Edition of the Poem on "Conversation;" considerably enlarged, with Poetical Portraits of the principal Members of the late Dr. S. Johnson's Club, by WILLIAM COOKE, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. These Portraits will describe some of the most distinguished characters in this country for literary and political knowledge.

The History and Antiquities of Bicester, a Market-town in Oxfordshire. To which will be added an Inquiry into the History of Alchester, a City of the Dobuni, the Site of which now forms a part of the Common Field of Wendlebury, Oxon. By T. DUNKIN.

The History and Antiquities of Bromley in Kent; extracted from the best authorities: by J. DUNKIN. To which is added an investigation of the Antiquities of Holwood Hill, in the parish of Keston: by A. J. KEMPE, Esq.

The Belgian Traveller; or, a Guide through the Kingdom of the United Netherlands. By Mr. EDMUND BOYCE.

The Life of President EDWARDS, originally written by Dr. HOPKINS of America, revised and improved, with occasional notes, by the late Rev. EDWARD WILLIAMS, D. D. of Rotherham.

An Inquiry into the present State of the British Navy, and Constitution of the Admiralty Board; together with various reflections arising out of the late Contest with America.

Display, a Tale for Young People, by JANE TAYLOR, one of the Authors of "Original Poems for Infant Minds."

A Volume of Poems by Mr. GRINFELL.

A new Edition of Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London, with Notes.

A Quarterly Periodical Work, entitled "The Biblical Journal." Edited by Mr. BELLAMY, the Author of "The History of all Religions;" whose new Translation of the Scriptures from the Original Hebrew, will soon be sent to press.

An Abridgement of the "True Christianity" of the venerable JOHN ARNDT. By Mr. WILLIAM JAQUES, Private Tutor: who is also about to publish an improved Edition of his Translation of Professor FRANCK's Guide to the Study of the Scriptures, &c.

A Grammar of the English Language; containing a vast variety of pertinent illustrations and original information. By the Rev. J. SUTCLIFFE.

The Heavens surveyed; or, Science of Astronomy made easy. By BONNELL GEORGE THORNTON, Lecturer on Astronomy and Botany, &c.

Mr. HUISH's Treatise on the Culture and Management of Bees.

The Miseries of Musick Masters, including the art of fingering keyed instruments; with other introductory Rudiments of the practice of Harmonicks. A Serio Comic Didactic Poem. By AMBROSE PITMAN, Esq.

The Life of PHILIP MELANCTHON, by the Rev. F. A. COX, A. M.; with a Portrait, and a Fac-simile of his hand-writing.

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. MACAULAY'S MELANCTHON.

A new Edition of "Notes on the West Indies," by Dr. PINCKARD: with additions, concerning the Islands of Martinique, Jamaica, and St. Domingo; also respecting the condition and treatment of the Slaves, and the seasoning or yellow fever; and a suggestion for effecting the emancipation of the Slaves.

The Travels of ROBERT JOHNSTON, M. A. F. L. S. through part of the Russian Empire, and the Country of Poland, &c. along the Southern shores of the Baltic, and the memorable track of Buonaparte's Campaigns of 1812—13; with plates, from drawings by the Author.

Letters to the Bishop of London, in vindication of the Unitarians from the allegation of his Lordship in the Charge delivered to the Clergy of his Diocese; by Mr. BELSHAM.

The Philosophy of Human Nature. By Mr. DUNCAN.

Arabia, a Poem, with notes, and several smaller pieces. By the Rev. JOHNSON GRANT, A. M.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

TWO SONGS,

By EDWARD LORD THURLOW.

I.

A SONG, IN APRIL.

(From "Ariadne.")

NOW the pied April shows her blossom'd thorn,
And saffron cowslips the green meads adorn;
Wood-loving primroses their stars display,
And wheaten fields are in their prime array:
Now hedge-rows bud with green; the beechen tree [free;
And household elder of their leaves are
And Procne 'gins to sing, and frequent show'rs [flow'rs.
Augment the floods, and swell the chalic'd
Let us, my Sylvia, to the woods be gone,
And make the birth-day of the year our own.
Thou art as sweet as Spring; as dear to me,
As is the golden honey to the bee;
And Ocean shall be parted from the strand,
Ere I forsake thee, or thy lov'd command.

II.

THE MERMAID'S SONG.

(From "Angelica, or the Rape of Proteus.")

I AM she, who smooth the seas,
And calm the stormy Cyclades:
I chant the dogs of Scylla down,
Whose songs make many sailors drown;
Or would for me; and them I save
From fell Charybdis' boiling wave.
I soften Amphitrite's ire:
And bring to peace great Ocean's sire;
Who bids them straight engulph the winds,
And Æolus in prison binds.
Who is 't that frights the whale away?
And makes Leviathan give up his prey;
Whose mighty sides would else undo
The reeling ship, and all her crew?
Who sings at sea to boys o' th' mast,
And bids them to the sands not haste?
Or swims upon the treach'rous wave,
And does from rocks, and reefs of coral save?
Who, when the ship is sunk, and drown'd,
Ten fathom down, i' th' gulphy sound,
Who sings above the washy vane,
And makes the merchant's ruin plain?
Who is 't, but I, that o'er the ocean pass,
And with my golden comb and crystal glass
Make smooth the wave? The cannon-bristling ship, [may dip
And freighted merchantman, their prows
With safety in the flood, but by my aid,
Who am their guardian, and a sea-born maid.
I disperse the wintry clouds,
And Hecate's mist, that blackly shrouds
The silver orb o' th' waning moon,
And let her guide your courses soon.
I am link'd t' the polar star;
When other help to men is far,
Then I unveil his fixed fire,
And give to sailors their desire.
I do this, and I do more,
On the seas, and on the shore:
Then, O Antonio, heed my song,
And what doth to my art belong!
Over the prow the sands are deep,
The waves in shallow peril sleep;
Antonio, heed the Mermaid's song,
Or do to Naples endless wrong!

THE PANTHEON. *(See p. 204.)*

"Τῶν καλῶν καὶ τὸ μετόπωρον καλόν ἐστι."

WHERE antient Tyber steals, with humbled pride, [gering tide;
Through wasting heaps that stem his lin-
Where mouldering lies, a sadly-awful scene, [been;
The wreck of mighty things that once have
Still to *Ausonia's* long-forsaken plains
The peerless Dome of all her Gods remains;
High o'er the ruin rears its front sublime,
And mocks the rage of all-consuming Time.
Clad in the dusky hue of antient years,
The proud Corinthian Portico appears:
In awful grandeur, towering to the skies,
Two frowning ranks of stately columns rise;
Order, and grace, and majesty, and might,
Full in that cloud-capt pediment unite,
Reckless of change, unconscious of decay,
While empires sink, and ages roll away!
Within the portals,—straight, with arduous gaze, [ference strays,
The wondering eye round vast circum-
Glances athwart, above, below, around,
Nor yet a settled resting-place hath found,
Till Fancy calls Rome's fabled Gods again,
Nor deems she views the work of mortal men.
Pillars and light pilasters ranged around
The vast interior, grace its circling bound;
Proud, in full view their beauteous forms express,
Before the twilight of each dim recess;
Celestial beams their glowing tints illume,
Bright streaming through the circum-ambient dome,
Where the beholder, with uplifted eyes,
Views the still ether of cerulean skies.
And yet, Pantheon, Fancy longs to gaze
On the lost wonders of thine antient days!
Where are thy Gods?—Thy vacant niches say, [*away!*"
"*They, with their worshipers, are swept*
The marble terrors of avenging Jove,
The God of Battles, and the Queen of Love,
Are seen no more; but, crown'd with radiance mild,
The VIRGIN-MOTHER clasps her HOLY CHILD.
How gleam'd afar thine awful front, of old, [gold!
Plated with brass, and gilt with glittering
Thy

Thy silver roof to Heaven's ethereal blue
The sun's meridian splendours backward threw, [between,
And Jove's own bird, that cleft the space
Closed his dark eye to shun thy dazzling sheen.
What though such splendours now no more appear,
Admiring nations still thy form revere.
As, in the bounds of some sequester'd wood,
The giant oak, which many an age hath stood,
Though shrubs successive rise and fall around, [the ground,
And though its own green honours strew
Still, firmly rooted, lifts its dusky form,
And frowns defiance on the threat'ning storm;
So stands, Pantheon, thine unshaken dome,
Firm, 'mid the ruins of departed Rome.

A PRAYER,

Under the pressure of a Guilty Conscience, for Peace of Mind.

O JESUS, blest Redeemer of mankind,
This load of crimes is more than I can bear!
Do not forsake me, ease my tortur'd mind,
Forgive my sins, and take me to thy care:
Great God of my Salvation! hear my prayer; [vine;
O hear me! aid me with thy grace di-
Dispel these guilt-born horrors of despair,
And give me back that peace which once was mine.
Oh! I am weary, laden, full of woe;
I flee to thee—O Jesu, give me rest!
Teach my repentant heart with hope to glow, [trest;
And calm my fears, for I am sore dis-
Grant me thy saving grace to shield my breast [pow'r;
From these tumultuous passions' lawless
Be all my soul with Heav'nly love possest
To guard me in temptation's trying hour!
Forgive, forgive me, or my soul is lost;
Have mercy, and thy wretched suppliant save: [tost,
Now worn with grief, in ceaseless terrors
My startled Conscience shudders at the grave!
The innocent alone, in virtue brave,
View death with smiles, and conquer Nature's fears;
But I so long have been my passions' slave,
Dreadful and horrible my death appears!
The gloomy clouds, the tempest's threat'ning roar,
In time are follow'd by serener skies;
The storm-rais'd ocean ravaging the shore,
At length grows peaceful, and forgets to rise: [denies,
So may my soul, what Conscience now
By faith, by penitence, and virtue bought, [prize,
Obtain the Christian's boon, his earthly
The Peace of God which passeth human thought!

C. B.

ELLENA.

MILD Innocence beam'd on sweet Ellena's cheek, [meek:
And her's were the Graces retiring and
Her form like a Fairy's, her eyes a soft blue, [the dew.
Her mouth the fresh rose-bud just stain'd by
To a form thus enchanting fair Ellena join'd [mind.
The more durable charm of a pure spotless
Her days were unclouded, serene flew each hour, [sweet flower!
Till Man, the destroyer, first view'd this
No sooner beheld than he mark'd her his prey, [stray;
And oft by her side in the meadows would
He breath'd the soft accents of love in her ear, [were sincere.
And she (Nature's child) thought his vows
The Seducer she trusted, and yielded her heart, [art;
And fell! the sad victim of treacherous
He triumph'd! then left her in anguish to weep;
In the bosom of Ellen the arrow sank deep.
The pale tint of the lily now blanch'd her soft cheek, [meek;
Yet still midst her sufferings the angel was
No complaint mark'd the sorrow that hasten'd her doom, [tomb.
And gave her fair form to the mouldering
The Betrayer repented, but *then* 'twas too late! [of her fate,
And remorse shook his soul as he heard
Till of reason bereft, and tormented by fear,
He with suicide finish'd his guilty career.
'Neath the willow that waves o'er yon lake, now repose [woes.
The ashes of Ellen, and hush'd are her
The modest snow-drop and the violet bloom there, [fair.
True emblems of Ellen the mild and the

C—ll, March 1812. AMELIA S—N.

A RECEIPT *to make* L'EAU DE VIE.

Written by Mr. CHARLES KING, *at the desire of a Lady.*

GROWN old and grown stupid, you just think me fit [book, a Receipt;
To transcribe, from my grandmother's
And a comfort it is to a wight in distress,
He 's of some little use—but he can't be of less.
Were greater his talents, you might ever command [heart and his hand;
His head (that 's worth nought), then his
So, your mandate obeying, he sends you (d' ye see)
A genuine Receipt to make L'Eau de Vie.
"Take seven large lemons, and pare them as thin [skin;
As a wafer, or, what is yet thinner, your
A quart of French brandy, or rum is still better, [close to the letter);
(For you ne'er in receipts should stick

Six

Six ounces of sugar next take, and, pray mind,
The sugar must be the best double-refin'd;
Boil the sugar in near half a pint of spring-water, [for your daughter;
In the neat silver sauce-pan you bought
But be sure that the syrup you carefully skim, [the brim.
While the scum, as 'tis call'd, rises up to
The fourth part of a pint you next must allow [from the cow.
Of new milk, made as warm as it comes
Put the rinds of the lemons, the milk, and the syrup, stir-up;
With the rum, in a jar, and give them a
And if you approve it, you may add some perfume; [room.
Goatstone, or whatever you like, in its
Let it stand thus three days, but remember to shake it: [make it;
And the closer you stop it, the richer you
Then filter'd thro' paper, 'twill sparkle and rise, [your eyes.
Be as soft as your lips, and as bright as
Last, bottle it up, and, believe me, the Vicar
Of E—— himself never drank better liquor.
In a word, it excels, by a million of odds,
The nectar your sister presents to the gods.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, March* 1.

THE following droll Ballad (the production of a distinguished Poet), which appeared in the Portsmouth Courier of June 27, 1814, has not yet been transferred into your pages, where it seems well to deserve a niche.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

BUONAPARTE he would set out
For a summer excursion to Moscow,
The fields were green, and the sky was blue,
Morbleu! Parbleu!
What a pleasant excursion to Moscow!

Four hundred thousand men and more,
Heigh-ho for Moscow!
There were Marshals by the dozen, and Dukes by the score,
Princes a few, and Kings one or two,
While the fields were so green, and the sky
Morbleu! Parbleu! [so blue,
What a pleasant excursion to Moscow!

There was Junot and Augereau,
Heigh-ho for Moscow!
Dombrowsky and Poniatowsky,
General Rap and Emperor Nap:
Nothing would do,
While the fields were so green, and the sky
Morbleu! Parbleu! [so blue,
But they must be marching to Moscow.

But then, the Russians they turn'd too,
All on the road to Moscow;
Nap had to fight his way all through—
They could fight, but they could not *parlez vous;*
But the fields were green, and the sky was
Morbleu! Parbleu! [blue,
And so he got to Moscow.

They made the place too hot for him,
For they set fire to Moscow;
To get there had cost him much ado,
And then no better course he knew,
While the fields were green, and the sky
Morbleu! Parbleu! [was blue,
Than to march back again from Moscow.

The Russians they stuck close to him
All on the road from Moscow;
There was Tormazow and Jemalow,
And all the others that end in *ow;*
Rajesky and Novieresky,
And all the others that end in *esky;*
Schamscheff, Sonchosaneff, and Schepeleff,
And all the others that end in *eff;* [koff,
Wasiltschikoff, Kostomaroff, and Tchoglo-
And all the others that end in *off;* [chowitch,
Milaradovitch, and Jaladovitch, and Karat-
And all the others that end in *itch;*
Oscharoffsky, Kostoffsky, and Kazatichoff-
And all the others that end in *offsky.* [sky,
And last of all an Admiral came,
A terrible Hun, with a terrible name,
A name which you all must know very well
Nobody can speak, and nobody can spell:
And Platoff he play'd them off,
And Markoff he mark'd them off,
And Touchkoff he touch'd them off,
And Kutousoff he cut them off,
And Woronzoff he worried them off,
And Dochtoroff he doctor'd them off,
And Rodinoff he flogg'd them off;
They stuck close to him with all their might,
They were on the left, and on the right,
Behind and before, by day and by night;
Nap would rather *parlez vous* than fight—
But *parlez vous* no more would do,
Morbleu! Parbleu!
For they remember'd Moscow.

And then came on the frost and snow,
All on the road from Moscow;
The Emperor Nap found as he went
That he was not quite omnipotent;
And worse and worse the weather grew,
The fields were so *white,* and the sky so
Cacubleu! Ventrebleu! [blue,
What a terrible journey from Moscow!

The Devil take the hindmost
All on the road from Moscow,
Quoth Nap, who thought it small delight
To fight all day, and freeze all night,
And so, not knowing what else to do,
When the fields were so white, and the sky
Morbleu! Parbleu! [so blue,
He stole away—I tell you true—
All on the road from Moscow.

'Twas as much too cold upon the road,
As it was too hot at Moscow,
But there is a place where he must go to,
Where the fire is red, and the brimstone
Morbleu! Parbleu! [blue;
He'll find it hotter than Moscow.

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

House of Commons, *Feb.* 17.

THE House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Corn Laws, Mr. *Robinson* stated the general principles upon which he founded his Resolutions; the depression which agriculture had experienced from the importation of foreign corn and its reduced price, and the possibility that all the Corn lands would be thrown out of cultivation, and the country be dependant, in a season of scarcity, upon a foreign supply. *To make Corn ultimately cheap*, as well as to guard against an evil of this kind, it was necessary to extend Legislative encouragement to its production at home. After dwelling upon the necessity of affording a market to the grain raised in Ireland, he concluded with stating, that the protecting price which he had to propose to the House, was 80*s.* for wheat, and a proportionate price for other grain. He should also propose, that every species of grain, corn, meal, and flour, should be allowed to be landed and warehoused duty-free (except with regard to flour in Ireland, which was at present prohibited by law), and should be as freely exported at all times. The next was, that when the average price of wheat, according to the former rule of calculation, shall have reached 80*s.* importation should be entirely free, and pay no duty at all. The import from the North American colonies should be free after the price was 67*s.* being the same increase on the present standard of 53*s.* which 80*s.* was upon 63*s.* the existing maximum against the admission of foreign grain to the British market; as the averages would be altered, so that if there should be a glut from the Continent of Europe, and the corn should fall below 80*s.* within six weeks of the term at which, from the average home prices, foreign corn had been admitted, it must then be excluded for the remainder of the three months.

Mr. *Phillips*, in an able and argumentative speech, shewed the inconsistency of the Hon. Mover, in asserting that his object was to make corn ultimately cheap, when, if his regulations should fail to make corn dear, they would be deemed inoperative. It was singular that they should be called on to deliberate to find a remedy for the low price of corn; so that what had been considered in every other age and country as a National advantage, was now represented as an evil, imperiously calling for Parliamentary interference. Among the paradoxes of a Noble Lord (Lauderdale) was one, that the lower the price of grain, the higher were the wages of labour; yet he could not think that the Noble Lord or his admirers ever intended to draw the inference, that the Legislature ought to benefit the landlord at the expence or the hazard of the labourer. He had no hesitation in saying, that a tax ought not to be levied upon the commercial and manufacturing classes, to enable the farmer to bring his poorest lands into a state of cultivation for corn; and he denied that any exclusive restriction on foreign produce was the real cause of our commercial greatness. No import of corn could take place without a corresponding export of our own produce: no intercourse of this kind could be maintained without an encouragement to our manufactures, and an increase to our population; and it was in that increase that the surest demand and the best protection would be found for the agricultural produce of the country.

Mr. *Baring*, in the course of an argumentative speech, quoted the opinion of Mr. Webb of Salisbury, that the rise in the price of corn was more owing to the paper-circulation of country banks, than taxes. The present endeavour was to prop and bolster up the artificial state of things which exists, and which it would be contrary to the interest of the country to agree to. He was rather inclined to propose the rate of 75*s.* for twelve months, and to let that rate fall back two shillings per annum till it should descend to the present price. Perhaps the Committee might sit, *pro formâ*, on Monday, and then he should propose counter-resolutions to that effect.

Mr. *Rose* said, his opinion remained unaltered.—Messrs. *Western*, *Brand*, *Ellison*, and *Long Wellesley*, spoke for the Resolutions; and Sir *W. Curtis*, Mr. *Marryatt*, and others, against them.

Feb. 20.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of the Ways and Means for the present year; the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that on the 5th of April next the Property Tax, and about two months afterwards the other War Taxes, would expire: it was not his intention to propose any further continuance of the Property tax; though he was satisfied that the House, in abandoning that great measure of finance, did not consider itself at all precluded from resorting to it again, whenever the necessities of the country should render it expedient; nor could any faith be broken by its renewal, if it should ap-

appear to be the only adviseable means of winding up the expences of the War. That renewal it was not his intention at present to recommend. In conjunction with the other War taxes, it had supported the public credit, and finally enabled us to assist materially in effecting the deliverance of Europe. They had saved a funded debt of 250 millions, and an annual charge of 14 millions. The Property tax alone had produced 150 millions, and had saved a burthen of 180 millions of debt, with nine millions of permanent taxes. He could not state the account of the Supplies required at any precise sum, until intelligence of the ratification of the treaty of peace by America should enable him to ascertain the period within which our fleets and armies could be recalled. His view of the finances, therefore, would be less adapted to a peace establishment, than to a state of gradation from a war to a peace establishment. The House must be aware of the requisite extension of our military establishment, from the necessity of preserving our Colonial settlements — for Malta, Ceylon, and especially for Canada: It would not, therefore, create much surprize to hear, that our Peace establishment would be eighteen or nineteen millions, *viz.* seventeen millions for Great Britain, and two millions for Ireland. To meet this demand, there were, in the first place, about six millions and a half of permanent annual taxes: he should propose a continuance of the War taxes, the Customs, and Excise, for a limited time, which would produce a farther sum of six millions; and he should lay before the House a plan for new taxes to the amount of five millions, making, in the whole, seventeen millions and a half. But, as the present War expences could not be wound up within a shorter period than four years, that is, till 1819, and till that time some loan would be necessary each year: to defray the charges of the loan, additional taxes would be necessary, as it was not intended to have recourse to the sinking-fund. The Right Hon. Gentleman then stated the following to be the new additional taxes:

Rate.	*Produce.*	
Customs—Tobacco, 2¾*d.* per lb.		150,000
Excise — Tobacco, 6*d.* per lb.	150,000	
Licences—Double fixed Rates, 50 per cent. progressive	300,000	
Wine, 20*l.* per tun	500,000	
		950,000
ASSESSED TAXES, *viz.*		
Inhabited House Duty, about 30 per cent.	396,500	
Progressive Servants' Tax, 80 to 90 per cent.	308,500	
Under Gardeners, &c. various	101,500	
Trade Servants, and Servants for Hire, ditto	148,000	
Carriages, about 75 per cent.	363,000	
Horses for Pleasure, about 80 ditto	632,500	
Trade Horses, about 40 ditto	85,500	
Dogs, about 30 ditto	105,500	
Game Certificates, ditto	42,000	
NEW DUTIES.		
Windows in Warehouses and Hothouses, 3*s.* 6*d.* per Window	50,000	
Rent of Warehouses, same as Houses	150,000	
Bachelors — 50 per cent. additional on Servants, Carriages, and Horses	120,000	
		2,503,000
Post Office — 1*d.* on each Newspaper	50,000	
East India and Foreign Postage Regulation	75,000	
		125,000
		£.3,728,000

The Right Hon. Gentleman stated in explanation, that in laying the tax on green-houses, hot-houses, and conservatories, the estimate would be made on their superficial extent, and 48 square feet of surface would be considered as equal to a window, and rated at 3*s.* 6*d.* Thus, suppose a green-house to be 60 feet in length and 12 feet in height, its surface would be equal to 15 windows, which, at the rate of the window tax, would be 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* As tradesmen would be much benefited by the removal of the Property-tax, they could not object to a tax of 3*s.* 6*d.* on the windows of shops and warehouses, which would produce about 50,000*l.* a year. He should next propose an augmentation of 30 per cent. on the present tax on the rents of inhabited houses; and the rent of warehouses would be charged in the same manner. After noticing the additional rate of 50 per cent. on the servants, carriages, and horses, kept by bachelors; the duty of 6*d.* per lb. on tobacco, as the peace with America would make it cheaper; and the tax of 1*d.* on every newspaper sent through the general post; he calculated the whole amount at 3,728,000*l.*

But

But, as five millions were wanted, he should on a future occasion give the details of the rest of the intended taxation: he should now merely state what would be affected by it. A considerable advance on stamp duties (not relating to law proceedings) would produce 700,000*l.* and the remaining 600,000*l.* might be produced by the system of bounties and drawbacks. With respect to the price of beer, he had, in conjunction with the Earl of Liverpool, been parties to the first rise; but he wished it to be understood, that they would not hold themselves responsible for the continuance of the present high price: he was desirous that this hint should be acted upon by the Brewers. In conclusion, the Hon. Gentleman said, that the Sinking Fund might increase for four years at compound interest, and be a resource for future wars; and, if suffered to remain untouched, would extinguish the Debt at simple interest within 45 years. He congratulated the country on being relieved from nine millions of taxation. The revenue had also progressively increased in three years: in the first it produced 47 millions; the second, 48,468,000*l.*; the last, 51,000,000*l.* He should conclude with quoting the opinion of Mr. Burke: "that the war must be long; that all that he feared was a feverish impatience on the part of the people; but had no doubt of the result."

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that the Brewers had not lowered the price of porter, because they imagined that the Minister had it in contemplation to propose a tax on beer; they had made arrangements, however, to lower it within 48 hours after they knew that beverage would be exempt.

Mr. *Tierney* remarked, that it must be very consolatory to the people, to learn that 21 millions of taxes would be necessary for the Peace establishment; and that, after having exerted themselves to bring the war to a happy conclusion, they were to be rewarded by continuing to pay eleven millions of War taxes. And this was deemed such a "God send," that it was rewarded by the cheers of a great part of the House! He should not vote for the Resolutions, unless every necessary document was laid before them; and in the meanwhile he must observe, that, from the character of the speech, no one would imagine we were at peace with all the world.

Mr. *Ponsonby* said, that a Committee ought to be appointed, to reduce our expences, as the only likely way to retrieve our affairs: he wished for documents, and not to vote an enormous sum by anticipation.

Mr. *Baring* apprehended that the change of things in this country must affect the productiveness of the revenue. The whole ought to be submitted to a Committee of Inquiry.

After observations from Messrs. *Rose*, *C. Grant*, and *Huskisson*, in favour of the Resolutions, and from Sir *John Newport*, Sir *W. Geary*, and Mr. *Freemantle*, against them, they were passed.

House of Lords, *Feb.* 21.

Lord *Grenville*, in moving for the returns of British troops abroad, noticed that it had been stated in the other House, that a Peace establishment of 19 millions *per annum* was necessary. Did they know what it was at the close of the American war? The great and upright man who was Prime Minister then, proposed to a Committee of Parliament the detailed estimate of a peace establishment. This was when France was a far greater and richer power than she is now, and when we had not a single ally in Europe; when even Holland had been torn from us; and the peace establishment then proposed was not five millions and a half *per annum*. After seven years of peace, it was proposed to reduce this sum by 200,000*l.* He saw no reason for any considerable increase beyond what our establishment was in 1792. He was aware that more expence was necessary for maintaining the establishment, and he was ready to meet it. He should have deserted his duty, had he not called the attention of the House to the meditated purpose of making this country a great military power; for no man could propose a peace establishment of 19 millions, without meaning to change the constitution of England; and whenever England should take her rank among the great military powers of the world, from that moment she would cease to be a free country. "Whenever," concluded he, "you determine on such a policy, I, for one, shall cease my labours in this House: you may keep up the forms of debate, but their influence in the world will be gone for ever."

The Earl of *Liverpool* explained, that the subsidies to Austria, Prussia, and Spain, were continued for two months, and to Portugal and Russia for four months after the peace; that being a reasonable period for allowing their respective troops to reach their own territory. Without following the Noble Lord in his speech, he should, when the time arrived, defend the proposed peace establishment of 19 millions, as rendered necessary by the additional colonies, the increase of pay to all departments of service, the increase of half-pay, and the pensions to retired officers and soldiers, which had increased to an amount that could have scarcely been conceived.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *J. Newport's* motion for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Courts of Justice

Justice in England and Ireland, and to compel the attendance of witnesses before them, was opposed by Messrs. *Bathurst, Simeon, Vansittart,* and the *Attorney General,* supported by Messrs. *Horner, W. Smith, Abercrombie, Ponsonby, Stephen, Sumner,* and Lord *Milton,* and finally negatived by 88 to 76.

Mr. *Lambton* then submitted his motion for producing the Proclamations of Lord Bentinck and Gen. Dalrymple, addressed to the Genoese, and copies of all instructions sent to those officers by his Majesty's Government, to prove that England had guaranteed the people of Genoa from the attempts of not only the French, but from all the world beside.

Some discussion ensued; in which Col. *Wood,* Messrs. *Vansittart, Wellesley Pole,* and *Stephen,* participated, and opposed the motion on the same grounds as in the other House. Messrs. *Whitbread, Horner, Ponsonby,* and Sir *J. Mackintosh,* argued the negative of the proposition of its prematurity; but the motion was finally lost by 115 votes to 66.

Feb. 22.

Petitions were presented from various places against any alteration in the Corn Laws.

The Bill abolishing the Fees in Prisons generally, was, after some opposition from the City Members, read a second time.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Vansittart* said, that the new taxes, which would be imposed for four years, would be sufficient to defray the charges of a loan of five millions each year.

Mr. *Pole Carew* recommended that the penny proposed to be levied on each paper transmitted by the general post, should be added to the stamp, as the morning papers were not sent into the country by post.

On the re-committal of the Corn Report, Col. *Gore Langton,* fearful of the dangers that might ensue from any change in the Corn Laws, said, he should divide the House on the motion for the Speaker leaving the Chair. — Gen. *Gascoigne* was convinced that the people were against the proposed alteration, which would make the quartern loaf near 18*d.*; yet, wishing the subject to be discussed, he recommended his Hon. Friend to withdraw his opposition. The amendment being negatived by 197 to 6, the Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. *Baring* impugned the Report of the Select Committee of last Session, and considered the witnesses to be biassed in their testimony. If the landlords lived luxuriously, so did the farmers: a man of this class now treated with Port and Madeira, instead of ale; the sons of these wealthy agriculturists were all fine gentlemen; instead of following the plough, they were following the hounds; and their daughters, instead of milking the cows, were using cosmeticks to their hands, that they might look delicate while strumming on the harpsichord! He did not deny that the agriculturist laboured under some difficulties; but he contended that the measure adopted for their relief ought to be temporary, and though it would have been better not to agitate the question at the present moment, he should propose an amendment of 76*s.* as the sum above which corn might be obtained from foreign countries.

A long discussion followed: Lord *Binning,* Messrs. *Ponsonby* and *Preston,* spoke in support of the Resolutions.

Mr. *Whitbread,* in a speech which afforded much amusement, contended that the farmers were entitled to a protecting price, though, from the inaccurate mode in which the averages were made, he could not vote for the Resolutions. Among other sentiments promulgated by him were, that large wages led to idleness, extravagance, and dissipation; and old English hospitality towards the labouring classes in the country, contributed so much to prodigality, profligacy, and dissoluteness.

At two o'clock the debate was adjourned.

Feb. 23.

The debate on the Corn Resolutions being resumed, Messrs. *Calcraft, F. Lewis, J. P. Grant, Finlay, W. Burrell, Lockhart, Morris, Huskisson,* Sir *J. Newport,* Lords *Jocelyn, Compton,* and *Proby,* Sir *N. Coulthurst,* Sir *John Stewart,* Sir *E. Brydges,* &c. spoke severally in support of the Resolutions.

Mr. *Horner* concluded a luminous and logical speech, by urging that it would be preferable not to interfere with the price of corn; and that, at all events, the *minimum* might be fixed at 72*s.*

Sir *W. Curtis* said he should vote for the smaller sum.

Mr. *Baring* said, he would not withdraw his amendment "for a limited measure," nor would he press it to a division. It was then negatived.

Sir *M. W. Ridley* moved another amendment, to substitute 76*s.* for 80*s.* but afterwards withdrew it.

Some discussion then took place on the mode of taking the averages; and the House ultimately divided on another amendment of Mr. Baring's, which substituted 72*s.* for 76*s.* or 80*s.* This amendment was rejected by 209 to 65 votes; so that the *maximum* price of 80*s.* per quarter is now adopted. Adjourned at four.

Feb. 27.

On a plan and estimate for a New Post-Office being presented, it was stated by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* that the dif-

difference of expence between altering the old and erecting a new Post Office would be 60,000*l*. The papers were referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon.

On the Report of the Committee on Corn being brought up, Mr. *Barclay*, the new Member for Southwark, said, that, from the short time he had sat in the House, it might be deemed presumptuous in him to differ so directly in his opinion from so many gentlemen of much longer Parliamentary experience than he had to boast; but he felt himself imperiously called on, by what he deemed his duty, to enter his serious protest against these Resolutions, and the principle upon which they were founded. If he understood that principle right, the landlord now came forward, and claimed from the House and Country a compensation for the capital which they had invested in the improvement of their own estates.

Mr. *Grattan* argued, that, unless a high protecting price was obtained, both England and Ireland would be put out of tillage, and we must depend entirely upon other nations for a supply of corn; whereas, if encouragement were given, the domestic market was capable of supplying all our consumption, and the prosperity of Ireland would increase.

Messrs. *C. Yorke*, *Bankes*, *D. Giddy*, *Fitzgerald*, *Courtenay*, Lord *Lascelles*, Sir *S. Warrender*, and Sir *T. Ackland*, supported the Resolutions.

Mr. *Marryatt* opposed them.

Mr. *Baring* said, he had the highest opinion of the landed interest: he looked upon their predominance in Parliament as a general advantage: he considered the liberties of the country as most safely placed in their hands: he believed that, in the long run, they were the class which voted with the greatest independence. As the present question, however, affected their own interest, it might be supposed they acted under a bias. Yet in these discussions the Manufacturers had been pretty roughly handled, and treated as the scum of the earth. If artificial means were adopted to keep up the prices, there never would be any other circulation than bank-notes and tokens. The whole quantity of cultivated land in Great Britain and Ireland was 65 millions of acres; and a bounty of 10*s*. to the landlord in the shape of a tax on the rest of the community, already established by law, would afford an annual sum of 32 millions sterling.

Gen. *Gascoyne* declared his intention to divide the House on the question of bringing up the Report. If supported by a majority, he said, he should then move that the Resolutions be re-committed, for the purpose of inserting 72*s*. instead of 80*s*.

Gen. Gascoyne's motion being negatived by 235 to 38, Mr. *Baring* moved that the House do adjourn, which was lost by 212 to 42; and the Report being brought up, the question that it be read was carried, on a third division, by 193 to 29.

Feb. 28.

Sir *S. Romilly*, at the close of a long speech, moved a Resolution, that, nine months having elapsed since a Definitive Treaty of Peace with France was signed, and this country being now at peace with all the world, and in a state of internal tranquillity, it was contrary to the Act of the 42d Geo. III. c. 90, to continue any part of the Militia embodied.

Messrs. *B. Bathurst*, *Douglas*, *H. Addington*, and *Peel*, with the *Attorney* and *Solicitor Generals*, spoke against the motion; and Messrs. *Abercromby* and *Littleton* in its support.

Lord *Milton* conceived, that, though the letter of the law might not have been violated, yet the spirit and intention of the Militia laws had undoubtedly been violated.

The motion was ultimately negatived by 179 to 76.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the Corn Resolutions be now read a first and second time.

Mr. *Calcraft* moved, that the protecting price be 72*s*. instead of 80*s*.; which was negatived by 154 to 55.

March 1.

Mr. *Robinson* presented the new Corn Bill, under the title of "A Bill to amend the Laws now in force for regulating the Importation of Corn." It was read the first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Friday.

Mr. *Baring* moved, as an amendment, to substitute Friday se'nnight: after some discussion, the amendment was negatived by 109 to 79.

Mr. *Whitbread* again brought under review the conduct of Sir J. Duff and Gen. Smith at Cadiz and Gibraltar; and moved an Address to the Prince Regent, earnestly desiring his Royal Highness's reprobation to be conveyed in the strongest terms; the adoption of measures to prevent the recurrence of similar conduct; and endeavours made to obtain the liberation of the parties.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. *Bragge Bathurst* admitted that General Smith's conduct was indefensible; but denied that Sir J. Duff ought to be considered as the tool of the Spanish Government. It was acknowledged on both sides that Ferdinand the Seventh had exhibited himself as an ungrateful, bigoted, and arbitrary Tyrant.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. *Whitbread* having noticed the behaviour of a British officer, Gen. Whittingham, who commanded the advance of the Spanish army

army on Ferdinand proceeding to Madrid, to overturn the Constitution and dissolve the Cortes, — Mr. *Hart Davis* said, that Gen. W. who was his relation, held a Spanish commission, and had received orders from his superior officer Gen. Elio: he was a very disinterested man, had left a lucrative profession in this country, and owed his promotion solely to merit *.

The motion was rejected by 69 to 51.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 2.

A Petition from the Agriculturists of Kent being presented, Lord *Darnley* adverted to the County Meeting appointed by the Sheriff to be held at Maidstone, on a fair-day, where the rabble and idle servants around formed a ring, and prevented his speech being heard. He deprecated all inflammatory language on the subject of the Corn Resolutions; and expressed his surprize at the language held by the Lord Mayor, who was stated to have said that the proposed regulations would raise the price of the quartern loaf to 16*d.* or 18*d.*

Earl *Stanhope* said, that the observations imputed to the Lord Mayor were those of a sensible man. It was becoming and necessary to speak strongly against a measure, the effect of which must be to starve the poor, whom the Noble Earl had called the rabble. They must all be aware of the denunciations of the prophet Isaiah and others, against those who "grind the faces of the poor;" and the proposed measure, taken along with the stupid regulations now in progress on the subject of taxation, would, in his opinion, have that effect.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* shortly spoke; after which Lord *Darnley* explained that in speaking of the rabble of Maidstone, he meant those who were incapable of forming a correct judgment on the subject of the Corn Regulations.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, that the people would be this year relieved from taxation to the amount of nine millions.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, alluding to the expiring of the Bank Restriction Bill, and its renewal, moved "that a Committee be appointed, to examine into, and to state, the total amount of the issues of paper made by the Bank; whether they are in a condition to resume cash payments; and whether they were taking any steps to enable them to do so. To inquire into the connexion between the Bank and the Government: also into the profits made by the Bank, and whether they were willing to replace the tokens they had issued according to the standard of silver; also to the purchase of gold," &c.

In the course of the discussion, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that it was his intention to propose the 5th July, 1816, as the period when the restriction on cash payments should expire.

Messrs. *Horner* and *Tierney* urged the necessity of a preliminary Committee to inquire into the situation of the Bank; and forcibly pointed out the propriety of Government rendering themselves independent of the Bank, let the expence be what it might.

Mr. *Baring*, as a Director of the Bank, declared his conviction that the hopes held out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer would prove fallacious. He was convinced that the Bank would not be able to resume cash payments for several years.

Mr. *W. Smith* remarked, as a proof of the superior foresight of Mr. Fox, that the very day after the Bank ceased paying in specie, he called upon that distinguished Statesman, and mentioning to him the circumstance, adding, "but it can't last long." "Can't last long!" replied Mr. Fox; "I don't know what you may do, but I think I shall never live to see it opened again."

The motion of Lord *A. Hamilton* was negatived on a division: Ayes, 38; Noes, 134.

The House then went into a Committee on the Bank Restriction Bill, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed to fill up the blank left for the insertion of the period to which its operation should be limited, with the words "fifth of July, 1816."

Mr. *Grenfell* moved, that the words "and no longer," should be added. On this amendment a division took place, and it was lost by a majority of 92 to 35. The Bill then passed through the Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 3.

The report of the Committee on the Scotch Jury Trial Bill was taken into consideration; and the *Lord Chancellor* proposed a clause, providing that the Jury

* While the numbers were counting on the division, an altercation took place between Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Hart Davis, in the lobby of the House. Mr. D. said that Gen. Whittingham's name had been used most unwarrantably; and Mr. W. replied that his conduct was different from other British officers, who, rather than serve the views of the Spanish Monarch, had chosen to throw up their commissions. This altercation being reported to the Speaker, he requested that they might be called into the House; and on their resuming their seats, requested an assurance that they would take no further notice out of the House of what had passed within, that night. They both complied; Mr. H. Davis saying he gave the required assurance reluctantly.

must be unanimous in their verdict, as in England, and that the man who was first drawn, or first answered to his name, should be the foreman or chancellor.—Agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, a vast number of Petitions, signed by nearly 100,000 persons, were presented, against any alteration in the Corn Laws.

On Mr. *Vansittart* moving the second reading of the Bill, Mr. *Lambton* proposed an amendment, that it should be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. *Robinson*, in reply to Sir *J. Shaw*, denied that the object of the Bill was to raise the price of Corn: on the contrary, he would declare most unequivocally, that his object in bringing forward the measure was to reduce the price of corn. *(A laugh.)*

Lord *A. Hamilton* pointed out the absurdity of this declaration. If the Bill before the House went to reduce the price of Corn, how was the farmer to be benefited by the passing of the Bill? Would it not serve to increase the very evil of which they complain? To make bread cheaper than it is, would be, according to the previous statements of their advocates, to consummate their ruin.

Mr. *Baring* asked, why should gentlemen persevere in supporting such a measure, if it promised no benefit to the farmer, and excited such loud and general clamour through the country?

After some further discussion, the second reading was carried by 218 to 56; and the commitment on Monday next by 218 to 44.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

TO what fate is this Country of Revolutions ultimately destined! At the date of our last publication, the man would have been considered as stark mad who should have suggested a probability of what has since occurred. BUONAPARTE IS AGAIN THE RULER OF FRANCE!!! In one fortnight, at the head of a few followers, has he penetrated through 500 miles of France, and regained the Throne which it had cost all Europe so many years, and so much blood and treasure, to wrest from him. There is nothing parallel to it in history, scarcely in romance. No battle has been fought, no blood been spilt. A simultaneous expression of the Army in his favour produced an universal torpor; and so well had the combinations been made, that he advanced with security, and found every thing ready to facilitate his course.

We shall now endeavour to narrate briefly the progress of the Usurper. It seems that, during the temporary absence from Elba of Col. Campbell, the British Commissioner, who had gone to Florence, Buonaparte sailed from Porto Ferrajo on the 26th of February, at nine *p. m.* on board a brig, which was followed by four other vessels, such as pinks and feluccas, carrying from 1000 to 1100 men at most, consisting of a small number of Frenchmen, the rest Poles, Corsicans, Neapolitans, and natives of the island of Elba. These vessels anchored in the roads of the Gulph of Juan, near Cannes, on the 1st of March; the men were landed. Fifty men went the same day to Cannes, where they urged the Mayor to go and take orders from him, whom they named the General in Chief in the Gulph of Juan; but the Mayor absolutely refused: he immediately received orders to provide 9000 rations that same evening. The same day, fifteen men of the expedition presented themselves before Antibes, demanding to enter it as deserters from the Island of Elba. General Baron Corsin, a distinguished soldier, covered with honourable wounds, who was in the command of that place, received them, and disarmed them. A short time afterwards, an officer came to summon the place in the name of Buonaparte; he was arrested and thrown into prison. At last, a third emissary presented himself to the Commandant, to reclaim the 15 men detained, and to invite him, in the name of Gen. Drouet, to repair to the Gulph of Juan, with the civil authorities: the only answer which this embassy received was being arrested. On the 2d he put his small army in march, passing the town of Grasse without attempting to enter it. On the 4th he bivouacqued at Digne; and in the course of the two following days proceeded, by Sisteron and Gap, across the mountains towards Grenoble, a garrison town and military *depôt*, which was under the orders of Gen. Marchand. It could not be concealed that he had been received with joy by the soldiery. Marchand's corps at Grenoble was the first, of any strength, with which he came in contact. On approaching it, he threw open his bosom, and exclaimed, "Soldiers, you have been told I am afraid of death—here is my bosom, fire into it if you like!" The appeal was answered with enthusiastic shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!* and the soldiers joined his ranks. It is too probable that Buonaparte found there a considerable supply: some say 150 pieces of cannon and 100,000 muskets. From Gap to Grenoble, and thence to Lyons, he must have rather made a journey under an escort, than marched; for he reached the latter place with 600 horse on the evening of the 8th.

8th. The population of Lyons amounts to 110,000 souls; the inhabitants were loyal; they received Monsieur, the King's brother, the Duke of Orleans, Marshal Macdonald, and Gen. St. Cyr, on their arrival from Paris, very favourably. They voluntarily broke down the bridges, and declared, that were they possessed of cannon, they would oppose the Invader. But the officers of the garrison, with some expressions of respect for the person of Monsieur, told him they wished to serve under Buonaparte, and the troops uttered shouts of *Vive Napoleon!* His Royal Highness, who had intended to march to the succour of Grenoble, abandoned this intention, on learning the news of its surrender; and precipitately left Lyons on the morning of the 8th, followed by Marshal Macdonald and the Prefect of the Department. It is believed, that the troops they brought with them to act against the invader, refused to return with them. They took the road to Clermont, a city Westward of Lyons about 70 miles; and the Duke of Orleans was sent to inform the King of the general disaffection of the military.

Buonaparte advanced from Lyons on the 13th towards Macon and Chalons.

Marshal Ney joined Buonaparte at Lons le Saulnier. His Proclamation, dated from that place on the 14th of March, describes the Bourbons as unfit to reign, and recommends his troops to join the great Napoleon!

On the 16th Buonaparte arrived at Autun, without meeting with any opposition; and his advanced guard was at Auxerre, only 40 leagues from Paris.

The number of National Guards, volunteers, and other troops, collected at Melun, to stop the march of Buonaparte, was not less than 100,000 men. The best spirit seemed to prevail amongst them. They appeared devoted to the cause of the King, and eager to meet and repel his antagonist. A powerful artillery strengthened their positions. Relying on their numbers, they had left the town, the rocks, and the forest of Fontainbleau, unguarded; preferring the flat plains of Melun, where the whole of their army might act at once against the comparatively small band of the Invader.—On the 19th Buonaparte reached and occupied Fontainbleau, without the least opposition. He had at that time with him only 15,000 veteran troops; but other divisions were either following him, or advancing to support his right and left flanks on parallel lines of march.

Ney, whose corps is stated to have amounted to 30,000 men, had previously communicated to the Court a declaration signed by the whole army under his command, both officers and privates; in which they stated, "that they respected him too much to deceive him; that they would not fight for Louis the XVIIIth. but that they would shed all their blood for *Napoleon the Great.*" This declaration did not entirely extinguish the hopes of the Bourbons. They still relied on the good disposition and numbers of the troops at Melun; and, blinded by the addresses sent up from many garrisons and provinces at the very moment of their defection, still thought that their cause would be espoused by the nation as her own. Early on the morning of Monday the 20th, preparations were made on both sides for the encounter which was expected to take place. The French army was drawn up *en etages* on three lines, the intervals and the flanks armed with batteries. The centre occupied the Paris road. The ground from Fontainbleau to Melun is a continual declivity; so that, on emerging from the forest, you have a clear view of the country before you; whilst, on the other hand, those below can easily descry whatever appears on the eminence. An awful silence, broken only at times by peals of martial music, intended to confirm the loyalty of the troops by repeating the Royal airs of *Vive Henri Quatre*, & *La Belle Gabrielle*, or by the voice of the Commanders and the march of divisions to their appointed ground, pervaded the King's army. All was anxious expectation; the Chiefs, conscious that a moment would decide the fate of the Bourbon dynasty; and the troops, perhaps secretly awed at the thought of meeting in hostility the man whom they had been accustomed to obey. On the side of Fontainbleau no sound, as of an army rushing to battle, was heard. If the enemy was advancing, his troops evidently moved in silence. Perhaps his heart had failed him, and he had retreated during the night. If so, France was saved, and Europe free. At length a light trampling of horses became audible. It approached: an open carriage, attended by a few hussars and dragoons, appeared on the skirts of the forest. It drove down the hills with the rapidity of lightning: it reached the advanced posts—"Long live the Emperor!" burst from the astonished soldiery. "Napoleon! Napoleon the Great!" spread from rank to rank; for, bareheaded, Bertrand seated at his right and Drouet at his left, Napoleon continued his course, now waving his hand, now opening his arms to the soldiers; whom he called "his friends, his companions in arms, whose honour, whose glories, whose country he now came to restore." All discipline was forgotten, disobeyed, and insulted; the Commanders-in-Chief took to flight; thousands rushed on his passage; acclamations rent the sky. At that moment his own guard descended the hill—the Imperial March was played—the eagles were

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once more exhibited, and those whose deadly weapons were to have aimed at each other's life, embraced as brothers, and joined in universal shouts. In the midst of these greetings did Napoleon pass through the whole of the Royal army, pursuing his course to Paris, and arrived at eight o'clock in the evening at the Thuilleries. It was not until the next morning that his arrival was generally known. He is said to have left his army behind him at Fontainbleau.

The King went in great state to the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th inst.; and addressed them in the following speech:

"GENTLEMEN—In this momentous crisis, when the public enemy has penetrated into a part of the kingdom, and threatens the liberty of the remainder, I come in the midst of you to draw closer those ties which unite us together, and which constitute the strength of the state; I come, in addressing myself to you, to declare to all France my sentiments and my wishes. I have re-visited my country, and reconciled her to all foreign nations; who will, without doubt, maintain with the utmost fidelity those treaties which had restored to us peace. I have laboured for the benefit of my people. I have received, and still continue daily to receive, the most striking proofs of their love. Can I, then, at sixty years of age, better terminate my career than by dying in their defence? Therefore, I feel nothing for myself, but I fear for France. He who comes to light again amongst us the torch of civil war, brings with him also the scourge of foreign war; he comes to reduce our country under his iron yoke; he comes, in short, to destroy that constitutional Charter which I have given you — that Charter, my brightest title in the estimation of posterity—that Charter which all Frenchmen cherish, and which I here swear to maintain. Let us rally, therefore, around it! let it be our sacred standard!—The descendants of Henry the Fourth will be the first to range themselves under it; they will be followed by all good Frenchmen. In short, Gentlemen, let the concurrence of the two Chambers give to authority all the force that is necessary; and this war, truly national, will prove by its happy termination, what a great nation, united in its love to its King and to its laws, can effect."

The whole assembly, electrified by the sublime words of the King, stood up, their hands stretched towards the Throne. Nothing but these words were heard, "Long live the King!—We will die for the King!—The King in life and death!" repeated with a transport which all French hearts will participate at this feeble recital of a scene the most touching and the most honourable to the national character.

One of the latest acts of Louis XVIII., previous to his leaving Paris for Lisle, was the following Address:

"THE KING TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

"OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS!—I have answered for your fidelity to all France; you will not falsify the word of your King. Reflect that if the enemy should triumph, civil war would soon be lighted up among you; and that at the same moment more than 300,000 foreigners, whose arms I could no longer check, would pour down on all sides of our country. So conquer or die for it—let this be our war-cry. And you, who at this moment follow other standards than mine, I see in you only deluded children: abjure, then, your error, and come and throw yourselves into the arms of your father; and I here engage my faith, that every thing shall be immediately forgotten. Reckon, all of you, on the rewards which your fidelity and services shall merit.

"March 18, 1815. "LOUIS."

(Printed from the original Manuscript, in the King's hand-writing.)

The people of Marseilles, it is said, were so indignant at the rebellious attempt to overturn the Throne, that they offered two millions of francs to the regiment which should take Buonaparte dead or alive.

French Papers to the 23d inst. have arrived. They include a Moniteur of the 20th (the last which was published under the authority of Louis XVIII, and just before his departure from the capital), and the Journal de Rouen of the 22d, which contains Paris intelligence of the 20th. In the Moniteur there is a Proclamation issued by the King, closing the sitting of the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies; and declaring, that they would hereafter be employed in a new Session, at the place which might provisionally be chosen for the seat of Government. The King informs his faithful subjects, the Peers of France, and the Deputies of the Departments, that Divine Providence, which had restored him to the throne of his ancestors, has now permitted that throne to be shaken by the defection of a part of the armed force which had sworn to defend it; that he will, however, retire with some brave men whom intrigue and perfidy could not detach from their duty; and, since he cannot defend his capital, will remove from it to some other point of the kingdom, where his subjects, though not more faithful than his good Parisians, may be better situated to declare for the good cause; and expresses a hope that his other subjects will soon see through their error, and return to their duty.

duty.—The same paper also contains articles from Bourdeaux, Nantes, Angers, and Caen, giving the strongest assurances of the loyalty of their citizens, who were arming in defence of their Sovereign and the Constitution. The Duchess D'Angoulême was at Bourdeaux, and the Duke de Bourbon at Angers. His most Christian Majesty had arrived at Lisle. Marshals Berthier and Macdonald remained with him. Monsieur, and Marshal Marmont, were marching with a large force towards Lisle.

It appears, by dispatches from Lord Fitzroy Somerset, dated at Paris on Wednesday the 22d inst. that his Lordship and his suite, with the Spanish, Swedish, and Russian Embassies, were, at the above date, detained in Paris, being unable to procure passports for post-horses.

We now proceed to notice the first acts of Buonaparte's Government. He issued at Lyons several decrees, bearing date the 13th of March, the substance of which is as follows:

All the changes effected in the Court of Cassation, and other Tribunals, are declared null and void.—All Emigrants, who have entered the French service since the 14th of April, are removed, and deprived of their new honours.—The White Cockade, the Decoration of the Lily, and the Orders of St. Louis, St. Esprit, and St. Michael, are abolished.—The National Cockade, and the Tri-coloured Standard, to be hoisted in all places.—The Imperial Guard is re-established in all its functions, and is to be recruited by men who have been not less than twelve years in the service.—The Swiss Guard is suppressed, and exiled 20 leagues from Paris.—All the household troops of the King are suppressed. All property appertaining to the House of Bourbon is sequestrated.—All the property of the Emigrants restored since the 1st of April, and which may militate against the national interest, is sequestrated.—The two Chambers of the Peers and Deputies are dissolved, and the Members are forthwith to return to their respective homes.—The laws of the Legislative Assembly are to be enforced. All feudal titles are suppressed.—National rewards will be decreed to those who distinguish themselves in war, or in the arts and sciences.—All the emigrants who have entered France since the 1st of Jan. 1814, are commanded to leave the Empire.—Such Emigrants as shall be found fifteen days after the publication of this Decree (dated the 13th of March) will immediately be tried, and adjudged by the laws established for that purpose, unless they can prove ignorance of this decree; in that case, they will *merely* be arrested, sent out of France, and have their property sequestrated.—All promotions in the Legion of Honour conferred by Louis, are null, unless made in favour of those who deserve well of their country.—The change in the decoration of the Legion of Honour is null. All its privileges are re-established.—The Electoral Colleges are to meet in May, to new-model the Constitution, according to the interests and the will of the nation; and to assist in the Coronation of the Empress and the King of Rome.

In the list of his new Ministers, are, Gaudin, Maret, Fouche, Davoust, and Savary, names which, for the atrocities which they have committed, can never be forgotten.

An *Imperial* Decree, dated Thuilleries, March 21, declares that the mobiliary National Guard shall not be put into activity; and that the corps of Volunteers shall be disbanded. Another, of the 20th, nominates General Carnot a Count of the Empire, &c. for his defence of Antwerp.

Caulincourt had been dispatched to Germany, to invite the Archduchess Maria Louisa to Paris.

Buonaparte, on his return to France, issued Addresses to the French People, and to the Army, dated on the day of his landing. We subjoin the latter at length: for the former, we have not room; but it is, like all his other public declarations, a tissue of vanity, falsehood, and affected sensibility.

Gulph of Juan, March 1.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c.

To the Army.

Soldiers!—We are not conquered: two men risen from our ranks [Augereau and Marmont], betrayed our laurels, their country, their Prince, their benefactor. Those whom during the twenty-five years we have seen traversing all Europe to raise up enemies against us; who have passed their lives in fighting against us in the ranks of foreign armies, cursing our fine France, shall they pretend to command and controul our eagles, on which they have not dared even to look? Shall we endure that they should inherit the fruits of our glorious labours—that they should clothe themselves with our honours and our goods—that they should calumniate our glory? If their reign should continue, all would be lost, even the memory of those immortal days. With what fury do they pervert their very nature! They seek to poison what the world admires; and if there still remain any defenders of our glory, it is among those very Enemies whom we have fought on the field of battle. Soldiers! in my exile, I heard your voice: I have arrived through all obstacles and all perils: your General, called to the throne by the choice

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of the people, and educated under your banners, is restored to you: come and join him. Tear down those colours which the nation has proscribed, and which for 25 years served as a rallying signal to all the Enemies of France: mount the cockade tricolour: you bore it in the days of our greatness. We must forget that we have been masters of nations: but we must not suffer any to intermeddle in our affairs. Who shall presume to be master over us? Who would have the power? Recover those eagles which you had at Ulm, at Austerlitz, at Jena, at Eylau, at Friedland, at Tudela, at Eckmuhl, at Essling, at Wagram, at Smolensko, at Moscow, at Lutzen, at Vurken, at Montmirail. Do you think that the handful of Frenchmen, who are now so arrogant, will endure to look on them? They shall return whence they came, and there if they please they shall reign as they pretend to have reigned during 19 years. Your possessions, your rank, your glory, the possessions, the rank, the glory of your children, have no greater enemies than those Princes whom foreigners have imposed upon us; they are the enemies of our glory, because the recital of so many heroic actions, which have glorified the people of France fighting against them, to withdraw themselves from their yoke, is their condemnation. The veterans of the armies of the Sambre and the Meuse, of the Rhine, of Italy, of Egypt, of the West, of the grand army, are all humiliated: their honourable wounds are disgraced; their successes were crimes: those heroes were rebels, if, as the enemies of the people pretend, the legitimate sovereigns were in the midst of the foreign armies. Honours, rewards, affection, are given to those who have served against the country and us. Soldiers! come and range yourselves under the standards of your Chief; his existence is only composed of yours; his rights are only those of the people and yours; his interest, his honour, his glory, are no other than your interest, your honour, and your glory. Victory shall march at the charge-step: the eagle, with the national colours, shall fly from steeple to steeple, even to the towers of Notre-Dame. Then you will be able to shew your scars with honour; then you will be able to glory in what you have done; you will be the deliverers of the country. In your old age, surrounded and esteemed by your fellow-citizens, they will hear you with respect while you recount your high deeds; you will be able to say with pride:—'And I, too, was part of that grand army, which entered twice the walls of Vienna, those of Rome, of Berlin, of Madrid, of Moscow; and which delivered Paris from the foul blot that treason, and the presence of the Enemy, imprinted on it.' Honoured be those brave soldiers, the glory of the country; and eternal shame to those guilty Frenchmen, in whatever rank fortune caused them to be born, who fought for 25 years with the foreigner, to tear the bosom of the country.

By the Emperor, (Signed) NAPOLEON.
The Grand Marshal performing the functions of Major-General of the Grand Army, BERTRAND.

The vast importance of the intelligence from France this month reduces almost to insignificance that from all other Nations. Our remaining notices, therefore, will occupy but little space.

THE NETHERLANDS.

His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign was on the 17th inst. solemnly proclaimed King of the Netherlands, at the Hague, with great pomp, and amidst the unbounded acclamations of the people. In the evening the whole town was splendidly illuminated. His Majesty's title is, "William by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, and Duke of Luxemburg." His eldest son is to be called "Prince of Orange."

A letter from Brussels, March 19, says, the Prussian army under General Kleist is in full march from the Banks of the Rhine, to the French Frontiers. Lord Wellington is coming to take the command of the army which is to be united for the protection of Belgium. The highest indignation was excited at Vienna by the news, that the man who was so long the tyrant of Europe seeks again to tear it in pieces. Three thousand Hanoverian troops have just arrived here, marching to the frontiers of France."

Another letter, dated March 20, says, "All is in arms, from the frontiers of Switzerland to the North Sea. Numerous armies are advancing to enter France, if the traitors, who desire only the misery of their country, should unhappily have any success. The Bavarian and Wirtemburg troops are in motion on the Upper Rhine. The Prussians are going to form a camp at Arlon; a camp will be formed before Mons, and one before Tournay. A regiment of Prussian black hussars is said to be lent to our Sovereign, and to be expected this week. Numerous English troops will be soon here, and a very large Dutch force is in motion. Never did the annals of Europe present such remarkable events: and all nations loudly invoke vengeance on the heads of the monsters who breathe but in the midst of blood, carnage, and destruction."

GERMANY.

We are informed by the Continental papers, that the Congress has at length settled the fate of Saxony. Prussia obtains a portion only of that country; the population of which is estimated in some accounts at 700,000, and in others 900,000; the

the whole of Saxony comprises about two millions. The part that remains to the King of Saxony, amounting to about two-thirds of the whole population, excels in arts and manufactures, and comprises Dresden and Leipsic, the two principal cities. The part ceded to Prussia, which is the Eastern side, is the richer of the two in natural productions. In addition to this accession of territory, Prussia receives farther indemnities on the left bank of the Rhine, and also Thorn, and Kalisch in Poland.

A letter from Vienna states, that Sir Sidney Smith has received from the Emperor of Russia and other Sovereigns promises of unlimited support in the plan for checking the depredations of the Barbary States, and giving freedom to the navigation of the Baltic.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS IN CONGRESS, RELATIVE TO THE ENTRANCE OF BUONAPARTE INTO FRANCE.

Brussels, March 22. Letter to His Excellency Count de Thiennes, Minister of Justice.

"My Lord—I have just received the news that Napoleon Buonaparte has entered Paris, which city the King has left to repair to Lisle. Though this news is not yet official, I have every reason to believe it true. It is a misfortune for France, but it must not excite any consternation among us; on the contrary, let us redouble our activity and zeal to take measures at this moment. I engage to neglect nothing to secure our country from a foreign invasion; but I depend also upon the assistance and co-operation of my fellow-countrymen, in case the danger should approach. You will see by the inclosed Declaration of the High Allied Powers, which I have this moment received from Vienna, that they are all agreed in supporting the cause of Louis XVIII. Please to take the necessary measures for giving publicity to this news.—Wholly yours,

"WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE."

DECLARATION.

"The Powers who have signed the Treaty of Paris, assembled at the Congress at Vienna, being informed of the escape of Napoleon Buonaparte, and of his entrance into France with an armed force, owe it to their own dignity and the interest of social order, to make a solemn declaration of the sentiments which this event has excited in them. By thus breaking the convention which had established him in the island of Elba, Buonaparte destroys the only legal title on which his existence depended—by appearing again in France with projects of confusion and disorder, he has deprived himself of the protection of the law, and has manifested to the universe, that there can be neither peace nor truce with him.—The Powers consequently declare, that Napoleon Buonaparte has placed himself without the pale of civil and social relations; and that, as an enemy and disturber of the tranquillity of the world, he has rendered himself liable to public vengeance. —They declare at the same time, that firmly resolved to maintain entire the Treaty of Paris of 30th May, 1814, and the dispositions sanctioned by that Treaty, and those which they have resolved on, or shall hereafter resolve on, to complete and to consolidate it, they will employ all their means, and will unite all their efforts; that the general peace, the object of the wishes of Europe, and the constant purpose of their labours, may not again be troubled; and to guarantee against every attempt which shall threaten to replunge the world into the disorders and miseries of revolutions. And although entirely persuaded that all France, rallying round its legitimate Sovereign, will immediately annihilate this last attempt of a criminal and impotent delirium; all the Sovereigns of Europe animated by the same sentiments, and guided by the same principles, declare that if, contrary to all calculations, there should result from this event any real danger, they will be ready to give to the King of France, and to the French nation, or to any other Government that shall be attacked, as soon as they shall be called upon, all the assistance requisite to restore public tranquillity, and to make a common cause against all those who should undertake to compromise it.—The present Declaration inserted in the Register of the Congress assembled at Vienna, on the 13th March, 1815, shall be made public. Done and attested by the Plenipotentiaries of the High Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris; Vienna, 13th March 1815.

Here follow the signatures, in the alphabetical order of the Courts:—*Austria*, Prince Metternich, Baron Wissenberg.—*France*, Prince Talleyrand, the Duke of Dalberg, Latour du Pin, Count Alexis and Noailles. — *Great Britain*, Wellington, Clancarty, Cathcart, Stewart.—*Portugal*. Count Pamella Saldonha Lobs.—*Prussia*. Prince Hardenberg, Baron Humboldt.—*Russia*, Count Rasumowsky, Count Staeekelberg, Count Nesselrode. — *Spain*, P. Gomez Labrador.—*Sweden*, Lafmenhelm.

AMERICA.

Dispatches from Major-General Lambert have related the total defeat of the British Army before New Orleans. The British loss upon this occasion amounts to 2,450 killed, wounded, and missing, including Gens. Pakenham and Gibbs, the first and second in command, killed; and Gen. Keane, the third in command, wounded. The Navy had no share in the action.

The Treaty of Peace, concluded at Ghent, between his Majesty and the United States of America, on the 24th of December last, was ratified at Washington, Feb. 17, at 11 P. M.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle, March 4.*—The King continues in good health; and any deviation from a state of perfect composure, which had been observed in his Majesty during the month of January, has entirely subsided for more than a fortnight past."

Lord Cochrane made his escape from the King's Bench prison, on Monday March 6. A reward of 300 guineas was offered in vain for his apprehension; but on the 21st he appeared in the House of Commons before the House sat; and the Marshal of the King's Bench retook him into custody. Further particulars of this extraordinary occurrence will appear in our detail of Parliamentary Proceedings.

It is our painful duty to record a series of outrages occasioned by popular irritation against the Corn Bill. On Monday afternoon (March 6,) various persons assembled near the House of Commons, not numerous at first, all inveighing against the Corn Bill and the members who supported it. An order to clear the passages of the House was executed with difficulty. Several of the mob acquainted with the persons of the Members, pointed them out; and hooting or applause followed, as the Member was known to be friendly or adverse to the Bill. At length many carriages were stopped, and the Members were forced to walk through the crowd. The Civil power being now deemed insufficient; the Magistrate, having applied to the Speaker, received an order to call in the Military. The horse-guards suppressed the tumult; but the populace repaired to other parts of the town. They broke the windows of Lord Eldon in Bedford-square, Mr. Robinson (the Mover of the Corn-regulations) in Burlington-street, Lord Darnley's in Berkeley-square, Mr. Yorke's in Bruton-street: the doors of the two former were forced, and part of the furniture destroyed; in Mr. Robinson's, particularly, besides destroying the furniture, some valuable pictures were cut to pieces. They afterwards attacked Lord Ellenborough's, who came forward, and remonstrated with them; and after cheering the noble Lord, they departed. The windows of a house near Russell-street belonging to Meux's brewhouse, and of Mr. W. Pole's in Saville-row, were also broken. On Tuesday, Lord Castlereagh's house in St. James's-square was attacked, and the house of Mr. Robinson a second time; but the populace were dispersed by the cavalry. Fire-arms were discharged from the parlour-windows of Mr. Robinson's, which proved fatal to two innocent persons, Mr. Edward Vize*, a midshipman, and a Mrs. Watson. The houses of Lord Bathurst, Gen. Floyd, and Mr. Turner in Mansfield-street, Rt.-hon. Charles Yorke in Bruton-street, Lord King, Sir W. Rowley, and others in Wimpole-street, and Lord Harewood facing Hanover-square, Mrs. Simpson's, Harley-street, and Mr. Meux's in Liquorpond-street, were damaged.—On Wednesday, after a slight attack on Lord Castlereagh's, the mob proceeded to Mr. Ponsonby's in Curzon-street, and demolished the windows, &c. Shots were fired through the door, while the mob were endeavouring to force it. Mr. Quintin Dick's, next door; the Earl of Derby's, and Mr. Morris's, (an East India-Director) were also injured. At Sir J. Banks's in Soho-square, they forced the doors, and scattered boxes of papers in the street. The houses of Mr. Tomkins in Searle-street, of Mr. Serjeant Best, and of Mr. Peacock, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, were also damaged. — On Thursday, a disturbance took place in Holles-street, before the house of Mr. Davies Giddy; and shots were fired, but without other mischief than wounding a boy. A Proclamation was issued on Thursday, offering 100*l.* upon the conviction of any person taking an active part in the outrages. On Friday night, the few persons loitering about, appeared attracted together merely from curiosity; and we are happy to state that no further disturbances have since occurred.

The Corn Bill has passed both Houses of Parliament; and received the Royal Assent. Among the several Petitions to Parliament, that of the City of London to the House of Commons, presented an extraordinary number of signatures, 40,571 having signed within ten hours. The signatures of that addressed to the Lords were estimated at upwards of 80,000.—The Court of Common Council came to a resolution to petition the Prince Regent to withhold his assent; and the petition was presented by the Lord Mayor in state.

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* The Coroner's Inquest who sat on the body of this unfortunate youth have found a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons, firing shot from and out of fire-arms, from Mr. Robinson's front parlour windows;" and their verdict was accompanied by the following observations: "1st. It is the opinion of the Jury, that the Military acted improperly, on entering the house of Mr. Robinson, without proper authority so to do.—2dly. It is the opinion of the Jury, that, from the evidence adduced, there was no necessity for firing with shot at the time Edward Vize met his death.—3dly. It is their opinion also, that the firing was unconstitutional, in not being ordered by the Civil Authorities."

The Jury on Jane Watson have returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Mr. Robinson's butler, and three soldiers.

THEATRICAL

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 1. *Brother and Sister;* a new Musical Piece, in two acts. The scene is laid in Spain.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 25. *Poor Relations;* a Farce, with Musick by Mr. Horne.

March 11. *Past Ten o'Clock;* a Farce.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. James Ingram, B. D. late Saxon Professor, elected Keeper of the Archives of Oxford University, *vice* the Very Rev. the Provost of Worcester College, resigned.

Rev. George Leigh Cooke, B. D. and Rev. William Corne, B. D. Public Examiners in Oxford University; to succeed next Michaelmas.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Richard George, LL.B. Stoke Prior V. co. Gloucester, *vice* Clarke, resigned.

Rev. W. A. Wanney, Bracewell V. in Craven.

Rev. William Thompson, B. A. (master of the grammar-school at Alford), Billesby V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. G. Wilkins, M. A. Lowdham V. Notts.

Rev. Wm. Pochin, Cornard R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Simpson, Baldock R. Herts.

Rev. C. Henry Pulsford, to a Prebend in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. S. F. Statham, Powerstock V. Dorset, *vice* Vyvyan, deceased.

Rev. Mileson Geary Edgar, M. A. (perpetual curate of St. Nicholas parish, Ipswich,) Trimley St. Mary R. Suffolk.

Rev. John Lucy, jun. B. A. Hampton Lucy R. Warwickshire.

Rev. James Blenkarne, M. A. (vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and head-master of the Grammar-school of St. Olave, Southwark), Chaplain of Guy's Hospital.

Rev. T. Apperley, Ocle Pichard V. Herefordshire.

Rev. Edward Dales, A. M. (late lecturer of St. Philip's parish, Birmingham), Smithwick Chapel, co. Stafford.

Rev. Thomas Carr, M. A. (chaplain to Lord Cathcart's embassy to St. Petersburgh), Burnby R. Yorkshire, *vice* Ponsonby, deceased.

Rev. T. Moss, St. John's Church Lectureship, Liverpool.

Rev. Thomas Collins, B. D. Horsington R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Edward Barlee, B. A. Worlingworth cum Southolt R. Suffolk, *vice* his father, Rev. Charles Barlee, resigned.

Rev. Matthew Rolleston, M. A. a Select Preacher at Oxford, *vice* Tayler, resigned.

Rev. J. Fox, Barton Mills R. Suffolk.

Rev. B. Lewis, M. A. Lanfihangel Penbedw R. Pembrokeshire.

Rev. W. Compton, M. A. St. Olave R. Exeter.

Rev. R. Bartholomew, M. A. (many years head master of the Grammar-school), St. Mary Arches R. Exeter.

Rev. Ebenezer Morris (curate of Llandilo Talybont, Glamorganshire, and officiating minister of Llanedi, Carmarthenshire,) Llanon Perpetual Curacy, in the latter county.

Rev. Matthew Lunn, St. Peter's V. Worcester, with Whittington Chapel annexed.

Rev. Thomas Price, St. Clement R. Worcester.

Rev. Mr. Roberts (master of Uppingham school), Barholm R. *vice* Orme, dec.

Rev. T. Blackhall, B. D. Tardebig R. Worcestershire, *vice* Winsor, resigned.

Rev. David Williams (second master of Winchester College) to a Prebend of the Collegiate Church of Brecon.

Rev. Mr. Charlesworth, (curate of Harpisburgh, Norfolk,) Flowton R. Suffolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. John Foster, M. A. Sarret V. Herts, with West Thurrock, Essex.

Rev. Wm. Pitman Jones, M. A. Seale Perpetual Curacy, Surrey, and also Bentley Perpetual Curacy, Hants.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 22. At Wanstead, the wife of T. A. Curtis, esq. a dau.—23. At Dawlish, Devon, Lady F. Ley, a son.—26. At Nun-Appleton, Yorkshire, the lady of Sir Wm. Milner, bart. a dau.—28. At Erskine, Lady Blantyre, a daughter.

Lately. At Chirton, Northumberland, the wife of J. Collingwood, esq. brother of the late Lord Collingwood, a son and heir.—The wife of Dr. Barclay, Bristol, a son.—At Bath, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. St. Leger, a son.—At Winchester-house, Chelsea, the wife of Hon. and Rev. Archdeacon De Grey, a son.—At Cambridge, the wife of Rev. Dr. Clarke, a son.—At Tatton-park, Cheshire, the wife of Wilbraham Egerton, esq. a son.—At Bramham Biggen, Yorkshire, the wife of Hon. Edward Stourton, a son.—At Little Benton, Northumberland, the wife of T. H. Bigge, esq. a son and heir.—At Mount Stewart (the seat of her father, the Earl of Londonderry), Lady Selina Ker, a dau.—At Dunkerrin Glebe, the wife of Rev. Wm. Digby, D. D. Dean of Clonfert, a dau.—At Castle Talbot, Wexford, the wife of Matthew Talbot, esq. a son and heir.

March 2. At Malshanger-house, the wife of John Hamilton, esq. a son.—3. At Worcester, the wife of Samuel Wall, esq. lieut.-col. Worcester local militia, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

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Feb. 7. Richard Burdon, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. to Eliza, only daughter of the late Sir James Sanderson, bart.

8. At Edinburgh, Hon. Donald Ogilvy, of Balbegno (second son of the Earl of Airly), to Miss Morley, fourth daughter of the late James Morley, esq. of the East-India Company's service.

11. Edward Goulburn, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Harriet, youngest dau. of Philip De Visme, of Notting-hill-house, Middlesex, esq.

14. At Bath, Edw. Dolman Scott, esq. (eldest son of Sir Joseph Scott, bart.) to Catherine Juliana, eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Bateman, bart.

15. Wm. Ancrum, esq. second son of the late John Strother Ancrum, esq. of Canonbury Grove, Middlesex, to Miss Sarah Fisher Joyce, of Freshford, near Bath.

18. Rev. John Mansfield, rector of Rowner, Hants, to Winifred, eldest dau. of the late R. P. Blachford, esq. of Osborne, Isle of Wight.

Lewis Sassio Bernard, esq. of Blokenham, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Robert Welsham, esq. of Dennington Hall, Suffolk.

21. Mr. John Sills, of Hinckley, to Mary, second daughter of Thomas Critchley, esq. of Whitefield House, Macclesfield.

22. By special licence, Hon. Sir Edw. Paget, K. B. M. G. brother to the Earl of Uxbridge, to Lady Harriet Legge, sister to the Earl of Dartmouth.

23. At Clifton, Edward Wm. Morse, of Pitshanger, Middlesex, esq. to Augusta-Georgiana, third daughter of the late Francis Adams, esq. of Stockwood-house, Somerset.

24. J. E. Mansford, esq. of Frome, to Mary Anne, third daughter of Mrs. Price, of Islington.

28. Thos. Thornhill, esq. of Berkeley-square, to Sarah Wood, relict of S. T. Wood, esq.

Edward Hawke Locker, esq. of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, to Ellen, daughter of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, vicar of Epsom.

At Armagh, T. Knox, esq. M. P. for the county of Tyrone, to Miss Stuart, daughter of the Lord Primate of Ireland.

Feb. ... Hon. Martin Bladen Hawke, to Miss Nesbitt, a Scottish heiress.

Lately. Hon. Col. Cocks, eldest son of Lord Somers, to Lady Elizabeth-Margaret Yorke, third daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.

Capt. Dundas, 15th Hussars, only son of the late Gen. Dundas, to Charlotte-Anna, only daughter of Joseph Boultbee, esq. of Springfield-house, Warwickshire.

Rev. J. S. Mathews, rector of Hitcham, Suffolk, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late D. Webster, esq. of Deene Park, Northamptonshire.

Capt. Pipon, 7th or Queen's own hussars, to Ann S. only daughter of the late Rear-adm. Ommanney.

R. Robinson, esq. of Bradley Hall, Cheshire, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Enoch Yardley, of Flashbrook.

At Southampton, Col. Maxwell, to Miss Eliza Robins, of that place.

At Ealing, T. D. Shute, esq. of Burton-house, Hants, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Major-gen. W. Cameron.

At Lullington, Mr. Geo. Fry, eldest son of Robt. Fry, esq. banker, of Batch-house, to Eleanor, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Strong, of Court-house.

At Usk, F. Wollett, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of E. Prosser, esq. of Usk, the only surviving branch of the Protector Cromwell.

Caroline, third daughter of Charles Morgan, esq. of Monksfield, to P. Persse, esq. of Spring-Garden, both co. Galway.

In the Isle of Man, —— Carter, esq. to Miss Crigan, daughter of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man.

John P. Vereker, esq. eldest son of Right Hon. Col. Vereker, M. P. to Maria O'Grady, eldest daughter of the Lord Chief Baron.

At Port Mahon, Edward Laws, esq. naval store keeper, to Donna Catalina Motta, eldest daughter of Don Pedro Motta, late English Consul at that place.

March 1. Thomas Coutts, esq. to Miss Harriet Mellon, of Holly Lodge, Highgate.

2. Hugh Gray, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Miss Sophia Gray, of Islington.

Capt. G. Ridout, 1st light dragoons, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. G. Heath, canon of Windsor, &c.

6. Lord Saltoun, to Catherine, daughter of the late Lord Thurlow.

At Catherington, Hants, F. Todd, esq. late of the 1st foot guards, to Miss Coles, of Ditcham Grove, Hampshire.

7. Albany Savile, esq. M. P. of Sweetlands, co. Devon, to Eleanora-Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Bouchier Wrey, of Tavistock-house in the same county, bart.

Thomas Miles, gent. of Leicester, to Miss E. Dutton, of Crewe Green, Cheshire.

9. Richard Henry Cresswell, LL. D. of the College of Advocates, Doctors' Commons, to Henrietta, fourth daughter of the Rev. Mark Noble, F. A. S. rector of Barming, Kent.

At West-Malling, Robert Page, esq. (second son of Sir Thomas Hyde Page,) to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late William Bowles, esq. of Fitzharris-house, near Abingdon.

14. Rev. T. Barne, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, to Hon. Sarah St. John.

15. Lieut.-gen. Elwes, of Stoke College, Suffolk, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Rev. W. Sadler, vicar of Clare.

MEMOIR

MEMOIR OF JOHN PETER ROBERDEAU, Esq.

ON January 7 died, at Chelsea, John Peter Roberdeau, esq. a gentleman whose pen has been successfully devoted, both avowedly and anonymously, to various branches of the *belles lettres*. He was the representative of an honourable French Protestant family of opulence, which came to England in 1685, on account of the persecution authorized by Louis XIV. His father was a considerable silk manufacturer in Spital-fields, where his son was born in 1754, having four sisters, the youngest of whom was married, in 1775, to the late Alderman Le Mesurier. He received a liberal education, and discovered a dawn of literary talents at an early age; but was trained to commercial pursuits, which he not unsuccessfully followed, with unsullied reputation and integrity, till 1796, when an inherited and increasing arthritic debility induced him to resort to an early retirement, though with a family of seven children then living, by his marriage with a daughter of the late Rev. James Townley, many years high master of Merchant Taylors' School. From 1796 he filled for three years the office of Resident Commissary of Army Stores in Surrey and Sussex, on the *projet* of a home staff, arranged by Sir Charles Grey, but abandoned at the close of 1799. Mr. R. had the satisfaction of seeing his three sons forwarded in life by the affectionate kindness of his brother-in-law, Alderman Le Mesurier, whose liberal patronage, as East-India Director, procured Bengal writerships for the two eldest, and for the youngest a commission in the Bengal cavalry, upon his renouncing the hazardous, blank-abounding lottery of a naval life, for the luxuries of an Upper Oriental military career, with its attendant certainty of handsome retirement-provision, after a stipulated service. The elder son, Henry, lived to attract considerable notice in India, both for official abilities and literary talent, but died in 1808, at the age of 25; which loss, added to that of two elder daughters, in the bloom of maturity, within a little month of each other, followed by that of their mother within the year, confirmed Mr. R. in that sequestered turn of mind and habitudes, which remained a source of regret to all who had partaken of the pleasure of his former more diffused colloquial intercourse. Besides being an unremittingly active, though often *incognito*, contributor, in verse and prose, to the respectable Miscellanies of the day (and particularly to our own), he was the instigator and leading support of a weekly sheet of much originality, published at Chichester. He was also, in 1805, the father and founder of a considerable Library Society in proprietory shares, at Portsmouth, and which is now in a rapid progress, as honourable to its supporters as attractive to its vicinity. He has produced six dramatic pieces, one at Drury-lane theatre, the others at those of Chichester, Southampton, Portsmouth, and Lewes. One of his dramas, "Thermopylæ, or Repulsed Invasion," was an enlargement from Glover's classic poem of Leonidas, and has twice had the good will of Mr. Kemble for its acceptance as a *Drame Orné* upon the London stage. It has been several times represented at Mr. Burney's Naval Academy at Gosport with much splendour; and the giving it to publication forms a great *desideratum* for scholastic declamatory exercise, from its being more unexceptionably adapted for youthful study than any one English drama extant, Addison's patriotic dialogue of Cato being adumbrated by a love-plot. He published, in 1802, a volume of "Fugitive Verse and Prose," dedicated to his old school-fellow Earl Moira. Its contents evinced much versatility of talent, from the depths of pathos to the height of broad humour and sparkling wit: it was flatteringly noticed by public criticism. In 1804, he was nearly the sole author (though a trio was assumed in the title-page as a *ruse de guerre*) of a poignant, but truly independent satirical poem, with extensive notes, called "Pure Old England," but which suffered unmerited martyrdom from private pique against a discovered coadjutor, although his contribution was less than three pages! From another Reviewer it received the best (though unmeant) compliment, by his noting, "that the political tenets of the author were undefinable, as all parties were equally held to ridicule!" We believe Mr. R.'s declared final poetic effusions are a monodizing tribute to the memory of the heroic but ill-treated commander Sir John Moore, spoken on the Bath stage, where he then resided, and where he was also a contributor to a periodical local satiric sheet called "*Le Papillon*," professing hostility to the turpitude of that volcano of vice and folly—Bath! The other *finalé* alluded to is, "Stanzas of Sorrow," upon the loss of his hopeful eldest Son, which, if circulated beyond the restriction of private distribution, would claim rank with the heart-appealing laments of a Lyttelton and a Cuthbert Shaw, though of a more elevated tone, and adorned by the sublimest Asiatic mythology. The titles of Mr. R.'s dramas are, The Point of Honour (from Dr. Kenrick's Duellist), 1792; St. Andrew's Festival, or the Game of Golf, 1785; The Alarmist, or Cheerful Opinions, 1801; The Maniac Maid, 1804; Thermopylæ, or Repulsed Invasion,

Invasion; Cornelia, or a Roman Matron's Jewels, 1806. All these pieces will be found honourably recorded in the new edition of the Biographia Dramatica, 1812. The last literary labour in which Mr. Roberdeau was engaged, was in preparing for the press "Notes on British India," from epistolary documents, forwarded with a view to publication by his deceased Son, and interspersed with his poetic *jeux-d'esprit*, many of which attained considerable celebrity in India.

CHARACTER OF THE LATE CHARLES ARMSTRONG, Esq.

On the 21st January, died, at his house, Great Ealing, Middlesex, in his 65th year, Charles Armstrong, esq. surgeon, &c. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. The deep regret expressed by all ranks of people at the decease of this most excellent man, is the surest proof of the wonderful purity of his life, and the admiration which a possession of all that is great and good will ever excite in a world where such extraordinary perfection is so rarely met with. It is not possible to find any expressions that can convey a just idea of the many virtues and attainments that were centered in this amiable and accomplished being. To those who were acquainted with him, it is unnecessary to point out his several excellencies, as they well knew and fully estimated them; and to those who knew him not, the description of such exalted goodness would only appear as a flattering picture, drawn by the indulgent hand of some too partial friend. But all those who loved him best, could not bear the thought of suffering so beloved a relative to descend to the silent grave without paying some tribute of respect to his memory; and though this sketch of a character almost without blemish, may be deemed short and imperfect, they still hope their motive for thus giving it to the world may obtain some favour, as it is not only meant to prove their great admiration of his rare perfections, and deep affliction at his loss, but that many who read the bright example here recorded, may be stimulated to lead a life of virtue and godliness, that, like him, they may be honoured while living, and lamented when dead,—beloved both by God and man. Throughout every stage of his existence, this Gentleman was alike amiable and respectable; nor could the voice of Calumny ever attribute to him a single deviation from the path of Virtue. In the early part of life he served for many years as surgeon in his Majesty's Navy, and afterwards settled as a surgeon and apothecary in London, where he lived till his decease, supporting a large and expensive family by his exertions only, and for their sakes continued an unwearied application to business, even when his precarious state of health demanded a relaxation from labour; nor could he be prevailed on, by any entreaty, to abandon his profession, and retire upon a small competency, being resolved, while he possessed the power, to exert himself for the benefit and advancement of those who were so dear to him. But, unfortunately, with every wish to be eminently useful in his calling, his constitution was too weak to bear so many years of great and incessant fatigue; and he sunk at last under a severe attack of asthma, a complaint he had been subject to from his earliest youth. Endowed by Nature with a superior understanding, which had been improved by a close and long application to the studies calculated to improve the mind and mend the heart, he became one of the best-informed and most enlightened men of the day. In his profession he was eminently skilful; and the great celebrity and success he had in it, will amply shew the high respect that was entertained for his abilities as a medical man among all descriptions of people. Notwithstanding the great portion of his time that was devoted in his younger days to more serious pursuits, he yet found leisure to cultivate an intimate knowledge of the science of musick, for which he had a great genius, and of which he was passionately fond to the last. But, like a wise and good man, he never suffered his liking for this pleasing study to interfere with any more important occupations, and merely indulged in his favourite enjoyment when quite at liberty, which very rarely happened; yet even that was sufficient to make him an able performer, particularly on the violin; and his greatest delight, at all times, was to join his family in the practice of this delightful accomplishment. — But as yet we have only spoken of the qualities of his head; the qualities of his heart remain to be told, and who shall describe them? Those only who knew him best,—his once happy, but now afflicted wife and children,—can conceive and acknowledge his wonderful goodness. It is said that all creatures are sinful; but to them he appeared without spot, nor could they ever discover in him a single imperfection. Brought up by his pious and worthy parents in the performance of every moral and religious duty, he early learnt to respect the Divine truths of the Christian Religion, and to know the unspeakable comfort and advantage of a well-spent life. Trained up in the way he should go, when he was old he did not depart from it, but in all situations was carefully observant of his religious duties, and, both by

by precept and example, endeavoured to lead his own family into that line of conduct where alone true happiness is to be found. It may be said of him, that he served God truly all the days of his life, and, having lived a perfect Christian, died the death of the righteous. Sensible of his approaching dissolution, he never breathed a murmur against the dispensations of the Almighty, but calmly resigned himself to his Supreme Will, and met his death with the meekness and composure of an Angel, in humble confidence of a happy immortality through the merits and intercession of his Blessed Saviour. In his life he constantly observed those Divine precepts of the Gospel, "Do unto others as thou wouldest be done by;" and "Love thy neighbour as thyself:" nay, he even went beyond this, for he loved not himself as he loved others. At no time did any selfish consideration come across his mind; careless of his own gratification, his whole thoughts were engaged in the wish to diffuse happiness around him; and such was the benevolence of his nature, that he could never be brought, either in word or deed, to cause uneasiness or pain to any creature breathing, however undeserving they might be of this indulgence. Such was the purity of his soul, that, having no guile in himself, so he suspected none in others; and, instead of imitating the cold caution and illiberal sentiments of the world, which would fancy all men rogues till they found them honest, he believed all men honest till he found them otherwise; nor would think any harm of a single being, till their unworthiness could no longer be doubted. His natural disposition was most amiable: blest in the approbation of a good conscience, and happy in his family, he never knew the misery of a fretful and discontented temper; but was ever good-humoured, patient, and considerate, to all about him; most affectionate in his conduct towards his family; grateful for, and delighted with, every action that he could interpret into a desire of shewing the esteem, or evincing the love, that his relations and friends felt for him. His sweetness of temper and saint-like patience never forsook him, even when suffering under the severest bodily pains. For many years he had been a dreadful sufferer from a complication of disorders, never knowing a single day's cessation from pain; but, "though he was afflicted, yet murmured he not;" and, when tolerably easy, his natural cheerfulness and good spirits returned, so that he seemed during these intervals to have a most perfect enjoyment of his existence, for no one was more fitted to enjoy and delight society than himself. Sensible, well-informed, and highly accomplished, with the most winning manners and address, his company and conversation were sought after and admired by all within the circle of his acquaintance. And to these were added a graceful and most prepossessing exterior, which spoke immediately to the heart, and fully impressed the beholder with the idea of superior sense and goodness. We come now to speak of him in the more interesting situations of Husband and Father; but all language will fail in describing his unspeakable tenderness and affection, his unceasing care and anxiety for his Wife and Children. He was their counsellor, their support, their friend, their comfort, their ALL in this world. His goodness will ever live in their hearts, though it has pleased the Almighty to take him from them; and their only hope now is, that the remainder of their lives may be so spent in the endeavour to follow his good example, that they may hereafter be rendered worthy to join that perfect being who, it is hoped, is gone before to receive the reward of long-suffering and virtue. The writers of this had every opportunity of knowing the inestimable worth of this excellent man; and though he was so justly dear to them that they might naturally be accused of undue partiality, still they cannot think their description of such exalted goodness at all exaggerated; but are convinced that all who had any acquaintance with him will acknowledge they never knew a being so just, so good, so near perfection. But the insufficiency of all human praise is never so evident as when we would delineate a character such as his; for vain is the attempt to describe his wonderful perfections. The Almighty alone can justly know them; the Almighty alone can justly reward them. All-virtuous as he was, his loss is the more deeply felt by his distressed family; nor could they be supported under this severe affliction, but from the consideration that he is removed from a life where he was a constant sufferer, to the enjoyment of everlasting felicity in that better world, where all sorrows shall be no more. May the hope of a re-union animate their endeavours to render themselves acceptable unto their Maker, that, when he shall be pleased to take them hence, they may be received into that state of bliss prepared for all those who truly serve and fear the Lord!

DEATHS.

1814. *June* 24. IN India, Lieut.-col. Custance, second son of John Custance, esq. of Weston-house, Norfolk.

Nov. 25. Drowned, off New York, in his 18th year, Mr. Thomas White, midshipman of H. M. ship Forth, second son of Rev. Henry White, of Trinity-square. His

His death was caused by the upsetting of the jolly-boat, in consequence of a quarter-master on board persisting in going along-side under sail, contrary to the remonstrances of the deceased, who was thus lost, with two others. From the recollection of his early virtues, and from the affectionate testimony borne to his promising worth by his Captain, Sir Wm. Bolton, by all the officers and crew of the ship, his afflicted family are left to gather this consolation under their heavy loss, that all who knew him loved him, and with themselves deplore the calamity by which his days have thus been untimely cut off.

Dec. 10. At Guadaloupe, in his 20th year, Lieut. Christopher John Halse, 25th regt. eldest son of the late Rev. J. Halse.

Dec. 24. At his plantation, Strawberry-hill, Port Royal Mountains, aged 48, Arthur Savage, esq.

1815. *Jan.* 8. At the unsuccessful attack upon New Orleans, Ensign Wm. Crowe, 1st batt. 4th foot, son of the Public Orator of Oxford University.

Jan. 10. After a long and painful illness, aged 51, Mr. Robert Gilbert, printer, a partner in the respectable firm of Law and Gilbert (formerly Bye and Law), St. John's-square.

Jan. 21. In consequence of a wound in his leg, in the rencontre between H. M. ship Harlequin and the Queen Charlotte packet, Lieut. G. Stewart, first lieutenant of the Harlequin.

Jan. 22. At Epsom, aged 93, Langley Brackenbury, esq.

Jan 27. Eleanor Sarah, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Sandford, Edinburgh.

Jan. 28. At Chiselhampton, Oxon, in his 21st year, Mr. Robert Tidman, late of New college, Oxford.

At Bath, aged 68, Mrs. Sarah Barber, whose parental conduct mothers may be proud to imitate, and whose spotless memory draws the sympathetic tear and admiration from all who knew her.

Jan. 29. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 80, Mrs. Sophia Collins.

At Edinburgh, in his 81st year, W. Dawson, esq. of Graden.

Jan. 30. At Turner's-hill, Cheshunt, Mrs. Anne Wilson.

At North Shields, aged 66, John Armstrong, M. D.

Jan. 31. At East Hill, Wandsworth, in his 71st year, Mr. Robert Rutter, late of Mordon-lane, Surrey.

At Edinburgh, Rev. James Dymocke, late rector of St. David's, Jamaica.

Feb. 1. In the Isle of Wight, the wife of Major Reginolds, on the staff of the Sussex district.

At Midsomer-Norton, in his 70th year, James Savage, esq.

At Falmouth, on his return from Lisbon, aged 23. James, only son of James Ahier, esq. of H. M. Customs, London, who had the melancholy satisfaction of arriving there in time to see his son before he died. During a long illness, terminated by a decline, he continued a true example of cheerful patience and pious resignation, joining thereto, as long as possible, a strict attention to the duties of his office, seldom equalled, but never exceeded, by those of his age, for which he always received the kindest indulgence from his superiors in the Commissariat, to which he belonged.

At Edinburgh, aged 75, Mrs. Milne.

Feb. 2. At Hammersmith, aged 37, Mr. Henry Sheargold, solicitor. The rare and active virtues of this truly respectable gentleman will long preserve his name fom oblivion: he was endeared to a numerous family and circle of friends by every paternal and amiable quality.

Feb. 3. At Torquay, Devon, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Rev. Thomas Wright, M. A. rector of Old, co. Northampton, leaving a son and a daughter to deplore the loss of a most provident and affectionate parent. Mr. W. was adorned with many excellent qualities and Christian virtues, which endeared him to an extensive acquaintance: as a neighbour, he was kind and hospitable; as a friend, zealous and constant; as a clergyman, pious and diligent, without enthusiasm or ostentation; and he possessed, in an eminent degree, the esteem and respect of his parishioners.

At Ross Cottage, co. Clare, in consequence of a wound in a duel with Counsellor O'Connell, H. V. D'Esterre, esq. late captain in the City Limerick regiment. He was very active in suppressing the mutiny at the Nore, at which time he was an officer of Marines, and was so near suffering for his loyal exertions, that the rope was actually about his neck, and he was on the point of being run up to the yard-arm. He was afterwards a merchant in Dublin, and a Government-contractor. He married the accomplished daughter of Mr. Cramer, the musician.

Feb. 4. In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Elizabeth, youngest of the two daughters of the late Wm. Partridge, esq. of Nottingham, and cousin and one of the coheiresses of Wm. Cant, esq. formerly of Hartshorne, co. Derby. Her handsome fortune enabled her to indulge her truly benevolent disposition in many acts of kindness to a large circle of friends, and charity to the poor.

Aged 53, Rev. G. Worsley, rector of Stonegrave, co. York, third son of the late Thos. Worsley, esq. surveyor-general of H. M. Works.

At Great Malvern, co. Worcester, Mrs. M. Hotham, widow of the late Major Montagu

tagu Hotham, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Bird, esq. of Norton, near Worcester.

Feb. 5. At St. Ubes, Portugal, whither she went for the benefit of her health, of a consumption, Jane, second and youngest daughter of the late Vice-adm. Sir Charles Thompson, bart.

Feb. 6. At Green Bank House, in his 68th year, Rev. David Davenport, M. A. rector of Bardwell, minister of Sapiston, Suffolk, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Oxford.

Aged 58, Mr. John Wilson, a noted stocking-manufacturer, of Quorndon, Leic.

Aged 71, John Carter, esq. of Westhoe, near South Shields.

At Cave-castle, East-riding, co. York, in his 60th year, H. B. Barnard, esq.

Feb. 7. At Cams, near Fareham, in his 25d year, J. Delme, esq. He was seized with an apoplectic fit the preceding day, when dressing himself to attend some races which he had prepared for the members of the Hampshire Hunt, the effects of which caused his death. He is succeeded in his large landed property by H. P. Delme, esq. lieutenant in the 88th foot, now serving against New Orleans.

Feb. 8. At Kingston, Surrey, Rev. John Cundall, 33 years curate of that parish, during which time this most worthy and respectable man performed all the duties of his vocation with unremitted piety and disinterested integrity. The high sense entertained of his worth was fully evinced at his funeral, for nearly the whole of the better class of his parishioners (nearly a hundred gentlemen) followed his remains to the grave in deep mourning: the whole population manifesting the deepest affliction at so great a loss. The Rev. George Savage, the vicar, was chief mourner, and all the neighbouring clergy attended as pall-bearers. He has left a most worthy widow and five children.

At Leatherhead, Surrey, Martha, fifth daughter of the late Lord Henry Beauclerk, formerly of New Lodge, Berks, and grand-daughter of Charles, first Duke of St. Alban's.

At Bristol, Louisa, daughter of Harman Visger, esq. merchant.

At his mother's, Bristol, in the prime of youth, Edward, eldest son of Mrs. Hill: he had lately returned from Jamaica.

At Weymouth, aged 19, Caroline, dau. of C. Trelawney Brereton, esq.

Chappel Woodhouse, esq. only son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Litchfield.

At Uppingham, aged 75, Mrs. Ross, widow of the late Joseph Ross, gent.

Aged 75, J. Worthington, esq. late of Altringham, Cheshire.

Feb. 9. At Rye, Sussex, the day after he landed from Bombay, in his 21st year, Cornet Peat, 17th light dragoons, son of Mr. Peat, of Coventry-street.

At Shaw Hill, near Halifax, of a paralytic stroke, aged 60, C. Hudson, esq. in the commission of the Peace, and a deputy-lieutenant of the West-riding of York.

Samuel Lapage, esq. of Long-balk-house, near Leeds, co. York.

Aged 81, Vice-adm. Count Thevenard, a peer of France, and commander of the order of St. Louis, and grand officer of the legion of honour.

Feb. 10. At the Hotwells, Mrs. Catharine Probyn, sister of the late Edmund Probyn, esq. of Winterbourne.

At Cork, in his 80th year, Dr. Moylan, the titular Bishop of Cork. He succeeded the late Lord Dumboyne as Roman Catholic Bishop of that diocese. He was first consecrated Bishop of Kerry by the last Pope, Pius VI. and translated from that see to Cork.

Feb. 11. At Laytonstone, aged 89, Capt. G. Burton, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, and the eldest member of that corporation.

At his Lordship's seat, Northumberland, after an illness of eighteen months, William, third son of Earl Grey.

Feb. 13. Mary, wife of Christopher Godmond, esq. of Lee, Kent.

At the Cove of Cork, aged 44, William Kirby, esq. commander of H. M. storeship Cormorant. This brave and much-lamented officer had devoted the best part of his life to his Majesty's service, and repeatedly distinguished himself, particularly in the Triton and Medusa, under Sir J. Gore, K. C. B. and the late Lord Nelson. At the attack on the Boulogne flotilla in 1801, he was dangerously wounded, the serious effects of which he constantly laboured under. His remains were brought to Plymouth, and interred at Stonehouse Chapel on the 22d inst.

Feb. 14. Aged 58, Rev. Joseph Griffiths, of Farley.

Feb. 15. At his father's, Hackney-road, in his 22d year, Mr. David Ellis.

John Olive, esq. of Beech Hill, near Usk, co. Monmouth.

At Plymouth, Eliza, wife of Thomas Lediard, esq. paymaster of the 66th regt.

At Paris, George Blackshaw, esq. late of Hawthorn-hill, Berks.

Feb. 16. In Cheapside, aged 29, Mr. Francis Pulleyn.

At Ashbourne, E. Greaves, esq. lieutenant 11th light dragoons; and, by an account received the day before, on his way to India, Charles Greaves, esq.; the sons of Rev. G. Greaves, rector of Stanton, co. Derby.

Of an inflammation in his bowels, James Austin, esq. of Wootton-under-Edge, a clothier of the most extensive connexions, and

and a gentleman of the most unblemished character.

Mrs. Lindsay, sister of the late W. Roxburgh, esq. commodore in the Russian service.

Feb. 17. In her 77th year, Mary, wife of John Pryor, of Hertford, an eminent preacher in the Society of Friends.

At Bromley, Thomas, youngest son of Leonard Currie, esq.

At Wakefield, E. D. Brisco, esq. of Height-hall, co. York, who acted as deputy-lieutenant, and in the commission of the Peace, for the West Riding.

Feb. 18. In St. Martin's-street, Leicester-fields, after a painful illness of three months, aged 52, that well known, industrious, excellent, and classical book-binder, Mr. Charles Herring; leaving a disconsolate widow, and ten children (all minors), to lament his loss. His death will be much regretted by the bibliographical world, as Mr. Herring was a treasure to many noble and learned amateurs of the Empire for a series of years; for few could equal, and none excel him in those points of his business which were of the most importance to those with whom accuracy and elegance were indispensable; particularly in his mode of re-binding early printed works, and that both in respect to his exactness of prescribed arrangement, his care as to breadth of margin, and his tasteful, ornamental, yet correct, mode of tooling and finishing. To enumerate the various libraries in which specimens of his skill are deposited, would alone fill up the space allotted for this article; but any work taken from them at random might be considered as a fair specimen of his abilities; yet, if we were to particularize, perhaps the Illustrated Copy of Shakspeare, in Earl Spencer's Library, the indefatigable labour of fifteen years by the late Dowager Lady Lucan, may be considered as unrivalled. He is succeeded in his business by his brother and eldest son, who conduct it for the benefit of the orphans.

At Mr. Young's, Hoxton, Mrs. Anderson, widow of Thomas Anderson, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Nelmes-park, near Romford, Essex, the wife of Thomas Harding Newman, esq.

At Dumbarton, in his 67th year, R. Mackenzie, esq. of Broomfauld, sheriff clerk of Dumbartonshire.

Feb. 19. Charlotte, eldest daughter of John Erskine, esq. of the Grove House, Kensington.

Mrs. White, late of Norbiton-house, Kingston, Surrey, relict of the late Major-gen. John Lewis White, of Bengal.

F. L. Austen, esq. of Wilmington, eldest son of F. M. Austen, esq. of Kippington, both in Kent.

At Bristol, in her 90th year, Mrs. Lechmere, relict of the late Rd. Lechmere, esq.

At Brislington, Somerset, William Maberly, esq. who has bequeathed 200*l.* to the poor of Brislington, 200*l.* to the Blind Asylum, Bristol, and 200*l.* to the Bristol Infirmary.

Feb. 20. Elizabeth, wife of Albert Forster, esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square.

Sophronia, wife of Apsley Pellatt, jun. esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard.

Aged 74, John Russ, esq. of Clifton.

At Ombersley, co. Worcester, aged 52, Rev. Thomas Langhorn, formerly curate of that parish.

At Cork, Mr. Corbett, a popular portrait-painter in Ireland.

At Marseilles (to which place she accompanied her brother, the Earl of Winchelsea, for the recovery of his health), Mrs. Fielding, daughter of Lady Charlotte Finch, widow of the late Capt. Charles Fielding, R. N. and mother of the present; and senior bed-chamber-woman to the Queen.

Feb. 21. At Bath, Mrs. Battersby, of Berwick-lodge, Henbury, relict of the late William Battersby, esq. of Bristol.

Struck with palsy, whilst dining with a friend in perfect health, which terminated his life in little more than 12 hours, Rev. T. Dennis, minister of Overton and Laverstoke, Wilts, and lately of Langley, Herts; leaving a pregnant widow and nine children totally unprovided for. In his pocket was found 1*l.* and a little silver, which Mrs. Dennis declared to be the whole of their worldly substance. The Clergy and inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Overton, as well as those of King's Langley, which Mr. Dennis had lately left in consequence of the residence of the Incumbent, have taken a warm and active interest in behalf of this truly unfortunate family; and have opened a subscription, which, it is earnestly hoped, will obtain the support of a generous publick. To the Governors of those excellent institutions, Christ's Hospital, and the Clergy Orphan School, this case is peculiarly recommended; as the intention for which those noble Institutions were established could not be more properly fulfilled, than by providing for the education and maintenance of one or more of these fatherless children. And, as real distress is to the truly humane the strongest claim that can be preferred, it is hoped that the pitiable case of this helpless family will meet the eye, and excite the compassion of the Governors. Some of the principal bankers will receive subscriptions.

Feb. 22. In Weymouth-street, in his 78th year, Samuel Virgin, esq. late of Jamaica.

Thomas Watson, esq. of Bank-buildings.

In his 59th year, Wm. Waller, esq. of Fingreth-hall, Essex.

Aged 80, Mr. Brocklesby, many years pro-

proprietor of the livery stables, St. Aldate's, Oxford, but who had retired from business.

At Hereford, Rev. J. Bullock, M. A. prebendary of Hereford, vicar of Vowchurch and Long Staunton in that diocese, and an upright and respectable magistrate for the county.

Near Aberdeen, Major-general Adam Gordon.

At Boulogne, Smithson Tennant, esq. F. R. S. 1785, and Chemical Professor of the University of Cambridge; M. B. 1788; M. D. 1796; a man in whom genius, talents, and virtue, were united in their highest forms. Although his industry was checked by a frame naturally weak, and a languid state of health, his acquirements in science were remarkably general, and in many branches profound. He was known throughout Europe by several important discoveries in chemistry. In this country he was distinguished in a very numerous circle of the best society, for the variety, extent, and accuracy of his knowledge, the singular rectitude of his understanding, his love of literature, and a highly cultivated taste for the elegant arts, combined with great originality, and extraordinary powers of conversation. To those who had the happiness of being intimately connected with him, he was endeared by his virtuous independent principles, and the sincerity, warmth, and constancy of his friendship. To this may be added, a very original cast of humour in his character and manners, and a singular felicity of wit, untinctured by personality or sarcasm, which rendered his conversation delightful to his friends, and made it impossible to know him much, without admiring and loving him. The circumstances of Mr. Tennant's death were most afflicting. He was returning from France, where he had been several months, and was waiting at Boulogne for a favourable wind. He had actually embarked on Wednesday the 22d Feb. but the vessel was obliged to put back, and it was determined, if the weather should be tolerable, to make another trial in the evening. During the interval, Mr. T. proposed to a German officer of distinction (Baron Bulow), whom he had accidentally joined on the road, and who was also going to England, to ride with him to Buonaparte's Pillar, near Boulogne. In returning, they deviated a little, to look at a fortification near the road; but as they were attempting to pass a drawbridge, which, owing to some neglect, was not properly secured, the bridge gave way, and they were precipitated into the trench. The officer fortunately escaped without any serious hurt; but Mr. Tennant was found fallen under his horse, and was taken up speechless, his skull and one of his arms being considerably fractured. He was conveyed with difficulty to the hospital at Boulogne, as the nearest and most convenient place to receive him, and expired in half an hour. His remains were interred at Boulogne.

Feb. 23. Mrs. David Hunter, of East Combe-house, Kent.

Aged 31. Mr. Joseph Adcock, late of the King's Laboratory.

Miss Snell, of Salisbury-hall, Herts.

At Peasmarsh, R. Mascall, esq. of Ashford, Kent.

Of an apoplectic seizure, Chas. Ridout, esq. of the Royal Fort, near Bristol.

At Bristol, aged 51, Mr. Charles Camplin, son of the late Rev. Dr. Camplin, many years vicar of St. Nicholas and St. Leonard's, Bristol, and brother of Rev. Thomas Camplin, lately deceased, vicar of All Saints, Bristol.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Sawyer, relict of Admiral Sawyer, and mother of Sir Herbert Sawyer, commander-in-chief at Cork; a religious, good woman. She was grandmother of Capt. Hope, of the Endymion; and the intelligence of his gallant capture of the President reached her a few days before her death.

At Gottingen, Mr. Villers, author of a work on the Reformation of Luther, and other literary productions of eminence.

Feb. 24. In Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, at the house of John Brydges (late Munn), esq. solicitor, her youngest son by a second husband, in her 83d year, Mrs. Mary Munn, formerly of Nupton-court, in the county of Hereford, where she resided nearly 50 years, greatly esteemed and respected. She was the only surviving daughter of Rev. James Brydges, M. A. and sister of the Rev. Marshall B., B. A. long since deceased, and who were the last representatives of a branch of a truly respectable Herefordshire family; and was otherwise well connected. But she was most remarkable for the true Christian fortitude and benevolence of her troublesome life, and the happy resignation of her death, occasioned by a gradual and gentle decay of her bodily powers only, and the manner of which afforded a striking proof of the unaffected goodness, integrity, and piety, of her disposition and character, and its happy results in such an awful hour!

In Upper Wimpole-street, in his 70th year, Samuel Turner, esq.

In Clarendon-square, in his 74th year, S. Little, esq.

At Gredington, aged 29, Right Hon. Margaret-Emma, Lady Kenyon. She was daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer, bart.; was married in 1783; and has left two sons and three daughters.

In his 81st year, Sir John Thorold, bart. of Syston-park, Grantham, many years M. P. for Lincolnshire. He succeeded his father, Sir John, in 1775. He married in 1771

"The Cobler, or a Wife of Ten Thousand," 1774.—"The Metamorphoses," and "The Seraglio," 1776.—"The Quaker," 1777.—"Poor Vulcan," "The Gypsies," "Rose and Colin," "The Wives Revenged," and "Annette and Lubin," 1778.—"The Chelsea Pensioner," and "The Mirror, or Harlequin Every Where," 1779.—"The Shepherdess of the Alps," and "Harlequin Freemason," 1780.—"The Islanders," and "The Marriage Act," 1781.—"The Graces," 1782.—"The Cestus," "Harlequin the Phantom of a Day," "The Lancashire Witches," and "Long Odds," 1783.—"Clump and Cudden," and "Liberty Hall," 1785.—"Harvest Home," 1787. Of his other publications, the principal were, "The Devil," 2 vols. 8vo. 1785.—"The Bystander," 4to. 1787.—Musical Tour," 4to. 1787.—"Hannah Hewitt," a novel, 1792.—"The Younger Brother," a novel, 1793.—"History of the Stage," 5 vols. 8vo. 1795.—His "Professional Life," 4 vols. 8vo. 1802.—"Observations on a Tour through England and Scotland," 4to. 1803.—"Henry Hooka," a novel, 1806.

P. 300. b. The late Mr. *T. Spence* devised and published a plan, by which all human kind could be provided with sustenance without pauperism. In 1801 he met with a state-prosecution, was convicted, and endured a year's incarceration, and was also subject to a fine, of which he ever after boasted, and used to say it would be the means of one day ushering his doctrines into universal notice. His remains were attended by a numerous throng of political admirers. Appropriate medallions were distributed, and a pair of scales preceded his body, indicative of the justice of his views. One of his friends made an oration over his grave, illustrative of his public and private qualities.

P. 505. a. The late *Henry Vernon*, esq. was reckoned one of the best-bred men in England. When a boy, he was page to George II. and in days when Courts were more highly bred than they are at present. Among the many *whimsicalities* in which he indulged, was buying up every singularly coloured horse. The one he generally rode was spotted like a leopard.

P. 604. The late Rev. *C. Millard* resigned the office of Precentor several years ago. He very early discovered a decided talent for music, and, when a boy at Oxford, was thought equal to sing in a duet with the celebrated Signora Frasi; his voice afterwards settled into a tenor, remarkably pure and equal in its tone. He was a pupil, while at the University, of the celebrated Dr. Hayes, whence he removed to Norwich cathedral. He was certainly one of the best church-singers of his time; his excellent voice was directed by a most correct ear, and his style of singing was pure, chaste, and expressive.

P. 606. The late *Arch. M'Laurin*, esq. was author of many papers in the Scots Magazine, and wrote several valuable articles for the Edinburgh Encyclopedia. He was a member of the Edinburgh Institute, and delivered a course of lectures there on the philosophy of history, in the Spring of 1812. In his manners he was unassuming and reserved; and he died in the prime of life, deeply and deservedly lamented.

Meteorological Table for March, 1815. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Mch. 1815.
Feb.	o	o	o		
25	47	52	47	30, 01	cloudy
26	47	47	38	,07	stormy
27	35	50	39	,45	fair
28	32	47	40	,32	fair
M. 1	40	55	46	,18	fair
2	46	45	40	,12	rain
3	39	52	47	,19	cloudy
4	46	53	46	,20	cloudy
5	47	53	44	,19	cloudy
6	44	54	44	,16	fair
7	47	50	47	29, 85	cloudy
8	47	49	40	,40	rain
9	40	48	40	,30	cloudy
10	40	47	36	,25	fair
11	33	47	36	,42	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Mch. 1815.
Mh.	o	o	o		
12	37	47	45	29, 21	rain
13	42	48	40	28, 90	stormy
14	41	47	40	29, 80	stormy
15	40	50	50	,84	rain
16	53	57	46	,98	fair
17	47	58	46	,96	fair
18	47	57	50	30, 90	showery
19	50	57	50	29, 96	cloudy
20	51	57	49	,95	cloudy
21	50	58	50	,70	fair
22	50	57	51	,58	stormy
23	51	50	42	,25	stormy
24	47	54	50	,40	stormy
25	50	53	40	,38	fair
26	43	51	49	,78	stormy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 22, to March 21, 1815.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males -	872	1632	Males -	653	1341
Females	760		Females	688	

Whereof have died under 2 years old 358

Peck Loaf 3s. 11d. 3s. 10d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Between			
2 and 5	110	50 and 60	130
5 and 10	56	60 and 70	118
10 and 20	44	70 and 80	88
20 and 30	97	80 and 90	60
30 and 40	126	90 and 100	16
40 and 50	138		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 18.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	60	2	00	0	29	1	25	0	32	9
Surrey	65	0	36	0	28	0	26	6	36	4
Hertford	58	0	28	0	29	10	22	10	36	2
Bedford	67	5	00	0	28	4	22	9	31	4
Huntingdon	63	3	00	0	28	7	19	10	28	2
Northamp.	65	8	00	0	26	8	18	4	29	9
Rutland	69	6	00	0	26	3	20	6	32	6
Leicester	70	4	40	0	30	4	21	6	34	0
Nottingham	71	0	39	0	31	2	22	6	39	0
Derby	77	8	00	0	35	6	26	10	43	6
Stafford	71	11	00	0	32	6	24	8	42	1
Salop	69	8	52	2	32	9	26	4	00	0
Hereford	68	3	40	0	28	1	25	10	38	7
Worcester	71	0	38	0	31	0	27	1	46	0
Warwick	74	8	00	0	31	11	24	4	40	2
Wilts	59	4	00	0	26	2	26	4	44	4
Berks	61	6	00	0	27	1	25	7	37	5
Oxford	69	0	00	0	25	9	23	6	32	3
Bucks	68	4	00	0	29	0	23	4	33	8
Brecon	71	7	51	2	30	9	18	8	00	0
Montgom.	69	7	38	5	28	9	22	11	00	0
Radnor	72	2	00	0	29	2	27	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

66 5 | 39 4 | 29 2 | 22 6 | 35 4

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

56 0 | 38 9 | 27 9 | 23 8 | 34 9

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	56	4	29	0	28	0	22	0	30	9
Kent	60	4	41	6	26	2	23	0	31	8
Sussex	62	0	00	0	25	0	21	6	34	0
Suffolk	60	3	00	0	25	4	20	5	27	11
Camb.	62	5	00	0	22	10	16	3	29	9
Norfolk	61	6	50	6	22	9	19	1	28	6
Lincoln	62	5	00	0	27	1	15	11	27	11
York	61	7	45	10	27	5	19	4	41	4
Durham	66	6	00	0	42	2	27	0	00	0
Northum.	61	1	42	0	25	10	22	2	38	10
Cumberl.	64	5	38	2	29	8	25	0	00	0
Westmor.	65	6	40	0	35	2	26	8	00	0
Lancaster	72	0	00	0	32	10	25	11	00	0
Chester	69	0	00	0	35	2	21	4	00	0
Flint	64	3	00	0	33	6	22	10	00	0
Denbigh	64	9	00	0	32	3	27	2	00	0
Anglesea	60	0	00	0	26	6	18	4	00	0
Carnarvon	64	4	00	0	29	0	22	8	00	0
Merioneth	75	7	00	0	36	9	27	5	00	0
Cardigan	65	11	00	0	27	0	16	1	00	0
Pembroke	56	9	00	0	30	7	14	10	00	0
Carmart.	64	5	00	0	30	5	16	9	00	0
Glamorg.	71	9	00	0	25	4	22	8	00	0
Gloucest.	76	7	00	0	30	10	26	10	37	3
Somerset	71	1	00	0	29	7	19	0	00	0
Monmouth	76	8	00	0	29	5	00	0	00	0
Devon	64	6	00	0	28	1	17	0	00	0
Cornwall	69	10	00	0	26	1	21	4	00	0
Dorset	66	7	00	0	25	9	26	1	42	8
Hants	62	1	00	0	27	2	24	9	33	0
	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 20: 60s. to 65s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from March 13 to March 18: Total 7,773 Quarters. Average 65s. 10¾d.—1s. 6¼d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 18, 28s. 7d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 22, 58s. 8¾d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 27:

Kent Bags	6l.	6s.	to 9l.	0s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 0s. to 8l. 8s.
Sussex Ditto	6l.	0s.	to 7l.	16s.	Sussex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 8l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	6l.	10s.	to 8l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	10l. 0s. to 12l. 9s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 27:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 14s. 6d. Straw 1l. 16s. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 1l. 15s. 0d. Clover 6l. 10s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, March 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb	8s. 0d. to 9s. 4d.
Mutton	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market March 17:	
Veal	6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.	Beasts 690	Calves 170.
Pork	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Sheep 3,600.	Pigs 340.

COALS, March 27: Newcastle 46s. 0d.—58s. 3d. Sunderland 51s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 90s. Mottled 100s. Curd 104s. CANDLES, 13s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 14s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 6½d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 8d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in March 1815 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Neath Canal, 240*l.* ex Half Year's Dividend, 71. 10*s.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 214*l.* ex Dividend.—Warwick and Birmingham, 273*l.*—Monmouth Canal, 165*l.* ex Dividend 10*l.* clear.—Grand Junction, 215*l.*—Rochdale, 58*l.*—Kennet and Avon 20*l.*—New Ditto, 3*l.* Discount.—Ellesmere, 83*l.*—Lancaster, 20*l.*—Grand Union, 70*l.*—Severn and Wye Railway, 35*l.*—Wey and Arun, 33*l.* Discount.—West India-Dock, 154*l.* per Cent.—London Ditto, 91*l.* 87*l.*—Globe Insurance, 109*l.*—Imperial 49*l.*—Southwark Bridge 6*l.* 10*s.* Discount.—Highgate Archway, 9*l.* per Share.—Chelsea Water-Works, 12*l.* 5*s.*—Gas Light, 9*l.* 15*s.* Premium.—London Institution, 40*l.* 19*s.*—Russell Ditto, 18*l.* 18*s.*—Covent-Garden Theatre, 400*l.* 405*l.*—Drury-Lane New Ditto, 56*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1815.

Days	Bank Stock	3per Ct. Red.	3per Ct. Cons.	4per Cent Cons.	5per Ct Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5per Ct.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Sou Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. South Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium.
1	257	63¾	63¾ ¼	81¼	93⅝	16¼		62⅝	3¼				7 pr.	2 pr.	4 ¼dis.
2	257	63¾	63⅝	81¼	93½	16¼				191¼		63¾	6 pr.	1 pr.	4¼ 4dis.
3	257	64	63⅞ ¼	81⅜	93⅝	16¼	93⅞	62¾					7 pr.	3 pr.	3⅝ ⅞dis.
4	shut	shut	63¾ ¼	shut	93⅝	shut							8 pr.	5 pr.	3¾ dis.
5	Sunday														
6	shut	shut	63¾ 4	shut	94	shut							7 pr.	4 pr.	
7	shut	shut	63¾ ¼	shut	94	shut						63¾	6 pr.	4 pr.	3⅝ ⅛dis.
8	shut	shut	63¾ 4	shut	94	shut							6 pr.	4 pr.	3¾ ⅜dis.
9	shut	shut	63⅝ ⅞	shut	93⅞	shut	93⅞						4 pr.	2 pr.	
10	shut	shut	63¾ 24	shut	93⅝	shut		62					5 pr.	2 pr.	4¼ ⅛dis.
11	shut	shut	62⅝ ⅞	shut	93¼	shut							5 pr.	3 pr.	4¼ ⅛dis.
12	Sunday														
13	shut	shut	63⅝ 2⅝	shut	93¼	shut		61¾					4 pr.	1 pr.	4¼ 5¼dis.
14	shut	shut	62¼ 1½	shut	92⅝	shut							4 pr.	par	5⅞ 6¼dis.
15	shut	shut	61¾ 2⅛	shut	92⅜	shut		61¼					1 pr.	2dis.	
16	shut	shut	61⅝ 60⅜	shut	91⅜	shut						60½	1 pr.	2dis.	6⅞ 7¼dis.
17	shut	shut	60¼ 59⅜	shut	90⅜	shut					65⅛		1 pr.	par	9 8¼dis.
18	shut	shut	59¼ 60⅜	shut	89⅞	shut							par	1dis.	10 8¼dis.
19	Sunday														
20	shut	shut	60¼ 61	shut	91¼	shut						60⅛	1 pr.	2dis.	8⅜ 8dis.
21	shut	shut	60⅜ ⅛	shut	91⅛	shut						60⅛	1dis.	3dis.	
22	shut	shut	60 59½	shut	90½	shut							1dis.	3dis.	8¼ dis.
23	shut	shut	59⅛ 8⅜	shut	89⅞	shut						58½	par	2dis.	10⅞ 9¼dis.
24	Holiday														
25	Holiday														
26	Sunday														
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Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.

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Cumb.-Doncast.
Derb.—Dorchest.
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.-Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
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THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in March 1815 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Neath Canal, 240*l.* ex Half Year's Dividend, 71. 10*s.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 214*l.* ex Dividend.—Warwick and Birmingham, 273*l.*—Monmouth Canal, 165*l.* ex Dividend 10*l.* clear.—Grand Junction, 215*l.*—Rochdale, 58*l.*—Kennet and Avon 20*l.*—New Ditto, 3*l.* Discount.—Ellesmere, 83*l.*—Lancaster, 20*l.*—Grand Union, 70*l.*—Severn and Wye Railway, 35*l.*—Wey and Arun, 33*l.* Discount.—West India-Dock, 154*l.* per Cent.—London Ditto, 91*l.* 87*l.*—Globe Insurance, 109*l.*—Imperial 49*l.*—Southwark Bridge 6*l.* 10*s.* Discount.—Highgate Archway, 9*l.* per Share.—Chelsea Water-Works, 12*l.* 5*s.*—Gas Light, 9*l.* 15*s.* Premium.—London Institution, 40*l.* 19*s.*—Russell Ditto, 18*l.* 18*s.*—Covent-Garden Theatre, 400*l.* 405*l.*—Drury-Lane New Ditto, 56*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1815.

Days	Bank Stock	3per Ct. Red.	3per Ct. Cons.	4per Cts. Cons.	5per Cts. Navy	S. Long Ann.	Irish 5per Ct.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Sou Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. South Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium.
1	257	63¼	63⅝ ¼	81¼	95⅛	16¼		62⅜	3¼				7 pr.	2 pr.	¼ ⅛dis.
2	257	63¼	63⅜ ⅜	81¼	93¾	16¼				191¼		63¾	6 pr.	1 pr.	¼ 4dis.
3	257	64	63⅜ ⅜	81⅜	93¾	16¼	93⅞	62¾					7 pr.	3 pr.	⅜ ⅞dis.
4	shut	shut	63½ ½	shut	93⅞	shut							8 pr.	5 pr.	¾ dis.
5	Sunday														
6	shut	shut	63½ ¼	shut	94	shut							7 pr.	4 pr.	
7	shut	shut	63½ ¼	shut	94	shut						63¾	6 pr.	4 pr.	⅜ ½dis.
8	shut	shut	63⅞ ¼	shut	94	shut							6 pr.	4 pr.	⅜ ⅝dis.
9	shut	shut	63⅜ ⅞	shut	93⅞	shut	93⅞						4 pr.	2 pr.	
10	shut	shut	63½ 27/8	shut	93⅝	shut		62					5 pr.	2 pr.	¼ ⅛dis.
11	shut	shut	62⅝ ⅞	shut	93¼	shut							5 pr.	3 pr.	¼ ⅜dis.
12	Sunday														
13	shut	shut	63⅛ 2⅜	shut	93⅛	shut		61¾					4 pr.	1 pr.	¼ ⅝dis.
14	shut	shut	62¼ 1½	shut	92⅜	shut							4 pr.	par	⅝ ⅞dis.
15	shut	shut	61¼ 2⅜	shut	92⅜	shut		61¼					1 pr.	2dis.	
16	shut	shut	61⅜ 60⅜	shut	91⅜	shut						60½	1 pr.	2dis.	⅞ ⅞dis.
17	shut	shut	60¼ 59⅜	shut	90⅜	shut					65⅛		1 pr.	par	9 ⅛dis.
18	shut	shut	59½ 60⅛	shut	89⅞	shut							par	1dis.	10 ⅛dis.
19	Sunday														
20	shut	shut	60¼ 61	shut	91¼	shut						60½	1 pr.	2dis.	⅜ ⅜dis.
21	shut	shut	60⅜ ⅛	shut	91⅜	shut						60⅛	1dis.	3dis.	
22	shut	shut	60 59½	shut	90½	shut							1dis.	3dis.	⅜ dis.
23	shut	shut	59⅛ ⅜	shut	89⅞	shut						58½	par	2dis.	10⅞ 9¾dis.
24	Holiday														
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Mar.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	30.44	46½	8 M	Foggy	30.04	52	14 do.	F. and C.	30.07	48	14 do.	Do.
2	30.16	42	13½ M	Fine, though cloudy	30.16	51	11½ do.	Very fine	30.15	35	7 do.	Fine, frosty.
3	30.10	36½	11 M	Fog; at 10 clear and fine.	30.08	48½	8½ do.	Fine, though cloudy	30.08	45	8½ do.	Do.; small rain.
4	30.10	47	11 M	Fair, but gloomy & lowering.	30.10	51	11½ do.	Do.	30.17	49½	13 do.	Do.
S 5	30.05	50	13 M	Gloomy and lowering	30.02	53	13 do.	Do.	30.05	45	13 do.	Do.
6	30.10	42½	15 M	Fine, though gloomy	30.06	48½	11½ do.	Do.	29.88	46	15 do.	Do.; wind & rain.
7	29.77	49	15 M	Cloudy and windy	29.64	52	14 do.	Cloudy and hazy; windy...	29.41	51	16 do.	Rain, & blowing.
8	29.28	44½	16 M	Moderate, some small rain.	29.38	46	11½ do.	Fine.	29.50	39	11 do.	Do.
9	29.44	42	12½ M	Fine, with squalls and rain.	29.39	44½	2 D.	Do.	29.14	38½	7 M.	Wind and rain.
10	29.21	38½	7 M	Cloudy, squalls of wind and	29.23	40½	3 D.	Do.	29.23	34½	4 M.	F. & C.
11	29.39	38½	3 M	Fine, with squalls..... [rain.	29.48	42½	7 D.	Fine.	29.54	36½	3 do.	F. & C. sm. rain.
S 12	29.25	43	2 M	Small rain	29.04	54½	11½ do.	Lowering; at 5 a very heavy.	28.92	42	12 do.	F. & C.; blowing.
13	28.92	45	12 M	Blowing hard; a little rain.	29.00	47½	8 do.	Do...[squall of wind & rain.	29.23	44	8 do.	Do.; more moder.
14	29.60	41	7½ M	Squally, and a little rain...	29.77	45½	14 D.	Do.; fair.	29.87	37	10 do.	Moderate & fair.
15	29.84	46	13 M	Gloomy, but moderate	29.82	57	9 do.	Do.	29.76	52	9 do.	Some small rain.
16	29.76	51	10 M	Fine.	29.85	54½	1 D.	Do.	29.88	47	2 M.	Do.
17	29.90	48	3 M	Fine.	30.00	50	18 D.	Do.	30.01	42	5½ do.	Do.
18	30.01	48	1 D	Fine.	30.01	54½	8 M.	Do.	30.00	48½	10 do.	Do.
S 19	29.92	48½	10 M	Fine, though cloudy.	29.90	51½	6 do.	Do.	29.90	49	6 do.	Do.
20	29.86	49	5 M	Fine, though gloomy	29.70	54	3 do	Very fine; after 5 gloomy..	29.71	50	6 do.	Wet haze.
21	29.67	51	6 M	F. & C.; after 1 sm. showers.	29.52	55	5 do.	Fine.	29.57	49	5 do.	Do.
22	29.47	53	1½ M	F. & C.	29.47	56½	6½ D.	Fine.	29.49	49	4 do.	Do.
23	29.23	52½	1 D	Windy; much rain; squalls.	29.24	51½	1 do.	Fine, blowing hard; squalls.	29.38	45½	5½ do.	Do.
24	29.39	49	5½ D	Moderate, small rain	29.29	50	2 do.	Squalls with rain	29.24	45½	2½ do.	F. & C.
25	29.21	44½	3 D	Squalls with hail and rain...	29.38	46½	6 do.	Do.; after 3 fine.	29.52	38	2½ do.	Fine.
S 26	29.53	45½	2 D	Showers	29.53	52	2 do.	Fair, but gloomy & lowering.	29.45	50	3½ do.	Rain and Wind.
27	29.31	53½	11 M	F. and C.	29.33	53½	10 M.	Rain.	29.43	52	11 do.	F. & C.; windy.
28	29.55	50½	11 M	Fine, blowing fresh; cloudy.	29.78	54	7 D.	F. & C.; moderate.	29.88	49½	1 do.	Do.
29	29.81	52½	1 M	Fine, with clouds	29.76	59	1½ D.	Fine.	29.78	49½	1 M.	Do.
30	29.83	52½	1 M	Fine; cloudy & some drops.	29.83	53½	0	F. & C.	29.81	49	1 M.	Do.; fog.
31	29.77	51	1 M	Very fine.	29.70	60½	20 D.	Do.	29.64	51	5 do.	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For APRIL, 1815.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

HAVE the goodness to insert the Epitaphs contained in this Letter in the next Number of the Magazine. They appear to me pathetic, elegant, and beautiful compositions. Readers of the Poetry of the present age, and indeed Readers of every class, must, one would think, approve the observations of a great Critick, who flourished before the Gospel-beams of Revelation had dispersed the darkness of Pagan idolatry. As his remarks would lose much of their beauty by being translated into our language, they are subjoined in his own: "*Quæ solida et ampla sunt diu placent; quæ autem lepida et concinna paululum quidem mutant, sed cito satiant**." J. C.

I.

On CLAUDE PHILLIPS, *an itinerant Musician.*

PHILLIPS! whose touch harmonious could remove [Love;
The pangs of guilty Power, or hapless
Rest here, oppress'd by Poverty no more,
Here find that calm thou gav'st so oft before; [shrine,
Sleep undisturb'd within this peaceful
Till Angels wake thee with a strain like thine. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

II.

On the Daughter of HANS STANLEY, *Esq. in the Church at Southampton,*
Died 1738.

Here, Stanley, rest, escap'd this mortal strife,
Above the joys, beyond the woes of life;
Fierce pangs no more thy lively beauties stain,
And sternly try thee with a year of pain:
No more sweet Patience, feigning oft relief, [grief:
Lights thy sick eye to cheat a Parent's
With tender art, to save her anxious groan,
No more thy bosom presses down its own:
Now well-earn'd peace is thine, and bliss sincere;
Ours be the lenient, not unpleasing tear!
O born to bloom, then sink beneath the storm;
To shew us Virtue in her fairest form;
To shew us artless Reason's moral reign,
Which boastful Science arrogates in vain;
Th' obedient passions, knowing each their part, [heart.
Calm light the head, and harmony the
Yes, we must follow soon; we 'll glad obey: [away,
When a few suns have roll'd their cares
Tir'd with vain life, we 'll close the willing eye; [die:
'Tis the great birthright of mankind *to*
Blest be the bark which wafts us to the shore, [more!
Where death-divided friends shall part no
To join thee there,—here with thy dust repose,—
Is all the hope thy hapless Mother knows.
JAMES THOMSON †.

III.

At Northampton.

To the memory of
PHILIP DODDRIDGE, D. D.
Twenty-one years Pastor of this Church,
Director of a flourishing Academy,
and Author of many excellent Writings;
by which
his pious, benevolent, & indefatigable zeal
to make men wise, good, and happy,
will far better be made known,
and perpetuated much longer,
than by this obscure and perishable marble;
the humble monument, not of his praise,
but of their esteem, affection, and regret,
who knew him, loved him, & lament him,
and who are desirous of recording,
in this Inscription,
their friendly but faithful testimony
to the many amiable & Christian virtues
that adorned his private character;
by which, though dead, he yet speaketh,
and still present in remembrance,
forcibly, though silently, admonisheth
his once beloved and ever grateful Flock.
He was born June 26, 1702,
and died October 26, 1751,
aged 50.
GILBERT WEST, LL. D.

* M. Fabius Quintilian.

† See the Poet's Seasons,
"And art thou, *Stanley*, of that sacred band?"

IV.

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2	30.16	42	13½ M	Fine, though cloudy	30.16	51	11½ do.	Very fine	30.15	35	7 do.	Fine, frosty.
3	30.10	36½	11 M	Fog; at 10 clear and fine..	30.08	48½	8½ do.	Fine, though cloudy	30.08	45	8½ do.	Do.; small rain.
4	30.10	47	11 M	Fair, but gloomy & lowering.	30.10	51	11½ do	Do.	30.17	49½	13 do.	Do.
S 5	30.05	50	13 M	Gloomy and lowering	30.02	53	13 do.	Do.	30.05	45	13 do.	Do.
6	30.10	42½	15 M	Fine, though gloomy	30.06	48½	11½ do.	Do.	29.88	46	15 do.	Do.; wind & rain.
7	29.77	49	15 M	Cloudy and windy	29.64	52	14 do.	Cloudy and hazy; windy...	29.41	51	16 do.	Rain, & blowing.
8	29.28	44½	16 M	Moderate, some small rain.	29.38	46	11½ do.	Fine	29.50	39	11 do.	Do.
9	29.44	42	12½ M	Fine, with squalls and rain.	29.39	44½	2 D.	Do.	29.14	38½	7 M.	Wind and rain.
10	29.21	38½	7 M	Cloudy, squalls of wind and	29.23	40½	3 D.	Do.	29.23	34½	4 M.	F. & C.
11	29.39	38½	3 M	Fine, with squalls [rain.	29.48	42½	7 D.	Fine.	29.54	36½	3 do.	F. & C. sm. rain.
S 12	29.25	43	2 M	Small rain	29.04	54½	11½ do.	Lowering; at 5 a very heavy.	28.92	42	12 do.	F. & C.; blowing.
13	28.92	45	12 M	Blowing hard; a little rain.	29.00	47½	8 do.	Do...[squall of wind & rain.	29.23	44	8 do.	Do.; more moder.
14	29.60	41	7½ M	Squally, and a little rain...	29.77	45½	14 D.	Do.; fair.	29.87	37	10 do.	Moderate & fair.
15	29.84	46	13 M	Gloomy, but moderate.	29.82	57	9 do.	Do.	29.76	52	9 do.	Some small rain.
16	29.76	51	10 M	Fine.	29.85	54½	1 D.	Do.	29.88	47	2 M.	Do.
17	29.90	48	3 M	Fine.	30.00	50	18 D.	Do.	30.01	42	5½ do.	Do.
18	30.01	48	1 D	Fine.	30.01	54½	8 M.	Do.	30.00	48½	10 do.	Do.
S 19	29.92	48½	10 M	Fine, though cloudy.	29.90	51½	6 do.	Do.	29.90	49	6 do.	Do.
20	29.86	49	5 M	Fine, though gloomy	29.70	54	3 do	Very fine; after 5 gloomy..	29.71	50	6 do.	Wet haze.
21	29.67	51	6 M	F. & C.; after 1 sm. showers.	29.52	55	5 do.	Fine.	29.57	49	5 do.	Do.
22	29.47	53	1½ M	F. & C.	29.47	56½	6½ D.	Fine.	29.49	49	4 do.	Do.
23	29.23	52½	1 D	Windy; much rain; squalls.	29.24	51½	1 do.	Fine, blowing hard; squalls.	29.38	45½	5½ do.	Do.
24	29.39	49	5½ D	Moderate, small rain..	29.29	50	2 do.	Squalls with rain....	29.24	45½	2½ do.	F. & C.
25	29.21	44½	3 D	Squalls with hail and rain...	29.38	46½	6 do.	Do.; after 5 fine.	29.52	38	2½ do.	Fine.
S 26	29.53	45½	2 D	Showers	29.53	52	2 do.	Fair, but gloomy & lowering.	29.45	50	3½ do.	Rain and Wind.
27	29.31	53½	11 M	F. and C.	29.33	53½	10 M.	Rain.	29.43	52	11 do.	F. & C.; windy.
28	29.55	50½	11 M	Fine, blowing fresh; cloudy.	29.78	54	7 D.	F. & C.; moderate.	29.88	49½	1 do.	Do.
29	29.81	52½	1 M	Fine, with clouds	29.76	59	1½ D.	Fine.	29.78	49½	1 M.	Do.
30	29.83	52½	1 M	Fine; cloudy & some drops.	29.83	53½	0	F. & C.	29.81	49	1 M.	Do.; fog.
31	29.77	51	1 M	Very fine.	29.70	60½	20 D.	Do.	29.64	51	5 do.	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1815.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

HAVE the goodness to insert the Epitaphs contained in this Letter in the next Number of the Magazine. They appear to me pathetic, elegant, and beautiful compositions. Readers of the Poetry of the present age, and indeed Readers of every class, must, one would think, approve the observations of a great Critick, who flourished before the Gospel-beams of Revelation had dispersed the darkness of Pagan idolatry. As his remarks would lose much of their beauty by being translated into our language, they are subjoined in his own: "*Quæ solida et ampla sunt diu placent; quæ autem lepida et concinna paululum quidem mutant, sed cito saltant**." J. C.

I.

On CLAUDE PHILLIPS, *an itinerant Musician.*

PHILLIPS! whose touch harmonious could remove [Love;
The pangs of guilty Power, or hapless
Rest here, oppress'd by Poverty no more,
Here find that calm thou gav'st so oft before; [shrine,
Sleep undisturb'd within this peaceful
Till Angels wake thee with a strain like thine. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

II.

On the Daughter of HANS STANLEY, *Esq. in the Church at Southampton,*
Died 1738.

Here, Stanley, rest, escap'd this mortal strife,
Above the joys, beyond the woes of life;
Fierce pangs no more thy lively beauties stain,
And sternly try thee with a year of pain:
No more sweet Patience, feigning oft relief, [grief:
Lights thy sick eye to cheat a Parent's
With tender art, to save her anxious groan,
No more thy bosom presses down its own:
Now well-earn'd peace is thine, and bliss sincere;
Ours be the lenient, not unpleasing tear!
O born to bloom, then sink beneath the storm;
To shew us Virtue in her fairest form;
To shew us artless Reason's moral reign,
Which boastful Science arrogates in vain;
Th' obedient passions, knowing each their part, [heart.
Calm light the head, and harmony the
Yes, we must follow soon; we 'll glad obey: [away,
When a few suns have roll'd their cares
Tir'd with vain life, we 'll close the willing eye; [*dies:*
'Tis the great birthright of mankind *to*
Blest be the bark which wafts us to the shore, [more!
Where death-divided friends shall part no
To join thee there,—here with thy dust repose,—
Is all the hope thy hapless Mother knows. JAMES THOMSON †.

III.

At Northampton.

To the memory of
PHILIP DODDRIDGE, D.D.
Twenty-one years Pastor of this Church,
Director of a flourishing Academy,
and Author of many excellent Writings;
by which
his pious, benevolent, & indefatigable zeal
to make men wise, good, and happy,
will far better be made known,
and perpetuated much longer,
than by this obscure and perishable marble;
the humble monument, not of his praise,
but of their esteem, affection, and regret,
who knew him, loved him, & lament him,
and who are desirous of recording,
in this Inscription,
their friendly but faithful testimony
to the many amiable & Christian virtues
that adorned his private character;
by which, though dead, he yet speaketh,
and still present in remembrance,
forcibly, though silently, admonisheth
his once beloved and ever grateful Flock.
He was born June 26, 1702,
and died October 26, 1751,
aged 50.
GILBERT WEST, LL.D.

* M. Fabius Quintilian.

† See the Poet's Seasons,
"And art thou, *Stanley*, of that sacred band?"

IV.

IV.

In St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street.

Near the foot of this Pillar lyeth the body of THOMASIN, late wife of HENRY DOVE, Doctor in Divinity, Vicar of this Parish. Ob. Jan. 10, 1678; ætat. 23.

So 'tis, she 's gone! farewell to all
Vain mortals do perfection call;
To Beauty, Goodness, Modesty,
Sweet Temper, and true Piety.
The rest an Angel's pen must tell;
Long, long beloved Dust, farewell!
The blessings which we highest prize
Are soonest ravish'd from our eyes.

V.

In the New Church at Hafod in Cardiganshire.

MARIAMNE JOHNES, the only daughter and presumptive heiress of THOMAS JOHNES, Esq.; died July 4, 1811, in the 27th year of her age.

When at the holy Altar's foot is given
The blushing Maiden to th' enamour'd Youth, [and truth,
Whose long-tried honour, constancy,
Yield the fair promise of an earthly Heaven; [led,
Though to far-distant fields and country
Fond parents triumph 'mid the tears they shed.
Shall we then grieve that a celestial Spouse [sight,
Hath torn this virgin treasure from our
To share the glories of th' Eternal Light; [vows?
The end of all our prayers and all our
We should rejoice, but cannot as we ought—
Great God! forgive th' involuntary fault.

VI.

In the Church of Wisbeach.

On a Brother.

Has Death enwrapp'd thee in this cloud of night, [their cheerful ray?
Whilst Youth, Hope, Pleasure, gleam'd
So fades Aurora's ineffectual light [day.
When the pale morning blushes into
See by his dying form mild Patience stand,
Composing Agony with healing wing;
Hope, Ease, and Comfort, wait on her command, [quiems sing.
And o'er the mournful bed sweet re-
Care, Pain, and Death, terrific gleam no more, [Heaven;
But seem to pave a golden way to
The race to reach the destin'd goal is o'er;
The toil is ended, and the prize is given.
And when on yonder star-pav'd plain you rove, [clay,
And pitying view us, active forms of
Accept this last sad tribute of our love,
The best the Brother and the Friend, can pay. JAMES ASHLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

TO relieve the doubts of R. C. and other Gentlemen respecting the Epitaphs at Bristol, signed *Hannah More*,—both the Churches have been visited, and her name, at full length, is under both the Monuments. But there was no occasion for this trouble, as they are inserted in the first volume of her Works, published by herself, and for Cadell and Davies.

Yours, &c. NO PLAGIARIST.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 5.

IT is a little extraordinary that so much has been said, and evidently so many mistakes made, about the marriages, and names of the wives, of our celebrated Poet Milton.

Your Correspondent, p. 22, says he married for his first wife *Mary*, the eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Powell: this seems doubtful, and I cannot make it more clear.

Mr. Todd informs us that the second wife was Catharine, daughter of Captain Woodcock of Hackney.

Mr. Lysons, in his Cheshire, says, he had a *third* wife of the Minshull family, and that she died in 1726. This was Elizabeth, who long survived him.

In the (in general very accurate) Index to the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 268, the name of the *second* wife is given instead of the *third*.

The following are in my possession:

"April 26, 1669.

"Rec'd then of Samuel Simmons five Pounds, being the second five Pounds to be paid mentioned in the Covenant. I say received by me, JOHN MILTON.

Witness, Edmund Sipton."

"I do hereby acknowledge to have received of Samuel Symonds, Citizen and Stac'oner of London, the sum of Eight Pounds, which is in full payment for all my right, title, or interest, which I have, or ever had, in the Coppy of a Poem intitled Paradise Lost, in Twelve Books, in 8vo. by John Milton, Gent. my late husband. — Witness my hand this 21st day of December, 1680.

Witness ELIZABETH MILTON, William Gapp,—Ann Gapp."

I have another *printed* form of a *general* release, running thus:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Elizabeth Milton, of London, late wife of John Milton, of London, Gentleman, deceased, have remised, &c. &c. and for ever quit clayme, unto Samuel Symonds, of

of London, printer, &c. — Given under my hand and seal the 29th day of April, 1681. ELIZABETH MILTON.

Sealed, &c. Jos. Leigh,—Wm. Wilkins.

Yours, &c. T. G. C.

Westfetton, Salop, April 10.

Mr. URBAN,

INSECTS, perhaps, compose the most ramified and complicate branch of Natural History; yet are they very far from being one of the least delightful and instructive. Their strange transformations, economical habits, glittering and glossy beauties, together with the extreme perfection of all their members and organs, even almost to an infinitude of minuteness, clearly assert their equality of claim with every other part of this wonderful frame, this "fair variety of things," in hourly holding forth the wisdom, power, and benevolence, of its Great Author. Most of the works I have met with on this branch of this most fascinating subject, are either too meagre, or too diffuse, for general consultation or amusement. That of the matchless Linnæus, though excellent in its kind, is, from a view to brevity, so scant in discrimination and description as to be little more than a catalogue of names; and the excellent and elegant plates of Donovan are of necessity so expensive, that they can reach few but the rich, who are generally too great to look at an insect, to increase their knowledge by a comparison of the reality with the rich semblance their wealth has purchased. Now, Sir, I find in a note on Mason's Life of Gray (vol. II. p. 321. 8vo.) a short account of the MSS. on Natural History of that spirited Poet, which I shall here transcribe, being the purport of this letter. (He is speaking of Gray's interleaved copy of Linnæus.)

"In the class of animals *(Mammalia)* he has concentrated what the old writers and the diffuse Buffon have said on the subject; he has universally adapted the concise language of Linnæus, and has given it an elegance which the Swede had no idea of. In the birds and fishes he has most accurately described all that he had an opportunity of examining. But the volume of insects is the most perfect. *On the English Insects there is certainly nothing so perfect.* I suppose no man was so completely master of his system; he has selected the distinguishing marks of each animal, &c. with the greatest judgment; and, what no man else probably could have done, he has made the German-Latin of Linnæus purely classical."

Now, Sir, who, with anything of a soul, has ever glanced his eye, though never so transitorily, over the lucid pages of Linnæus without rapture? Yet if our gifted and learned Countryman has added to the lustre of his language and his light, why should sparks so bright and warm lie hid under the dust of the British Museum? for there, I understand, these MSS. are deposited. The purport of this letter is to rouse some spirited person, whose eye, amid the million that meet your pages, may observe it, to undertake the pleasing and profitable task of bringing out either the whole of these valuable Notes, or solely that on English Insects — one of the greatest *desiderata* of Natural History. Placed at the distance I am from the MSS. and press, locality prohibits it; or, with proper permission and qualifications, I would most cordially undertake the delightful task. I trust the only reason for its not having been earlier done, is that such persons as are likely to perform it are ignorant of the existence of such Manuscripts: this is written to apprize such, with the ardent hope of exciting the desired sparks. Let our admired Gray appear in other of his many acquisitions, and prove that a POET is of all persons the most proper for a NATURALIST.

Yours, &c. JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

Mr. URBAN, *April 8.*

IT may perhaps appear a little ill-timed to propose a new work of expence to the publick, when those it is already charged with are so heavy; and still more so, if the work proposed is one, more of ornament than of utility. But in the metropolis of a Country like ours, ornament may surely be considered as no improper nor unreasonable accessory to the prosperity and credit it enjoys; and if that object may be attained by the employment of a number of necessitous and industrious hands, it is an additional argument in favour of the pursuit of it. For these reasons, I venture to propose the improvement of that fine piece of water, the Serpentine River in Hyde-park, by uniting

uniting with it the piece that is within Kensington Gardens, now divided from it by a head, over which the walk round the Gardens is carried. The practicability of this work I think I have made myself pretty sure of, by ocular observation, and some little measurement (but without taking any regular level), from which I am persuaded, that the difference of level between the two pieces is not above three feet, or, at most, four; but I rather believe the former. This, conjecturing the upper piece of water to be an area of about 17 acres (which I believe, from having paced it round, to be its full extent), will give between 80 and 90,000 cubic yards to be excavated, to bring it to a level with the lower piece: and to add that variety and beauty to the banks on each side that they admit of, we may suppose the whole quantity to be excavated at 100,000 solid (cubic) yards. The expence of this might easily be calculated, and, I should suppose, would not exceed 6000*l*. Of this sum no inconsiderable return would be made, in the manure that would be got by cleaning and deepening the bottom of the water, of which I am able to form some little estimate, from a similar work of my own (but far inferior in magnitude), which I directed the performance of in the Autumn of last year, and which, by the cleaning of the bottom of a small piece of water in the form of a Canal, not above an acre in extent, gave me near 800 two-horse cart-loads of excellent manure. The proportionate quantity to be expected from the work proposed, might, considering the mode in which the expence would be defrayed, be looked upon as so much clear gain to the publick. The additional beauty that would be given to the water by the enlargement of it, varying the form of its banks, making headlands, bays, &c. I think is evident, and indeed, if properly executed, might be greater than can well be imagined. This would be done chiefly with the stuff to be excavated (a great deal of which would probably be barrow-work), and the space and form of the ground between the water and the wood on its sides (in the Gardens) is such as would easily admit of it*.

The increase of rational enjoyment which this improvement would give to so many of the inhabitants or visitors of the Metropolis, and consequently the moral good effects that might, in some degree, be expected from it; the admiration it would excite in foreigners; the credit which our Country would gain by it, already so due to the correctness of its taste for natural scenery, &c.; could not, I think, well fail of giving popularity to this work. The only two objections that I can foresee to it; *i. e.* that of interrupting the walk round the Gardens, and of injuring the preserve of fish in the higher piece of water; would, I think, be fully obviated; the first, by the increase of beauty that the walk would gain by being carried round the sides of it; the second, by the separation that would still be made between the two parts of the water, by the sunk fence being carried (as it of course would be) close to its sides. RURICOLA.

Fungor vice cotis.

Mr. URBAN, *Abbotts Reding, Apr.* 8.

IN answer to the question proposed by G. H. W. Cassan, How the Rev. Mr. Rolfe can be the Nephew of Lord Nelson, let me frankly and candidly acknowledge that it was an error into which I involuntarily fell, when I so described him in my letter of last October's date. The consanguinity subsisting between Lord Nelson and Mr. Rolfe is of an inferior degree. Lord Nelson was the nephew of Mr. Rolfe's mother; the father of the one, and the mother of the other, being brother and sister. I ought, therefore, to have placed him in no nearer degree of consanguinity than that of having been his first cousin. In justice to my most excellent and valuable friend, I must say, that he not only very early convinced me of my mistake, but expected to have seen the subject placed in its true and proper light in the Magazine of the subsequent month. Such would have been the case, had I not thought it to have been a trivial matter, of little or of no consequence whatsoever; particularly as it had no respect to a table of genealogy, where accuracy and precision are indispensably requi-

* For a farther conception of what I propose, I need only refer to the Maps of London and its Environs, particularly Messrs. Laurie and Whittle's Map of London, which comprehends Hyde Park, and good part of Kensington Gardens.

site.

site. Allow me likewise to observe, that as I am always desirous of seeing your pages filled with subjects of importance to real and useful knowledge, I was unwilling to request a column, or even any part of a column, to correct a mis-nomer.

The sole and principal object which I had originally in view, was to bring forward to public notice a relation of Lord Nelson, whose personal merit in the sacred profession to which he belongs, supported by the various distinguished services rendered to this Country by his noble Relation, strongly recommends him to a grateful and generous Country for some remuneration in the Church. On all sides it will freely be confessed, that his Majesty, with the Lords and Commons, has generously provided for the Brother of the Admiral. Upon a plea of the same ground, let a very inferior recompence be given to one deserving branch of the Family—where any one of the King's Preferments in the Church would diminish very little from the patronage of his Ministers; and at the same time would not lay the burthen of a single farthing upon his Majesty's subjects.

Before I put a period to this subject, suffer me to observe, that, had Lord Nelson lived to have reaped the fruits of his last important Victory, it was his intention to have interested himself in procuring some ecclesiastical preferment for his relation Mr. Rolfe. The observation I have here to make is, that, in recompence for services so essential to the honour of his Majesty's Navy, and so beneficial to the Country at large, his request must have been listened to with pleasure, and freely granted at the moment with the highest gratification. The obvious conclusion then to be drawn is, that Lord Nelson having nobly died in the arms of Victory, and our Country having derived from his different victories incalculable advantages, as a great Maritime Power; the remembrance of his important life,—the National grief and mourning for his heroical end should, in all reason, dispose the great Officers of the Crown to call forth from the obscurity of a Country Curacy the exemplary Clergyman, in whose cause I lament that I am so feeble an advocate.

Regarding the subject in the same light in which I have always viewed it, it is not without much disappointment I have felt the extreme indifference and apathy in which the different inhabitants in Norfolk rest as to the fortune of the Curate of Saham. From the generality of them might reasonably have been expected a warmer feeling, and a more lively interest. A different spirit might have been looked for from men who idolized the memory of Lord Nelson; who adorned the interior of their houses with the image of their native Hero; and who went so far, as not to be able to pull the wire of a bell, without being reminded, at the touch, of the first of our Naval Characters. Extremely, therefore, do I regret, on account of a truly meritorious character, to wind up the conclusion of all our hopes in the same language of disappointment which many others have before experienced, who, feeling the prospect of success to vanish as a cloud,—

Ploravere suis non respondere favorem
Speratum meritis.

Yours, &c. W. C. Dyer.

Mr. Urban, *Cambridge, March* 29.

MANY Cases of remittent and low nervous Fevers having occurred in the University of Cambridge, more particularly in two Colleges, and four deaths having taken place unfortunately in a short interval, much alarm and unfounded rumours have been spread. I conceive there can be no doubt of their having arisen from a morbid constitution of the atmosphere generally, but aggravated by unfavourable local situation; and it will not be found to be peculiarly endemic to Cambridge. That it is contagious from one person to another, I see nothing in the character or progress of the disease that can support such opinion. The Tutors have very properly recommended Gentlemen to leave Cambridge for two or three weeks; and I am happy to add, the disposition to the disease appears to have nearly subsided.

Henry Headly, Surgeon.

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

I HOPE you will permit me, from motives of humanity, to point out, that while so many admirable regulations exist, providing for worn-out and decayed Soldiers of the British Army,

Army, the worn-out and decayed *Black Troops* of our West-India regiments are, poor wretches! *absolutely without any provision whatever.*

It seems matter of deep regret that this evil should have escaped the notice of Parliament and the Military Authorities; the benevolent intentions of the Commander in Chief are well known, and it were surely inconsistent with the exalted character Great Britain bears amongst the Nations of the Earth, not to extend her fostering consolation to the wounds and decrepitude of a class of men, who, during the late twenty years' arduous struggle, have evinced signal bravery on many occasions, in advancing her Military and Commercial greatness, and who have so frequently bled in her cause.

A West-India Proprietor.

Mr. Urban, *Wells, April* 7.

I DID not happen till to-day to take up your Number for January. In answer to your Correspondent "Urbani Amicus," I beg leave to inform you, that a Gentleman eminently qualified for the task, is making Collections for a History of Somerset, which I have no doubt, from the great learning of the Author, and his peculiar opportunities of acquiring information, will be extremely valuable.

Yours, &c. R. B. & W.

Mr. Urban, *Liverpool, March* 15.

HAVING a few choice MSS. in my possession relative to Lancashire, I have ventured to prepare them for the press; prompted thereto by the Editor of Fuller's Worthies, in his note at the end of that County. I shall publish them as "Fragments" only of the History of Lancashire, which County is more than six times as large as Middlesex, and though not so populous, has yet more than double the population of the average of the whole Kingdom; and is full of manufactures.

In addition to the materials mentioned by the Editor of Fuller's Worthies, allow me to point out the copious information relative to Lancashire given by Mr. Nichols, in the "History of Leicestershire," more important, on the whole, than is to be found in any one work extant, that has come to my knowledge; and which is now laid open for public use by the excellent Index lately published. In vol. I. will be found a list and account of all who possessed the Honour of Lancaster; the history of the Earls of Chester, so far as related to Leicester and Lancaster; the history of all the Earls of Lancaster from Edward Crouchback to Henry IV.; the history of the Ferrars Family, &c. Also, Pedigrees of the Earls of Chester, Lincoln, Salisbury, and Lancaster; a great number of Charters, Grants, Inquisitiones post mortem, &c. &c.; highly serving to illustrate the early History of this famous County.

Allow me to thank the industrious Author, for the great pains he has evidently taken; and for the information he has afforded me.

Yours, &c. M. Gregson.

Mr. Urban, *Ross, April* 9.

THE dimensions of Buonaparte's Triumphal Column stated, p. 208, by Mr. Owen, are not correct: they are as under:

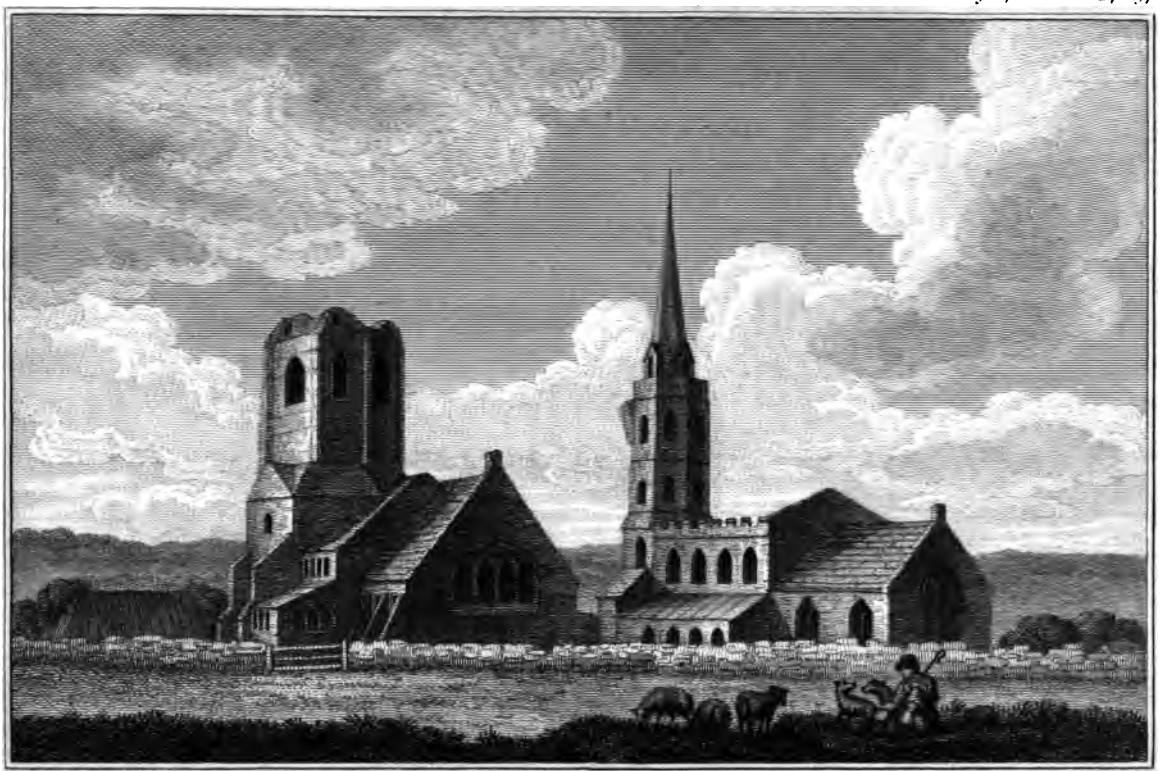
Height of its pedestal, about 23 feet 5 inches, English. The width of ditto is nearly 18 feet by 21 feet. Diameter of the shaft, 12 feet 9½ inches. Height of the statue of Buonaparte, 10 feet 8 inches. Weight of ditto, 5112 *livres*, or 6710.4 pounds troy, or 5522 avoirdupois. Whole height of the column, including the pedestal and statue, 141 feet 9 inches. At each angle of the pedestal, and above its cornice, is an eagle supporting a garland of laurels; over the door which fronts the Thuilleries is a *cartouche*, supported by two Fames, with the following inscription:

Napolio. Imp. Aug.
Monumentum Belli Germanici
Anno M.D.CCC.V.
Trimestri spatio ductu suo profligati
Ex ære capto
Gloriæ Exercitus maximi dicavit.

This monument was constructed in three years by Lepère and Gouduin, and finished the 15th of August, 1810. Its situation is in the middle of the *Place Vendôme*, which is a parallelogram 460 by 473 feet, English.—This point was, before the Revolution, occupied by an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. A. M.

*** T. C. C. asks for particulars relative to the Saundersons of Lincolnshire: particularly, whether at the death of James, Earl of Castleton, the eldest branch of this Family became extinct?

Mr.



Rev. Cooper Willyams del. 1805. Collyer sculp.

SWAFFHAM TWO CHURCHES,
Cambridgeshire.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 17, 1812.

YOU will receive with this a copy of a sketch of Swaffham-two-Churches in Cambridgeshire, which I made at the request of Mr. Brayley, for the "Beauties of England," in 1801. The peculiarity of two Churches being in the same enclosure has given this Parish the name it bears*: one of these Churches is called the Prior's, and was, I believe, dedicated to St. Margaret, and the other to St. Cyriac. The former was an elegant structure; but, from that neglect which buildings of this kind too often experience, it had fallen into decay. The Plate represents a crack on the upper part of the tower, at the base of the spire, which alarmed some of the parishioners lest it should fall on them during Divine service; and, after several consultations, in which some of the most respectable among them were anxious to preserve the spire, its demolition was decreed; and in September 1802, after several fruitless attempts, the bricklayers succeeded in battering it down, but in so clumsy a manner, that the falling stones destroyed an handsome porch of what is commonly (though improperly) called Gothic Architecture. The difficulty the workmen experienced in disjointing the stones that composed the spire, sufficiently proves its strength; and as the tower yet remains where the alarming fissure appeared, and which was discovered to be only the outside sheathing or case of stone giving way, it is clear that it was not necessary to pull down the spire: thus an heavy expence might have been saved to the Parish, and a beautiful object preserved to the surrounding country. However, when this destruction was completed, it was resolved, that the Church so mutilated, in which Divine service had hitherto been performed, should be abandoned, and the Church of St. Cyriac restored for that purpose. The octagon tower, in which the bells were hung, was suffered to retain its former shape as well as use, but the body and chancel were rebuilt according to a fashion not unaptly termed Carpenter's Gothick, and at such an expence, that the parishioners have been obliged to apply for aid through the medium of a brief. These Churches being in a very elevated situation, were conspicuous objects for many miles round, both on the road from Cambridge to Newmarket, and over the flat land towards Ely. Sir C. Watson, bart. son of the celebrated Admiral whose monument is in Westminster Abbey, resides in the Vicarage, near which is the mansion belonging to the respectable family of Allix. The late John Allix, esq.† united with his friend and neighbour, Sir C. Watson, to preserve the spire; and, being a man of taste and science, he well knew that it might be done. These Gentlemen, in addition to other cogent arguments, offered a liberal subscription towards repairing and preserving the spire, but in vain.

That such buildings should be left entirely in the power of ignorant or interested persons, is much to be lamented, especially where so many beautiful specimens of the antient English Architecture are to be found, as is the case in Cambridgeshire. The

* In like manner, Leicestershire has a Wigston-two-Steeples. EDIT.

† Of this good man, mention of his death only was made in your vol. LXXVII. page 494. Give me leave to add this slight tribute to his memory:—It seldom falls to the lot of man to see a large family grow up around him without occasional cause for dissatisfaction and complaint: Mr. Allix certainly possessed this enviable lot. Beloved by an excellent wife, revered by a numerous progeny, and, I verily believe, without an enemy in the world;—possessing the esteem of many valuable friends, in the meridian of life was he suddenly called away from all this enjoyment; but, having happily made Religion the rule of his conduct and the guide of his actions, when the awful hour of separation drew nigh, he was enabled to leave so many objects of his warmest affections with pious, and, I may add, perfect resignation to the will of God. His amiable widow, who resides with her eldest son, Peter Allix, esq. major of the Cambridge Local Militia, at the family mansion, has, within the short period of a few months, lost three sons: Thomas, her fourth, died of a decline; Wager, her youngest, was killed by a fall from an open carriage; and William gallantly lost his life while leading a party of the rifle corps to the storm of Badajos. Capt. Charles Allix, of the Guards, is now (1812) an aide-de-camp to Gen. Campbell, and probably shared in the glory of that day on which the hero Wellington forced the French eagle to stoop to the Cross of the Christian Allies. C. W.

Church of Burwell, about two miles from Swaffham, is perhaps one of the handsomest buildings of this kind; fortunately, the late Incumbent, the Rev. H. E. Turner, B. D. (having a taste for the thing, and discovering and regaining an estate which had been left for the repair of this Church, but had been otherwise applied;) by a judicious management of this fund, entirely restored the building to its pristine light and elegant appearance, and it is now an object of admiration to all who visit it. C. W.

Topographical Notices of BABRAHAM *in* CAMBRIDGESHIRE; *taken in January* 1815.

BABRAHAM, in Domesday called Badburgham or Badburham, a village in the Hundred of Chilford, and Deanery of Camps, lies about six miles South-East of Cambridge, and four North-West of Linton.

["It had formerly a market on Mondays, granted in or about the year 1335 to John, Duke of Britanny, and not long afterwards confirmed to John of Gaunt. Babraham was one of the manors of Algar, Earl of Mercia: when the survey of Domesday was taken (1066), Alan, Earl of Britanny and Richmond, had the principal estate; his successors in the title either as Earls or Dukes, long continued to possess the paramount manor: there were several subordinate manors. The family of Hamelyn had a manor which was held by two co-heiresses in the reign of King Edward III. and seems to have been the same, which, in the succeeding Reign, was given by Sir John Knevett and others to the minoresses of Brusyard, in Suffolk. The Cifrewasts held a manor under this Abbey, which appears to have been the same that by the name of Mompillers, was in the family of Denton, about the year 1515. Before the year 1593, Sir Horatio Palavicini became possessed of the whole manerial property of the Parish, consisting of the manors of Baburham, Brusyards, the manor of the rectory which had been given to the Monks of Waltham by Geffery de Scales; the manors of Mompillers, Blunts, Willinghams, Beveridges, Tuckleys or Taples. The three latter had been in the reign of Edward VI. in the family of Lokton; and Brusyards and Mompillers had, in the succeeding reign, been in the possession of the family of Chapman. The family of Taylor possessed the Babraham estate in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Palavicini, who was a Genoese, is said to have been employed in this kingdom by the Pope, in the reign of Queen Mary, as collector of his dues; and the tradition is, that, on the accession of Elizabeth, taking advantage of the protection which the great change of affairs ensuing thereupon afforded him, he converted the money to his own use, and settled himself in this country. This was alluded to in a satirical epitaph printed in Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting:

'Here lies Horatio Palavazene,
Who robb'd the Pope to lend the Queene:
He was a thiefe; A thiefe? thou lyest,
For whie? he robb'd but Anti-Christ.—
Him Death with besome swept from Babram;
Into the bosom of old Abram; [But then came Hercules with his club,
And struck him down to Belzebub.'

"Palavicini was in great favour with Queen Elizabeth, and naturalized by patent in 1586; he commanded one of the English men of war in the great battle with the Spanish Armada in 1588, and was employed by the Queen in her negociations with the German Princes. The precise time of his settling at Babraham is not known; his eldest son, Toby, was born there in 1593. Sir Horatio died at Babraham on the 6th of July 1600; and on the 7th of July in the following year, his widow was married to Sir Oliver Cromwell: some time afterwards, two of Sir Horatio's sons married, on the same day, two daughters of Sir Oliver Cromwell. Sir Toby Palavicini, the eldest son, having squandered away his inheritance, sold Babraham, which either immediately, or soon afterwards, passed to the Bennets. Thomas Bennet of Babraham (son of Thomas B. alderman of London, who is supposed to have purchased this estate of Sir Toby Palavicini,) was created a baronet in 1660. After the death of Sir Levinus Bennet, the third baronet, Babraham devolved to Edward Alexander, who married Levina, one of his co-heiresses. Mr. Alexander took the name of Bennet by Act of Parliament in 1742, and died in 1745. His grandson Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, esq. sold this estate in 1765; after

after an intermediate purchase, it became the property of Robert Jones, esq. whose daughter and only child married Colonel (afterwards General) Adeane, father of Robert Jones Adeane, esq. the present proprietor.

"Babraham House, which was a large building, is said by Mr. Cole to have resembled Crewe Hall in Cheshire. It was erected in 1576 by the Taylor family, and improved by Sir Horatio Palavicini, whose arms were over the chimney-piece in one of the principal rooms.

"Levinus Bush, esq. by his will bearing date 1722, devised an estate at Babraham, consisting of a portion of the manor, to his aunt, Mrs. Judith Bennet, on condition that she should give 1000*l.* at her death to charitable uses. Mrs. J. Bennet, by her will bearing date 1723, after noticing this legacy, and a legacy of the same amount bequeathed to her by the will of her brother, James Bush, then living, for the purpose of building and endowing a free-school and alms-house, gives a further sum of 1000*l.* to charitable uses, and directs that 500*l.* shall be expended in building a school and an alms-house for six poor widows and old maids; that 25*l. per annum* be charged on her estates for the purpose of apprenticing children, and 100*l. per annum* for the support of the school and alms-house, *viz.* 20*l. per ann.* for the master; 30*l. per ann.* for the alms-women, besides 12*l. per ann.* for clothes, and 10*l. per ann.* for firing; the remaining 28*l. per ann.* to form a further fund for apprenticing and clothing children. In consequence of Mr. Bush having died before Mrs. Bennet, his legacy of 1000*l.* became void, and the income of the school and alms-houses was reduced to 50*l.* by a decree of the Lord Chancellor in 1733. The affairs of the Charity having been negligently managed, and considerable arrears incurred, proceedings were from time to time instituted in the Court of Chancery. Trustees were appointed, the arrears ordered to be laid out in stock, and the application of the dividends regulated by decrees and orders bearing date 1757, 1762, and 1793. The whole of the funds of the Charity having amounted to 1352*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Old South-Sea Annuities, the Master now receives a salary of 20*l. per annum*, which is as much, and the alms-people 3*s.* a week each, which is rather more than Mrs. Bennet had provided for by her own legacy. The sum of 25*l.* for apprenticing children remains unaltered. The present Trustees are Benjamin Keene, esq. R. G. Townley, esq. and the Rev. E. Fisher*."]

The School-house is a neat brick building; over the door is this inscription:

"THIS SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL WERE ERECTED AND ENDOWED BY THE MUNIFICENCE OF MRS. JUDITH BENNET, DAUGHTER OF S. LEVINUS BENNET, BAR. AND AUGMENTED BY THE LIBERALITY OF JAMES BUSH, ESQ. AND LEVINUS BUSH, ESQ. HIS SON. ANNO DOMINI 1730.

According to the Returns made to Parliament, in 1801, there were in this village, 38 houses, 50 families, and 196 persons: in 1811, 41 houses, 51 families, and 223 persons.

Babraham Church, which is dedicated to St. Peter †, is built of flint, stone, and brick, and consists of a nave, side ailes, chancel, North and South porch, all slated.

At the West end of the nave stands a square embattled tower containing 5 bells, thus inscribed:

1. Ora pro nobis.....
2. THOVGHOF THY SELFE I ....

3, 4, and 5, have the date 1615, but are so crusted over with rust, and covered with the dung of pigeons, who make their abode in the steeple, as to be unintelligible. Only one bell out of the five is made use of.

At the West end of the nave is a gallery for singers. Nearly all the seats are open. The nave is separated from the ailes by four pointed arches upon clustered columns. Over the arches, on each side, are four clerestory windows, divided into two lights by one mullion. Below the clerestory windows are the following Scripture sentences:

* The whole of the article in brackets is taken from Lysons's Magna Britannia, Cambridgeshire, pp. 81—84, with a few alterations.

† "Baburham, St. Peter: Clear yearly value, 31*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; King's books, 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*"—Bacon's Liber Regis.

"The great tithes of this Parish were formerly appropriated to Waltham Abbey; they are now the property of Mr. Adeane, who is patron of the vicarage."—Lysons's Mag. Brit. Camb. p. 84.

South

South side.

1. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God. Mark x. 14."

2. "Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. Colossians iii. 18."

3. "Cry aloud, spare not; lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and shew my people their transgressions. Isaiah lviii. 1."

The last sentence is very *a-propos*, being above the pulpit.

North side.

1. "Every one that exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted. Luke xviii. 14."

2. "Wives, submit yourselves unto your husbands, as it is fit in the Lord. Colossians iii. 18."

3. "My praise shall be of thee in the great congregation: I will pay my vows before them that fear him. Ps. xxii. 14."

The reading-desk and pulpit are fixed against a pillar on the South side of the nave. The pulpit, which is carved and octangular, has a coverjug of red cloth, with silk and tinsel fringe, ornamented, and marked with the following letters*;

B
+
L IHS I

1699.

The nave is separated from the chancel by a pointed arch; within the span of the arch, which is plastered up, are the Royal arms, "W. R."

The North Aile is lighted on the North by two windows, divided by two mullions of wood into three lights. The East and West windows are divided into three lower lights by two stone mullions, which run into ramifications above. In both these windows there are remnants of painted glass; in the Western one, a head and cross keys, and two other figures partly broken. Against the South wall, near the East end of the aile, there is a low altar-tomb; the brass is lost.

The South Aile has three windows on the South, and one on the West, like the East and West windows in the North aile. There are many small fragments of painted glass. The font, which is octangular, stands against the first pillar between the nave and this aile. At the East end there is a vault, which is raised higher than the rest of the floor, and takes up half the aile. Against the East wall, and over the vault, are two whole-length figures of white marble in antique robes, weeping boys on each side. Between the figures is a chaplet of white marble, within which, on black marble, is this inscription:

"Hasce fratrum effigies Levinus utriusq. hæres pietatis ergo posuit."

On the base of the monument;

"Here lie buried Richard and Thomas Benet, two brothers, and both of them Baronetts: they lived together, and were brought up together, at Schoole, at the University, and at Inns of Court. They married two sisters, the daughters and heires of Levinus Munck, esq.

"Sir Richard died Aprill ye 12, 1658, aged 61.—Sir Thomas died June ye 28, 1667, aged 71."

The back ground of the monument is black marble: on the top these arms:

Gules, a bezant between three demy lions rampant Or, *Bennet:* impaling, Argent, two bars Gules, in chief three cinquefoils of the second: *Munck.*

This monument is inclosed with iron rails.

Against the South wall is an oblong tablet supported by two Ionic columns, with their entablature surmounted by these arms:

Gules, a bezant betw. three demy lions ramp. Or, *Bennet:* quartering *Munck.*

Over each of the columns is a weeping boy. This monument, which is of veined marble, and richly adorned with flowers, &c. bears the following inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Judith Benet, sole heiress of Sr Richard Benet, bar.† by Dame Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sr Charles Cæsar of Bennington, Hertfordshire, Knt. who was enriched with all those graces and virtues which adorn a Xtian or accomplish a lady: by a quick apprehension, strong memory, and sound judgment, she attained to several perfections at an age when others begin to learn. Her behaviour was courteous and affable, her temper calm and sedate, devout to her Maker, dutifull to her parents, and obliging to her friends. Thus prepared to live, she could not be unprepared to dye; afflicted with a lingering distemper, she soe composed her mind, that neither the temptations of a plentiful fortune, nor the endearments

* Lucinus and Judith Bennet, 1699.

† Sir Richard Bennet, bart. of Baburgham in Cambridgeshire, died at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, May 23, 1701. Le Neve's Mon. Ang. vol. V. p. 33.

dearments of the best relations, could make her repine at leaving this world, or disturb that peace she enjoyed from God, to whom she cheerfully resigned her soul the 6th of July, 1713, aged 12 years 6 months. Her father-in-law, James Butler, esq. of Worminghurst-park, in Sussex, that so early a piety may be remembered and imitated, hath erected this monument."

Beneath the last-mentioned monument there is a cinquefoil-headed piscina. On an upright stone under the West window of this aile:

"Here lieth the body of Humphrey Darnton, who departed this life June 2d, 1803, aged 67 years."

The CHANCEL is lighted by two windows to the North, and as many to the South; the first window on the North and South side is divided into two long lights by a mullion, which branches off at the top. Half of the first window on the North side is of painted glass, and among it a figure of St. Peter with a key, head lost. The second window on each side consists of two lights at the bottom, and four at the top. In the middle of the chancel there is a slab with the figure of a priest; the brass and inscription are wanting. The East window is divided into three long lights and six upper ones. Above the communion-table:

"Dna Juditha Leuini Benet Bar. vidua una cum Juditha utriusq. filia Deo et Ecclesiæ obtulere, 1700."

The Creed, Decalogue, and Lord's Prayer, are neatly painted on the wainscot. Over the Creed: "Hold fast the form of sound words. ii Tim. i. 14." Over the Lord's Prayer: "And he said unto them, When ye pray, say, Matth. vi. 9.—Luke xi. 2."

On a black slab near the altar-rails:

"H. S. E.

Gulielmus Cole generosus, Ashdoniæ com. Essexiæ natus, sed hic vivere, hic mori voluit. Vir certè fuit, non tam ingenti fortunâ quam modicâ usu celebrandus. Nemini sane notus cui non itidem amandus, charitate et humanitate potissimum claruit, nunc quidem primum quod mortuus sit pauperibus vicinisq. suis dolendi causa. In liberos paterni amoris pietatisq. exemplum haud vulgare vivus dedit, moriens reliquit. Ob. xi Jan^rii A. D. MDCCXXXIIII. ætat. 63. Hæres Gulielmus Cole, Aulæ de Clare Cantab. hoc pietatis erga patrem monumentum posuit.

Μακάριοι οἱ ἐν Χριστῷ κοιμώμενοι."

In the South-East corner of the chancel is an altar-tomb of black marble, bearing the following arms and inscription:

Sable, two bars Ermine, in chief three leopards' faces Or: *Feltham.*

"M. P. Q. S.

Ex Suffolciæ ortus comitatu, Thomas Feltham, vir probus, generosus sciens, amicisque fidelis, bonis, malis, adiutor, obstes, vbiq. colendus, bene viuens, moriens pie, filios tres, totidemq. natas superstites relinquens x° Martij Salutis Anno 1631, sed militiæ suæ 61, per natu filium minorem hic in vitam beatiorem ad resurgendum positus."

The dimensions of the Church are as follow:

	Length.	Breadth.
Nave	52	22 feet.
Chancel	28	21
South Aile	52	11
North Aile	52	15

CHURCHYARD.

Upright stones. South side.

1. H. E. 1723.
2. William Hills, July 11, 1812, aged 69.
3. Thomas Bailey, Nov. 7, 1810. 44.
4. Edward Neave, Sept. 1, 1794. 57.
5. Martha Garthen, Sept. 11, 1770. 12.
6. James Patten, Dec. 7, 1812. 40.
7. Thomas Pattan, April 27, 1791. 57.
8. Sarah, his wife, May 5, 1809. 77.
9. Catharine Pattan, June 27, 1790. 21.
10. Fras. Eaton, July 4, 1797. 20.
11. Wm. Poulter (many years schoolmaster of this place), Dec. 28, 1810. 83.
12. Hannah, wife of William Poulter, schoolmaster, Jan. 15, 1791. 60.
13. William Poulter, June 9, 1781. 31.

Altar-tomb.

14. Charles Offord, gent. April 27, 1757. 39.—Also Oliver Hinson Offord, his son, Oct. 18, 1758, in his infancy.

Like leaves on trees the race of Man is found, [the ground,
Now green in youth, now withering on
Another race the following Spring supplies,
They fall successive, and successive rise;
So generations in their course decay,
So flourish these when those are past away.

Upright stones.

15. Margaret, the wife of James Ansell, May 11, 1790. 77.
16. James Ansell, Dec. 24, 1798. 80.
17. William Ansell, Dec. 29, 1797. 45.
18. Thomas Tofts, Feb. 20, 1810. 69.

East end.

19. Francis Clark, June 10, 1813. 69.
20. Mr. John Hinson, Dec. 3, 1755. 69.
21.

21. In hopes of a joyful Resurrection at the Last Day, when the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible,—here lyeth the mortal remains of John Beasley (late Cook to R. J. Adeane, esq.), who departed this life Sept. 28, 1812, aged 35 years.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

SHAKSPEARE'S *Historical Play of* RICHARD II.

Performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane, March 9.

OUR immortal Bard, in his dramas of the above cast, has always been celebrated for his adherence to facts, as they passed at the time brought by him into view: then how must his admirers, who witnessed the above representation, have been surprized at the unaccountable "alterations" therein made, not known in history! The business of the costumic part, more immediately the subject of this critique, was entered upon in the like reprehensible manner. The most glaring departure from the text in Act I. is the total silence and omission of the famous appointed combat at Coventry, one of the great features in Richard's reign, the circumstances of which are so minutely detailed by Knighton and William of Walsingham, who lived at the time. Dugdale refers to it in his History of Warwickshire, where, speaking of Coventry, he has these words: "the lists were appointed and set for deciding that difference by combat, which was betwixt Henry, Duke of Hereford, and John, Duke of Norfolk, the King himself being present." That such a scene as the lists at Coventry, set forth with all the necessary pomp and pageantry, must have been fascinating to a degree, no one can possibly deny. Say that Managers are conscious of their inability, not to say ignorance, in bringing about such a spectacle in chivalry; are there not illuminated examples in the British Museum relative to this very transaction, both in Froissart, and in the history of Richard written by one of his followers, wherein is shewn the architecture, dresses, and every decoration of the day? And are there not Artists to be met with (not the retainers of Theatres), competent to the task of making the proper selections required? But this is a mode of proceeding not directly conformable to managerial usage, they chusing to consult tailors and mantua-makers, rather than the authorities above cited. The next departure from Shakspeare's historic evidence which I shall allude to on this occasion, is making the assassination of the King take place in the Tower of London, when it was perpetrated in Pomfret Castle, Yorkshire, by Sir Pierce Exton and eight attendants. In the instance before us, the attack is made by the knight and three men only, and, to carry on *stage effect* (of more importance than antient demonstration), the Queen is brought in, to breathe her last over the body of her murthered lord; Bolingbroke is likewise introduced, to express compunction and remorse at the fatal catastrophe; circumstances as improbable as they are untrue.

Scenes—not *new* for the occasion, being the common stock of the house, answering all purposes; and perhaps, as they are not representations of "Westminster, Coventry, Ely-house, Flint-castle, Langly-palace, Street in London, Windsor-castle, and Pomfret-castle," mentioned in the Play, the least that is said about them the better.

Dresses.—Some attention paid to Richard's robes, but made out from bits and scraps snatched from the painting of him in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster; however, upon the make of the King's dress, every other character in the piece is distinguished by one of the same cut, when in the antient illuminated authorities already cited are presented a continued variety of garments, as suitable to every degree and station.

Armours—worn only by Richard, Bolingbroke, Norfolk, and common soldiers; the other personages, from the Duke to the Squire, are brought forward to join the respective warlike forces in their *courtly* and civil habiliments, when they, equally with the other armed characters, demand such defensive array: in a word, this attempt at armour is not conformable to the time; still it must be allowed, the *armour-taylor* merits the greatest share of praise, more so than the majority of his fellow *artists*, who have essayed to give the play "appropriate splendour." The shields, which, by the bye, are carried only by the private,

vates, are after a Roman, not an English form, without device or armorial bearing. Modern pikes and hatchets are carried, instead of long bows, glaves, faulchions, and bills. Banners depending from pike-heads; this mode is likewise Roman, English banners both then and down to this day, were always hung from the side of a spear. Why are Richard and Bolingbroke furnished with truncheons? Such a military distinction was not known before the sixteenth century. It here remains to be explained why Managers have, in the present instance, varied their usual mode of sending kings and heroes into battle unarmed (they having stiffly maintained to me that armour was never worn in action, but only carried in triumphs as a warlike insignia), as we find Richard armed in a complete suit; Shakspeare gives no hint that he so appeared: in his Richard III. he particularizes the parts of the armour as absolutely to be used by the Usurper in Bosworth-field, who, on the battle taking place, "enacts more wonders than a man," entirely without it, and bare-headed!

It has ever in my memory been held, by Antiquaries, Artists, and men zealous for the historic and costumic honours of their ancestors, that a representation of this Drama*, under a true and "appropriate" direction, would be a spectacle at once the most gratifying and splendid the Stage could boast. As it is, we are entertained with an olio of false occurrences, irrelevant scenery, and misconceived dresses! J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Quay-side, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 6.*

AS the late issue of Local Tokens will be a considerable era in British Medallic History, and at no distant day be considered of some value to the Collector; I have sent you a correct list of our County Issues. JOHN BELL.

SILVER TOKENS.

1.—2*s.* 6*d.* O. Newcastle Arms, Crest, Supporters, and Motto, "*Fortiter defendit triumphans;*" inscribed "*Payable by John Robertson,*" "*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*"—R. A figure of Commerce, with a Spear, a Ship, &c. "1811." "*Northumberland & Durham* xxx *Pence Token.*"

2.—1*s.* 6*d.* The same as the last, but without the Motto below the Arms, and with an irradiated edging.

3.—1*s.* The same as the last, but with a dotted edging.

4.—1*s.* The design and legend the same as the former, except with a strong irradiated edging, a little smaller and much bolder struck.

5.—6*d.* The same as the 1*s.* 6*d.* piece. No. 2.

6.—1*s.* O. A View of a Coal Engine. "*Northumberland and Durham* 12*d. Token,* 1812." — R. Newcastle Arms, Crest, and Supporters; "*Payable by Alex. Kelty,*" "*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*"

7.—1*s.* O. A View of a Coal Staith, with a Ship laying to; "*Bewick Main Colliery.*" Exergue, "1811."—R. "*One Shilling Payable at*" round which, "*Newcastle-on-Tyne and London.*"

8.—1*s.* O. Same as last, except the letter *e* at the end of Bewick—*Bewicke.* R. Same as last.

9.—1*s.* O. The Newcastle Arms, Crest, and Supporters. Exergue, "1812."" "*Northumberland and Durham.*"—R. A figure of Britannia. Exergue, "*MDCCCXII.*" "*British One Shilling Token.*"

This last was done by a person at Shields, to pass off amongst the common people as a Robertson's Token, and appeared to be made of worse silver. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Dudley, Feb. 7.*

ALLOW me to thank J. C. for his judicious observations on Epitaphs; and to request (with your permission) that he will continue to send you such as possess peculiar excellence with respect to piety, simplicity, or poetic merit. Feeling, as he feels, not seldom hurt at the absurdities which are to be met with in almost every burial-ground in compositions of that nature,—absurdities, exciting a smile, when it would be more decorous to shed a tear,—I have, for some time, been collecting good wherever I could find it, in the department of Epitaph-forms; meaning, if a plain stone be not, in the course of a year or two, marked with my own name, to offer to the publick (and especially to the carvers or engravers of Epitaphs, to whom the choice is frequently left,) a small volume at a low price, from whence those brief tributary memorials may be

* But not to be repeated at this momentous crisis (April), as the incidents unfortunately bear too strong an affinity to the abominable transactions now going on in France.

be culled, with which kindred-affection or friendly-regard delights to honour the departed. Some progress is already made in this little work; and any suitable communications from your judicious Readers and Correspondents will be esteemed a favour.

The following Verses, though familiar, no doubt, to the writers of your two next articles (R. C. and Anti-Plagiary), have not, perhaps, gratified your general Readers. Indeed, I do not know that they have been ever printed. They were given to me as the production of Dr. Grove, the Author of the Epitaph alluded to by R. C. and Anti-Plagiary. And, surely, than that admired Epitaph they are not less beautiful.

On Harriet,
daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Leigh,
who died April 19, 1793, *aged* 15.

Life's business ended, and each task complete,
When to the grave the full-of-years retreat;
Or when, with sorrow and with pain oppress'd,
The weary Mourner sinks, at length, to rest,
Their fate we view with unaverted eye,
Feel no chill pang, and heave no murmuring sigh.
Not so when Death his fatal sickle wields
In pure Domestic Joy's high-cultur'd fields,
Wastes the rich prospect of successive years,
And reaps a sullen harvest, moist with tears.
See! from two gentle Sisters' fond embrace,
With ruthless grasp, he drags a Sister-Grace;
Wrests from a tender Father's clinging arms
The blooming Daughter's desolated charms;
While the pale Mother, with affection wild,
Bends in mute anguish o'er her dying Child!
That duteous Child, whom kind parental love
Saw every hour in every worth improve;
Saw with success each welcome precept crown'd,—
Those best of precepts, in example found;
Saw on her face her Mother's mind pourtray'd,
And Virtue claim the conquests Beauty made.
Such the fair form which many a weeping friend
So late beheld to Death's dark vale descend;
And such the promise rip'ning talents gave,—
Now, early blighted, withering in the grave.
How hard the task such treasure to resign!
How hard to feel the loss, and not repine!
So deems the world, that seldom deems aright,
If left to Reason's unassisted light.
But, when Religion lends her holy aid,
The dark mysterious system to pervade,
As shrunk Deception from Ithuriel's spear,
The clouds disperse, and every maze is clear.
Thus, when the gracious Saviour of Mankind
Restor'd the eyes of him from childhood blind,
Soon as the potent touch the veil withdrew,—
The film that o'er their rayless orbits grew,—
A blaze of wonders burst upon his sight,
For God had spoke the word — and all was Light!
Come then, bright Faith! dispel the gath'ring gloom,
And pour thy radiance o'er the darksome tomb;
While Hope, on trembling pinion, speeds her way,
To meet the rising of eternal day;
To hail *the Sun of Righteousness*, that brings,
For Life's short sorrows, healing in his wings.

Shall I trespass too far upon your valuable limits, if, proceeding to the next article, signed R. B. Wheler, I ask him, Whether the following information which I received, concerning the Stratford Bust of Shakspeare, be correct? The first time I saw that Bust, some years ago, it was coloured to resemble a living countenance. A few years afterwards, on visiting, with unabated ardour, the tomb of him who

"Exhausted worlds, and then imagin'd new,"

I beheld, not a little astonished, the colouring concealed by an uniform covering of white paint: and, on inquiring of the man who attended me to the Church, by whom it was done; I was told, "By Mr. Malone," who, first caused an exact copy of the coloured Bust to be taken, and then eclipsed it for ever, in its present opacity.

Another anecdote, likewise, my *Cicerone* gave me, which was this: On perceiving that I felt what every one, who is not utterly insensible to the charms of Genius, must feel, on surveying the tomb where so much celebrity, I had almost said *immortality*, reposes;—he said it reminded him of two Gentlemen some time before, who, on visiting the spot, stood awhile near it in solemn silence, and then almost covered it with pieces of written paper, letting them lie several minutes,

CAVENDISH BRIDGE.

Gent. Mag. April 1815. Pt. I. p. 305.

minutes, without speaking a word. After carefully taking them up, they remained, during another interval, speechless. At last, on retiring, they said they had a particular favour to ask, which, if granted, should be kept a profound secret, and a handsome present reward the attendant for his confidence. "Allow us," said they, "to return hither again in the evening; and (if practicable) without injuring the stone, let us lift it up, that we may only *see* the remains of Shakspeare." I need not say my informant told me, that the singularly enthusiastic request was not complied with. *If it were made at all*, how could such *professed* admirers of Shakspeare seemingly set at nought the threatened anathema which his own spirit uttered, as if on purpose to deter from so strange a profanation?

"Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust inclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones."

For, it is scarcely to be supposed that they who would disregard the Poet's prayer in one respect, would feel many "compunctious visitings of Nature," by slighting it in another. Some trifling relick, if no more than one of the small "bones" of a little finger, would probably have been purloined, and "moved" away.

Another anecdote, relative to the Bust, was mentioned by my communicative Guide. On my inquiring how the fore-finger of the right hand became broken off, he said, "it was done by Mr. Garrick;" and narrated the circumstance thus: At the Stratford Jubilee, while a large concourse of people were looking at the Bust, and noticing the pen in the right hand, Garrick, who was among them, raised his walking-cane, and, striking the pen from the hand (the finger along with it), said, "He has written enough!" Now if Garrick really did so, notwithstanding, as the Roscius of the age, he was the chief promoter of the Jubilee in honour of Shakspeare, he well merited two or three smart strokes, with the same cane, on his own shoulders.

Yours, &c. L. Booker.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 6.

YOU will gratify me by inserting in your Miscellany a View of the handsome Bridge over the River Trent, near the village of Castle-Donington, in Leicestershire, which, in compliment to the noble House of Devonshire, is called *Cavendish Bridge (see Plate II.)* It was built by Sir Matthew Lambe, in the room of a very inconvenient ferry formerly here; and the stone used in it was brought from a quarry about three miles off. "Near this place the great Staffordshire Navigation joins the Trent; and by means of that, and the Bridgewater Canals, there is water-carriage from Liverpool and Manchester to Hull*." Yours, &c. J. P. M.

Mr. Urban, *Shrewsbury, March* 25.

TURNING over a parcel of miscellaneous papers the other day, I found the following inscription to the memory of William Shenstone, esq. of the Leasowes, written by Mr. Hull, Comedian, of whom you have given an ample and just account in your vol. LXXVIII. p. 464. The Note which accompanies the inscription is addressed to J. S. Hylton, esq. of Lappal House, near Hales Owen. I shall be glad to see it registered in your valuable Museum.

Yours, &c. D. P.

"Sir, *March* 8, 1763.

"The Inscription which I inclose for your perusal, to the memory of the late Mr. Shenstone, of whose friendship, virtues, and accomplishments, I most sincerely lament the loss, as must every ingenious and good man who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance:—you will at once perceive that the thought was suggested from the recollection of an inscription which that soothing Bard placed in his walks to the memory of a beloved Friend. T. Hull.

"M. S.
Gulielmi Shenstone!
Ah, Gulielme!
Hominum dignissime,
Amicorum integerrime,
Indole optimâ,
Eruditione præcipuè diffusâ,
Moribus gratissimis,
ac Corde quàm maximè benigno,
prædite,
Morte, heu! præmaturâ abrepte,
Ah! Gulielme,
Vale!
'Quanto minus est,
cum aliis versari,
quam tui meminisse!'"

* See Mr. Bray's "Tour to Derbyshire," &c. page 101.

Original

Original Letter from Dr. GILBERT BURNET; *communicated by the late* WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, *Esq.* *

To the Right Hon. Madam Wharton, at Winchindon.

Madam, *2d January.*

I BEGIN to write in the morning, because it is possible I may be out of town this evening, for I promised to be one night at Hamstead, during the holidaies, with my friend Mr. Kerk, and I apprehend he will call upon me this afternoon: but if I am not in the way to answer that which I expect from your Ladyship this afternoon, you shall be sure to hear from me by the Saturday's carrier. I heard your great company had left you in the middle of the last week; but one of your cousins told me they believed you had kept your chamber all the while: if you did this, and were not forced to it by any illness, I will say you are a true *Tory* indeed.

I do not know if you have heard of the new name about the Town, of *Trimmers*, with which, among many others much better than I, the high blades here have been pleased to dignify me—I am glad, at least, that they are so favourable as not to count me a downright *Whig*.

I have had occasion of late to see your two cousins, Mrs. St. John and Mrs. Chute, three or four times: you may be assured every thing is valued by me as it is related to you; but they have a great deal on their own account to recommend them.

I am heartily sorry for the talk Mrs. St. John has fallen under, and the rather because she is a young

* "Dr. Burnet, on the 31st March, 1689, was consecrated Bishop of Sarum; being advanced to the See of Salisbury within a few days after William III. was seated on the British Throne. An anecdote greatly to the honour of the Doctor is related by Historians, that Dr. Crewe, Bishop of Durham, having rendered himself obnoxious by the part he had acted in the High Commission Court, proposed to the Prince of Orange to resign his Bishoprick in favour of Dr. Burnet, on condition of an allowance of 1000*l.* a year out of the revenue: our Author refused to accept it on those terms.—The year 1682, or thereabouts, was the æra in which these Letters were wrote; it will not be disagreeable to the Reader to turn his thoughts towards the Doctor's situation in life at that time.

"On the apprehension of Popery being introduced into England, our Author undertook to write the History of the Reformation of the Church of England, which he executed with great success and universal applause. In 1680 he published The Life and Death of the Earl of Rochester. During the affair of the Popish Plot, Dr. Burnet was often sent for by King Charles, and consulted upon the State of the Nation; and about the same time refused the vacant Bishoprick of Chichester, which his Majesty offered him provided he would entirely come over to his interest. But though his free access to this Monarch did not procure him preferment, it gave him an opportunity of sending his Majesty a most remarkable letter, in which with great freedom he reprehended the vices and errors both of his private life and his government. The unprejudiced part he acted during the time the Nation was inflamed with the discovery of the Popish Plot; his candid endeavours to save the lives of Stanley and the Earl of Stafford, both zealous Papists; his temperate conduct with regard to the exclusion of the Duke of York; and the scheme of a Prince-Regent, proposed by him in lieu of that exclusion; are well known, and fully related in his History of his own Times. In 1682, when the Administration was wholly changed in favour of the Duke of York, he continued steady in his adherence to his friends, and chose to sacrifice all his views at Court, particularly a promise of the Mastership of the Temple, rather than break off his correspondencies with them.—This year our Author published his "Life of Sir Matthew Hale," and his "History of the Rights of Princes in disposing of Ecclesiastical Benefices and Church Lands;" which being attacked by an anonymous writer, Dr. Burnet published, the same year, "An Answer to the Animadversions on the History of the Rights of Princes." As he was about this time much resorted to by persons of all ranks and parties; in order for a pretence to avoid the returning so many visits, he built a Laboratory, and for above a year he amused himself with chemical experiments. Upon the execution of Lord Russell, with whom he was familiarly acquainted, he was examined before the House of Commons in relation to that Lord's speech upon the scaffold, in the writing of which he was suspected to have had a hand. Not long after, he refused an offer of a living of 300*l.* a year, in the gift of the Earl of Halifax, who would have presented him on condition of his residing still in London. In the year 1693 he

woman of so much sense and discretion, and yet an error in her conduct has given occasion to all the discourse concerning her; and indeed Mr. Collt had so fair a character through the whole former parts of his life, that no wonder she thought he was not capable of so much villainy as he has shewn of late; but I told her she must blame her own charms, which are such, that they have put a poor Gentleman almost out of his wits, and have thrown him into these disorders that he has committed; but to this I added, that I did not see where those charms lay, and asked her if she could tell me: you may think what a clown I am, by this rude kind of raillery.

And now I come to the formality of wishing you a good and happy new year; but indeed I do so constantly wish you all sorts of blessings, both here and hereafter, that I cannot raise my wishes higher one day than another.

Thus I have almost wrestled through a page of very dull stuff, of which I imagine you will give one ill-natured reason; that it is because I, not having got yours, have no new matter given me for a chiding, which, I believe, is all the talent you think I have in writing. But I will go no further till I see whether you mend former faults, though I am afraid that, whether you mend or not, I shall be unalterably, Madam, your most humble, most obedient, and most obliged servant, G. Burnet.

Postscript.—I have now got your letter, and am mighty glad of the hopes you put me in of another copy next week; but as for correcting, I will beg leave, when you do me the honour to allow my coming to wait on you at Winchendon, to bring down all you have written, and to set before you some corrections, on which you shall pass your judgment.

I give this alloy to every one to whom I shew your Verses, that you have not yet the talent of correcting what you write, and therefore your compositions must be considered but as the first draughts; and, with that allowance, I dare be bold to say, they may be compared to the performances of the greatest masters. And I must tell you that you want one of the pleasantest and most entertaining parts of Poetry; for a critical reviewing and mending what one has writ is a very noble diversion; but it is that which one cannot force one's self to, and it commonly comes on with more years than you yet have: but the reason you give for it is an affliction beyond expression to me concerned in you, "that you have not peace enough to be so calm." To this I can say nothing but in the language of deep regret, and of the tenderest sympathy the nature of man is capable of: but that I will treat elsewhere in my most serious thoughts, and will not increase your sorrows by telling you so sad a discourse, as the share I have in them must needs make.

I presumed to shew your Verses to my Lady Essex, who is a woman of great understanding, and has a high esteem of you, and admires your poetry; so also does my Lady Ranelagh, of whom I suppose you have a right enough character: you cannot imagine how highly she esteems all you write; but, upon my

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he went over to Paris, where he was well received by the Court, and became acquainted with the most eminent persons, both Popish and Protestant. The year following, the resentment against our Author was so great, that he was discharged from his lecture at St. Clement's by virtue of the King's mandate to Dr. Hascard, rector of that Parish: and in December the same year, by an order from the Lord Keeper North to Sir Harbottle Grimstone, he was forbid preaching any more at the Rolls Chapel.—Upon the death of King Charles, and accession of King James, having obtained leave to go out of the Kingdom, he went first to Paris; there he lived in great retirement, to avoid being involved in the conspiracies then forming in favour of the Duke of Monmouth. But, having contracted an acquaintance with Brigadier Stouppa, a Protestant officer in the French service, he was prevailed upon to take a journey with him into Italy, and met with an agreeable reception at Rome and Geneva. After a tour through the Southern parts of France, Italy, Switzerland, and many places of Germany, he came to Utrecht, and intended to have settled in some quiet retreat within the Seven Provinces; but, being invited to the Hague by the Prince and Princess of Orange, he repaired thither, and had a great share in the councils then carrying on in relation to the affairs of England." W. H.

† Interlined, and not very legible.

sending

sending her your "Despair," she wrote to me that she was sorry to find you quarrelling with your Maker, as if He had entailed ignorance and misery on our nature; and she would be much better pleased to see you continue in a strain of celebrating and adoring Him.

I hope there is nothing in all this which makes you think I do continue in a chiding strain; though, when I read your letter, I found the bottom of the former page was almost prophetical; perhaps you will however say, it was guilt made me know what I was to expect. But one thing I will beg of you, that you will try if you are in the humour of writing at other times in the week than just before the carrier is to go, and let me see the effects: for, though I make a shift to draw out letters pretty long, by reading them frequently over, yet even that would be multiplied if they were longer, for I would not read them the less frequently because of their length.

Curious Letter in the time of HENRY VIII. *from* RICHARD PACE *(who had been a Lawyer), directed to Cardinal* WOLSEY, *from Switzerland.*

(From the "General Outline of the Swiss Landscapes.")

"AT my arriving unto this town in Swice, I desired of the lordes of thes Cantones hasty expedition, and a resolute answer in my matters, considering that all the Cantons wear certified of my peticions by sufficient instruccions sent unto every Canton affore my commyng, by my lorde the Cardinall Sedunen (Sion): herunto they made ther answer that, affore the day of the sitting of ther counsell I could have non audience, for such was ther auncient order, &c. &c.

"In the meantyme, all such as favoured the French Kynge had published, and confirmed with great othes, that I was not sent out of England by the Kinge's consent, or any of the counsaill; ne was noe Englishman borne, but a false Spaniard craftily sent for to disseave them; and verily this untrue rumor did greatly alienat from me the mynds of the councell heare, and also of the common people, because they have soe often tymes bene begyled, in soe much, that when I was called into the councell afor the Ambassadors of the Cantones, I was put to this exigent, either to shew that I was sent from the King's Grace, or else to let the French peace be concluded, or else to stand in manifest jeopardie of my life by unthrifty felons, moved thereunto by such as be corrupted ther with great somes of money from the French Kynge's, &c. When I was in this perplexitie, I desired to speak secretly with one or two of the most wise of the councell, and soe I was committed to the Lorde Galiace Vice-count, &c.

"Immediately they did bring me into the councell again, and not only certified all the Cantones that I was truly your Grace's secretary, and sent by the King's councell, but also they offered themselves hostages unto the said Cantones unto such tyme that they might send into England, and have knowledge again uppon the truth of this matter, if they would not beleeve it, &c. &c.

I should have an answer resolute; and undoubtidly if I had brought money with me, the Kinge's Grace and non other had had the Swices surelie. As the thinge standeth now, it is very doubtfull, for the French Kinge hath extorted in the duchie of Millan two hundred thousand crownes for to be paid to the Swice's ther, assoone as they ratifye the forsayd peace: and thus the sayd French Kynge doth treat his matters with money in hand. And we *sola spe*. Nevertheless if the 100,000 crownes be sent hither befor the next dyet, paradventure they may do some good: if not, *actum est*, &c.

"In all haste, not only with mine owne letters, but also my lord's the Cardinal Sedunen. And at that tyme declared unto your Grace plainlye that we lacked nothing but money for to set forward the Swices within 8 days. I shall never forget the King's most wise and discreet words, sayd unto your Grace and my lorde the Duke of Suffolke at my departure: *videlicet*, "that his Grace would not that I should goe unto the Swices with 'if, if,' conditionally, and bare promise, but offer them redy, *redy money*, if they would serve him." Thes words were spoken by some inspiration, for he that will obtain the service of thes men, must not only have money for to pay ther wages but ther

ther entrie into the warres, but also for to give secretie to certain heads of them for to bringe them to that purposse. And this custume of taking of money is so engendered in them, that they doe take them for a foole that comith to treat any matter with them without money; nor wisdom, nor good reason, nor persuasion, is hear admitted without money. Wher it is comprised in my instruccion that one payment should be made after a battle should be striken between the Frenchmen and them, they will not move one foot without the payment of their wages for one month, &c. &c.

"Necessary it is that the Pope be diligently moved, not only to sticke by the Kinge stedfastly, as he is bound, but also to contribute some good somes of money to thes Swices, to plucke them from France: but they do say plainlie unto me hear, that they will beleeve noe worde sayd or written by his Holines, unless they see the money, because of his infinite promises heartofor without any performance.

"I am sure that the Frenchmen hath published in England, as they have done in all Italye, the conclusion of a peace between them and the Swices, but they may lye at their pleasure after ther accustomed manner: this is the truth that I doe writt unto your Grace. If any money shall be sent unto the Swices, the names of the townes wher it shall be most commodiously payd be thes following: Augusta, Constantia, Argentina, Basilea, &c.

"Such order as was taken for hasty sending of letters can not now be had hear, wherfor I think it expedient that your Grace should provide ther for thes thinges unto such tyme that you shall have an resolute in every thing from the Swices. The Duke of Barye doth commende himself most humblie unto the Kinge's Grace and yours, desiring your said Grace to continue his good lorde, and to shew unto the Kynge's Grace that what money soever his Highnes lays out in this side the mountains .... against the French .... himself to restitution thereof, *as much as it shall please his Grace to have restored again*, &c."

N. B. See the letter at large in Mr. Planta's able "History of the Helvetic Confederacy: the article is taken from the Cottonian manuscripts in the British Museum, Vitell. B. xviii. p. 222. L. S.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, March* 21.

AS a new CUSTOM-HOUSE is now erecting, and a new POST-OFFICE is in contemplation, you will, perhaps, agree with me, that the following description of those public edifices in 1677, may not be unentertaining to your Readers:

"Not far below London Bridge is placed the Custom-house, where is received and managed all the impositions laid on merchandize, imported or exported from this City, which are so considerable, that of all the Customs of England, divided into three parts, the Port of London pays two-thirds, that is above 330,000*l.* yearly. In this Office are employed a great number of officers, whereof divers are of considerable quality and ability. — The House where this great Office was kept, being destroyed by the late fire, is now rebuilt in a very much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious manner by the King, and hath cost his Majesty 10,000*l.* the building!"

"*Of the Office of Postmaster-General.*

"The profits of the said office are settled by Act of Parliament on his Royal Highness the Duke of York; but his Majesty doth constitute his Postmaster-General by letters patent under the Great Seal of England; and accordingly hath conferred that office upon the Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Arlington, Ld. Chamberlain of his Majesties Houshold. The present Postmaster-General keepeth one Grand or General Office in the City of London, from whence letters and pacquets are dispatched. Every Monday to France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, Germany, Sueden, Denmark, &c. and to Kent. Every Tuesday to the United Netherlands, Germany, &c. and to all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Every Wednesday to Kent onely, and the Downs. Every Thursday to France, Spain, Italy, and all parts of England and Scotland. Every Friday to the Spanish and United Netherlands, Germany, Sueden, Denmark, and to Kent. Every Saturday to all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. And the answers of the said letters and pacquets are received in the said Office in due course; and from thence dispersed and delivered, according to their respective directions, with all expedition. The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other officers, to the number of seventy-seven persons, who give their actual attendance respectively

spectively in the dispatch of the business. Upon this Grand Office depends one hundred and eighty-two Deputy Postmasters in England and Scotland, most of which keep regular Offices in their stages, and Sub-Postmasters in their branches; and also in Ireland, another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in Dublin, consisting of eighteen like officers, and forty-five Deputy Postmasters. The present Postmaster-General keeps constantly, for the transport of the said letters and pacquets, between England and France, two pacquet-boats; Flanders, two pacquet-boats; Holland, three pacquet-boats; Ireland, three pacquet-boats: and at Deal, two pacquet-boats for the Downs. All which Officers, Postmasters, and Pacquet-boats, are maintained at his own proper charge. And, as the master-piece of all those good regulations, established by the present Postmaster-General for the better government of the said Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market-towns of England so well to the respective postages, that there is no considerable Market-town but hath an easy and certain conveyance for the letters thereof, to and from the said Grand Office, in the due course of the Mails every post.—Though the number of letters missive in England were not at all considerable in our ancestors' days, yet it is now *so prodigiously great* (since the meanest people have generally learnt to write), that this Office is farmed for *thirty thousand pounds a year!* Note also, that letters are conveyed with more expedition, and less charges, than in any foreign countrey. A letter containing a whole sheet of paper is conveyed 80 miles for 2*d.* and two sheets, 4*d.* and an ounce of letters but 8*d.* and that in so short a time, by night as well as by day, that every 24 hours the post goes 120 miles, and in five days, an answer of a letter may be had from a place 300 miles distant from the writer. Moreover, if any Gentleman desire to ride post to any principal town of England, Post-horses are always in readiness (taking no horse without the consent of his owner), which in other Kings' Reigns was not duely observed; and only 3*d.* is demanded for every English mile, and for every stage to the Post-boy, 4*d.* for conducting.—Besides this excellent convenience of conveying *letters and men on horseback*, there is of late such an admirable commodiousness, both for men and women of better rank, to travel from London to almost any great town of England, and to almost all the villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the world; and that is by *Stage-Coaches*, wherein one may be transported to any place, sheltered from foul weather and foul ways, free from endamaging one's health or body, by hard jogging, or over-violent motion; and this not only at a low price, as about a shilling for every five miles, but with such velocity and speed, as that the Posts in some forraign countreys make not more miles in a day; for the Stage-Coaches called *Flying Coaches* make forty or fifty miles in a day, as from London to Oxford or Cambridge, and that in the space of twelve hours, not counting the time for dining; setting forth not too early, nor coming in too late. The Post-Office is now kept in Bishopsgate-street."

Yours, &c. CARADOS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 31.

ON perusing lately the XVth volume of the Beauties of England and Wales, I was struck with the following passage, p. 311:

"*Ansley Hall* was visited 1758 by the elegant and truly-poetical Thomas Warton, at which time he wrote, and left in this cell, some beautiful verses, beginning,

'Beneath this stony roof reclin'd,
I sooth to peace my pensive mind.'

It may be observed, that the verses, as printed in Warton's Poetical Works, *differ much* from the simply-pleasing original copy, which is still preserved at Ansley Hall."

Now, if this should meet the eye of the present Possessor of that Mansion, or of any of his Friends, I should feel myself, as an admirer of the productions of Warton, much obliged for a transcript of the verses.

Yours, &c. F. J. MEADOWS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

THE only apology I can make for troubling you with the following remarks on a passage in the Beauties of England and Wales, is the universal circulation of your entertaining Miscellany,—a circulation which has more evinced its utility, than any panegyrick from the greatest of its advocates can display.

In the account of Boconnoc in Cornwall (vol. II. p. 401.) it is stated, that the Manor of that Lordship descended, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Carminowe, to Sir Hugh Courtenay, who was killed at Tewkesbury (I presume this to have been the Courtenay who was restored to the Earldom of Devonshire by Warwick 1461). Some of

of your Readers may be able to say if this marriage is mentioned by any other authority, having somewhere read that the heiress in question espoused one of the Petyts, a neighbouring family. AN ADMIRER.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

YOU will, I flatter myself, permit a constant Reader to say a few words in refutation of an *idle* remark (to make use of a moderate expression) which a Correspondent, p. 4, has taken an opportunity of making. In his communication respecting certain Epitaphs, he introduces the name of Dr. Stonhouse, and observes of him, that he had "written many religious tracts, and was a pious good man." Had he suffered his pen to proceed no farther, his purpose would have been sufficiently answered, and all would have been well enough. But, traveling rather out of his way, he adds, that he (Dr. S.) was "perhaps a little tinctured with Methodism." "Perhaps;" he is not quite certain. Why then suggest the idea? While he affects to drop a word favourable to the Doctor's memory, with the next move of his pen he takes sufficient care to obliterate its effect; for, whatever Methodism be in itself, R. C. doubtless knows, that, in the estimation of the world, it implies something derogatory — some intellectual error, some imaginative aberration, or some moral deformity. However, whether or not this inexplicable something was imputable to Dr. Stonhouse, this Writer ought, as a liberal man, to have remembered the liberal maxim, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

Had he been acquainted with the subject of his animadversion (which it is pretty evident he was not), he might, instead of such detracting sentence, have substituted one (with *certainty* too on his side) of a very different tendency, namely, that he was not only "a good man," but an eminent Divine; and could, if he pleased, have referred your Readers to his various tracts, especially his "Sick Man's Friend" (a book in the hands of most of the Clergy), and to the recollection of his inimitable excellence as a preacher, for a proof of the fact.

The surviving friends, Sir, of Dr. Stonhouse can safely attest, that he had no connexion whatever with the religious sect called Methodists, and never meddled with those high Calvinistic doctrines which some of them are said to inculcate. He was indeed well versed in, and a great lover of, God's Word; he set forth the same most impressively by his eloquent preaching; and he shewed his experience of its practical power, by his consistently pious, amiable, and beneficent living.

Now, Mr. Urban, though all this, as you well know, is no more than what we constantly pray for, in behalf of all Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, in our excellent Liturgy, and what, of course, every Clergyman, in every station, ought to aspire to; yet, unfortunately for the interest of our Church, this — this realization of our prayers, if it appear rather prominently, is by a good many perhaps termed Methodistical, or being "tinctured with Methodism." When will such folly, such perversion of things cease! Happy would it be for the benefit of true religion and virtue, and particularly for the advantage of the Reformed Episcopal Church, if such faithful and able Ministers as was the late Sir James Stonhouse, were more highly valued, and more generally patronized! The consequence would be, crowded Churches, well-attended Sacraments, devout Members, widely-extended moral and civil good.

It may not be inappropriate to add, that this exemplary Divine was presented successively, without interest or solicitation, to two valuable livings, by a Noble Patron; to the first, merely in consequence of his clerical fame; and to the second, after a long subsequent intimacy, as a testimony both of his Lordship's friendship for him, and his decided approbation of his clerical conduct. May many other Patrons go and do likewise! Thus would union increase, and dissent diminish; and thus would no good Clergyman be deterred, through fear of incurring an unmeaning scoff, from the honest and zealous performance of his duty.

R. C. is mistaken in supposing that the lines on the Epitaph of Mrs. Stonhouse were written by the Doctor: it is well known they are the composition of Mrs. Hannah More, who had long known her worth. T. C.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

THE celebrity of your Magazine, and especially among the Clergy, induces me to send you a few remarks. I have long thought a candid and accurate account of the domestic, as well as of the Synagogue, ceremonies of the modern Jews, a great *desideratum*. Many respectable scholars may be daily met with, who, although well versed in the Antiquities of Greece and Rome, are very ignorant of existing, and far more interesting customs. If reading, and some knowledge of the Hebrew language, were the only requisites for such a treatise, some, perhaps, might be found adequate to it, even "in this sequester'd spot;" but the Compiler ought to reside in or near Town, that he might confer with some well-informed Jew, who has lately embraced Christianity. A mere ritual of the Jewish Ceremonies is contained in the late David Levi's work; and the very learned Buxtorf published his "Synagoga Judaica" more than two centuries ago; but it has been often remarked, that he wrote in so acrimonious a spirit, as if he intended to irritate, rather than conciliate, the Jewish People. Scaliger is reported to have said, "*Mirum quomodo Buxtorfius ametur à Judæis: in illa tamen Synagoga Judaica illos valde perstringit:*" but, perhaps, neither of these great men would have been less loved by his opponents, had he used less virulence.

I have lately met with a copy, though a mutilated one, of Dr. L. Addison's "Present State of the Jews;" but this was confined to the state of that people in Barbary, where Dr. A. was Chaplain to our Garrison at Tangier, before the fort was demolished and abandoned by the English; and as the Dedication bears the date of 1674-5 (in about two years, I believe, after the birth of his illustrious son Joseph A.), a more modern and more universal account of the Jews would be very acceptable.

As I am not quoting, Mr. Urban, from

——— "Books *penes me*,
Which nobody but myself can see,"

some of your Readers may be surprized at the great similarity between the Doctor's work, and that of Buxtorf above-mentioned. There is in one passage as remarkable a variation, which I should be glad to see accounted for. In Buxtorf's 15th chapter, Of the Preparation for the Sabbath, (edit. 1661) appears the following, among other monitions:

"Nullæ animum vestrum curæ exercuient, [dificent."

Quamvis araneæ in loculis vestris ni-

This is rendered in Dr. A.'s 16th chapter, upon the same subject, by, "Let no care trouble you, though spiders be in your houses." I have sought, but in vain, for a sight of the rule in Hebrew. The Latin has a certain Rabbinical quaintness.

Yours, &c. M. T. MENEVENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Feb.* 15.

IN Peck's "Memoirs of Cromwell," is the following very remarkable communication:

No. 28. *Part of a Letter written to the Publisher by* Christopher Wren, *esq. giving an account that King* Henry VII. *had formerly the title of* "DEFENDER OF THE FAITH."

"Rev. Sir, 1736-7, *Wroxall, March 4th.*

* * * * "Among some memorials of my grandfather's, which happen at this time to lie before me, is one of particular note, which, I imagine, may suit your curiosity to see.

'That King Henry VII. had formerly the title of '*Defender of the Faith*,' appears by the Register of the Order of the Garter, in the black book [*sic dict. à tegmine*] (now in my hands by office), which, having shewed to King Charles I. he received with great joy; nothing more pleasing him then that the Right of that Title was fixed in the Crown long before the Pope's pretended donation.

"*To all which, I make attestation to all posterity, αὐτογραφῷ hoc meo. Ita testor Chr. Wren, à memoria et secretis honoratissimi ordinis.*' "I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
CHR. WREN."

I have examined different Histories of England, such as Hume, &c.; but have not succeeded in finding any thing of the kind mentioned.

It is generally understood that K. Henry VIII. (A. D. 1521.) received the title of "*Defender of the Faith*" from Pope Leo X. for defending the Papal Chair against Luther. I should be much obliged to some of your Correspondents, if they could give me any information on the subject.

Yours, &c. W. J.

A Second

A Second Address, by the Bishop of St. David's, *to Persons calling themselves Unitarians; continued from p.* 135.

YOU have now before you ample proof of Mr. Belsham's misrepresentations of the character and principles of the Established Clergy; in which misrepresentations there is an inflammatory malignity, which I ascribe, in a great degree, to the influence of the *revolutionary* period in which they were published. They appear to have been *trains* intended to communicate with those deep-laid operations, which his GREAT MASTER had been long preparing at Birmingham, in the true spirit of French Philanthropy, for the *universal good* of his country. That period, thank God, is passed.

Having given abundant proof of Mr. Belsham's inaccuracy in his representations of persons and characters, I will now give you a specimen of his inaccuracy in *matters of fact*. He says, in his answer to my former Address, "the most material point at issue between Bp. Horsley and Dr. Priestley was not a question of 'scholarship and criticism,' but concerning a plain matter of fact. The fact asserted by Dr. Priestley is, that the great body of *Hebrew Christians, in the two first centuries*, were believers in the simple humanity of Christ. Bp. Horsley denies the fact, and contends for the existence of an orthodox Hebrew Church at Ælia. Of this orthodox Hebrew Church, *now first heard of*, Dr. Priestley questions the existence."

In this passage Mr. Belsham says, that "the most material point at issue was not a question of "scholarship and criticism, but a plain matter of fact." A point at issue may be a plain matter of fact; but, if the fact be disputed, the point cannot be settled (if it be a matter of antient history) without scholarship and criticism; and not to know this is, of itself, an indisputable proof of Mr. Belsham's want both of criticism and scholarship. If Dr. Priestley and Mr. Belsham had not been very deficient in both, they could not have questioned the orthodoxy of the Church of Jerusalem, either before or after the building of Ælia. The Church of Jerusalem comprehended the great body of Hebrew Christians. If the faith of this mother Church of Christendom can be proved to have been the orthodox faith, both before the destruction of Jerusalem by Adrian and after, the great body of Hebrew Christians could not have been unbelievers in the Divinity of Christ, whether they retained the ordinances of Moses or not. For evidence of this orthodoxy I will not refer you back to Bp. Horsley's Tracts; but I will give you two proofs, which he has not made use of. "At that time," says Eusebius, that is, under the Emperor Alexander, "flourished many Ecclesiasticks of great learning, whose Letters have come down to us, and may be easily met with. For they are extant in the Library of the city of Ælia, which was built by Alexander, Bishop of that Church *." Alexander, as Eusebius informs us, was promoted to that See for his eminent faith in Christ †. He was the 35th Bishop of Jerusalem, being the 20th Bishop after the name of the city was changed from Jerusalem to Ælia. The first fifteen Bishops, whose names Eusebius enumerates, were all of the circumcision; and the period during which they presided over that Church, is specially denominated the primitive Church of Jerusalem. Of the orthodoxy of the primitive Hebrew Church, Eusebius bears this explicit testimony: "From written records (*γγεαφα*) I have learnt, that to the siege of Jerusalem, in the time of Adrian, fifteen Bishops presided over that Church in continued succession, and that all of these were of Hebrew origin, and that they held and professed the genuine knowledge of Christ, *γνωσιν του Χριστου γνησιως καταδεξασθαι* ‡." Of the orthodoxy of *the Bishops of Jerusalem*, expressed by the term *γνησιως*, there could have been no doubt, from other passages of his History, even if Sulpitius Severus had not still more expressly said of the general body of these Hebrew Christians in the time of Adrian, that *they believed Christ to be God*: tum pene omnes,

* Euseb. Eccles. Hist. L. vi. c. 20.
† Ibid. c. 8.
‡ Ibid. L. iv. c. 5.

omnes, Christum Deum, sub legis observatione, credebant, "they almost all with their belief in Christ's Divinity united the observances of the law." In the *pene omnes* he exemplifies the *observatio legis*, not the *credebant Christum Deum*; for he is speaking of the abolition of the Mosaic observances by Adrian's exclusion of the Jews from Jerusalem. The Apostles, by the decree of the Council at Jerusalem, had left Christians at liberty to retain the observances of Moses, or not, according to their conscience. Almost all Hebrew Christians, therefore, united the law of Moses with their faith in Christ. Sulpitius calls the belief of Christ's Divinity *the Christian faith*. "Quod quidem (the exclusion of the Jews from Jerusalem) *Christianæ fidei* proficiebat; quia tum pene omnes, *Christum Deum*, sub legis observatione, *credebant*. Nimirum id Domino ordinante dispositum, ut legis servitus a libertate fidei atque Ecclesiæ tolleretur." He says, that the exclusion of the Jews was serviceable to the Christian faith, by the liberty and exemption which the faith and the Church thus acquired from the servitude of the law: for to this time almost all Jewish Christians retained the observances of the law. I have laid the greater stress on this passage of Sulpitius, because Bp. Horsley has not made all the use of it which he might have done.

My *second* proof respecting the Church of Ælia, the orthodox Hebrew Church *now first heard of!!* is the honourable testimony borne to her by the seventh Canon of the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, which I will give you in the translation of Isidorus Mercator: "Quoniam mos *antiquus* obtinuit, et *vetusta* traditio, ut Æliæ, id est, Hierosolymæ, episcopo honor deferatur, habeat consequenter honorem suum, manente tamen metropolitanæ civitati propria dignitate." The metropolitan dignity of the Church of Cæsarea among the Churches of the East (after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus) arose, from a precedence of *political rank*, not from *priority of time*, or of spiritual authority, and was precisely like the primitive metropolitan rank of the Church of Rome, in the West, before the subversion of the Roman Empire.

I will close this account of the Church of Ælia with a list of the thirty-nine Bishops of Jerusalem, and Ælia, from James, who was called the Brother of our Lord, to Hermon the last of the Bishops, who preceded the Diocletian persecution, and who, says Eusebius, "succeeded to that *Apostolical See*, which is preserved there even to this day *."

Bishops of Jerusalem.

Cent. I.	19. Maximus
1. Jacobus	20. Julianus
2. Simeon	21. Caius
Cent. II.	22. Symmachus
3. Justus	23. Caius alter
4. Zacheus	24. Julianus alter
5. Tobias	25. Capito
6. Benjamin	26. Maximus
7. Joannes	27. Antoninus
8. Matthias	28. Valens
9. Philippus	29. Dolichianus
10. Seneca	30. Narcissus
11. Justus	31. Dius
12. Levi	32. Germanio
13. Ephres	33. Gordius
14. Joseph	34. Narcissus
15. Judas	Cent. III.
Bishops of Ælia.	35. Alexander
	36. Mazabanes
16. Marcus	37. Hymenæus
17. Cassianus	38. Zabdas
18. Publius	39. Hermon.

Of the grounds of Bp. Horsley's argument for the existence of the orthodox Hebrew Church at Ælia, Mr. Belsham gives the following summary: "Of this orthodox Hebrew Church, *now first heard of*, Dr. Priestley questions the existence, and calls upon the Bishop for his proof: who, finding, to his great *disappointment*, that the authorities appealed to by Mosheim were *nothing to the purpose*, proceeds to construct a formal demonstration of his own. This demonstration begins with six *professedly gratuitous* propositions, which, however, to do the learned Prelate justice, he *frankly acknowledges*, of themselves prove nothing. And it concludes with a seventh, upon which the principal stress is laid, but which, as the Bishop in his last Disquisition *very fairly owns*, proves barely and singly the existence of a body of orthodox Hebrew Christians, existing somewhere in the world in the time of Jerome, 250 y[illegible]er the reign of Adrian, [illegible] cypher being

* Eus[illegible]t. A. D. 3[illegible] L. vii. c.

added to the six preceding cyphers, constitutes what the Bishop is pleased to call the entire proofs of the existence of the orthodox Hebrew Church at Ælia in the time of Adrian. This statement, Mr. Urban, may appear somewhat ludicrous; but I PLEDGE myself it is *correct*."

If by *correct* Mr. Belsham means *true*, he has here given a pledge that he never can redeem. For out of *five* assertions contained in this statement, four are positively *false*, and one *incorrect*. His *first* assertion is, that "Bp. Horsley found, to his great disappointment, that the authorities appealed to by Mosheim were nothing to his purpose, and therefore proceeded to construct a formal demonstration of his own." The Bishop, on the contrary, was fully satisfied with Mosheim and his authorities, as is evident from the observation with which he introduces his seven positions: "I will, therefore, briefly state the principles which *determine* me to *abide by Mosheim's* account of the transaction in question."

2. Mr. Belsham's *second* assertion is, that *six* of the Bishop's "positions were *professedly gratuitous*." An historical fact cannot be called a *gratuitous* position. The three first positions are taken for granted, as historical facts; that there was a Church of Hebrew Christians at Jerusalem and Pella from the first introduction of Christianity to the time of Adrian; and afterwards at Ælia; and that the Church of Ælia consisted of Hebrews, who renounced the observances of the Mosaic rites." For the *two* first facts, Eusebius's list of 39 Bishops before quoted is a sufficient voucher. For the *third*, the Bishop quotes Epiphanius and Orosius. The *fourth*, *fifth*, and *sixth* positions are appendages to the third, and are probable reasons accounting for the renunciation of the Mosaic rites.

3. Mr. Belsham's next assertion is, that Bp. Horsley *frankly acknowledges* that his six positions, of themselves, *prove nothing*. So far from acknowledging that they proved nothing, he says, in the words before quoted, that they *determined* him to *abide* by Mosheim's account of the transaction. They prove the existence and orthodoxy of a Church of Hebrew Christians, retaining the Mosaic ordinances, to the time of Adrian, and renouncing them in consequence of his decree, and of the privileges annexed to his new colony at Ælia. To "complete therefore the proof" by evidence of the existence of an orthodox Hebrew Church to a *later period*, the Bishop added his seventh position.

4. This seventh position is that upon which Mr. Belsham says "the *principal stress* is laid." The Bishop expressly says (p. 490.) that the principal stress is *not* laid upon it. He particularly reminds the reader that his proof of the existence of an orthodox Jewish Church at Jerusalem rests *only in part* upon it: "The learned reader will be pleased to recollect that my proof of the existence of such a Church rests in part only on Jerome's evidence. The entire proof rests on *seven* positions."

Of the seventh position Mr. Belsham says that "the Bishop in his last Disquisition *very fairly owns* it proves barely and singly the existence of a body of orthodox Hebrew Christians, existing somewhere in the world in the time of Jerome, 250 years after the reign of Adrian." This is very unfairly and incorrectly stated. The force of the seventh position is in its *connexion* with the six preceding. Its object is, *with them*, to prove that this orthodox Church existed, not *somewhere* in the world, but *at Ælia*. St. Jerome's testimony does not, of itself, prove the existence of the Hebrew Christian Church in the time of Adrian; it is not a part of that evidence; but it is a proof of the existence of that Church to a much *later period*. Epiphanius and Orosius testify for its existence at Ælia in the time of Adrian; Celsus and Origen (in his *corrected* judgment) respectively answer for the latter half of the third Century; Eusebius for the whole of the three first Centuries, and the beginning of the fourth; and Jerome for the latter part of the fourth. Celsus, Origen, and Jerome speak, indefinitely and generally, of *Hebrew Christians*. And where should we seek to verify their testimony, but at Jerusalem, the primitive seat of *Hebrew Christianity*, where this Apostolical Church was subsisting not only in the third and fourth Centuries, but has continued, through all the revolutions of the Country, to this day.

To

To the orthodoxy of this Church in Adrian's time, Sulpitius bears witness in the words before quoted: *Christum Deum credebant.* But Eusebius's inestimable document of the succession of the Bishops of Jerusalem and Ælia for more than three Centuries (collected by himself from *tables of succession* and *written records*, in the Library at Jerusalem), with his testimony to the orthodoxy and Apostolical character of this Church from its first institution to his time, comprehends all other evidence, and effectually disproves the assertion of Dr. Priestley and Mr. Belsham, that the great body of Hebrew Christians, in the two first Centuries, were unbelievers in the Divinity of Christ. If you confine your attention to this substantial fact,—*the orthodoxy of the primitive Christian Church in Palestine*, under both its appellations of Jerusalem and Ælia, as attested by Eusebius, and, before him, by the Bishops of Ælia, Cæsarea, and others, in their Letter to Paul of Samosata (see the Postscript), you will easily perceive the error of Dr. Priestley and Mr. Belsham, and will find no difficulty in disentangling the subject from the dispute about the continuance or discontinuance of the Mosaic ordinances; and about the *three* sorts of Nazarenes, and *three* of Ebionites, which they have either ignorantly or artfully confounded. You will perceive also, that if Unitarianism had been the faith of the Primitive Church, as Dr. Priestley says, or the doctrine of the Gospel, as Dr. Carpenter asserts, then it would follow, that the belief of the Trinity, and Christ's Divinity, must have been condemned as Heresies. But you know the reverse of this to be true. If Mr. Belsham could produce an instance of any believer in the Trinity and the Divinity of Christ being called a Heretick; or any professed unbeliever in these doctrines not being called a Heretick; there would be some pretence for saying that *Unitarianism* was the faith of the Primitive Church.

From the specimen which Mr. Belsham has given of his *correctness* in *reviewing* one single fragment of the Controversy between Bp. Horsley and Dr. Priestley, you may judge with what *fidelity* he has reviewed the whole. Of Mr. Belsham's *Postscript*, which ought to have been the chief subject of his Letter, I will give you an account in my next Address.

Abergwilly Palace, Feb. 24, 1815. T. St. David's.

[*The Bishop's* P. S. *in our next.*]

Mr. Urban, *April* 9.

In answer to your Correspondent Mr. Gwilt, it is only necessary to state, that as far as reason, observation, and an almost endless variety of sketches made from antient doorways, can guide me, I always found the architraves, sweeping cornices, &c. on their external part; and this warranted my presuming to say, that my view (vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 589) is the interior remains of the great Hall, as said architraves, &c. are on the Eastern side, not visible in the view, as the aspect there drawn is to the West. I have seen a copy of Mr. Gwilt's drawing of the roof of what he would have us believe belonged to the great Hall, and which he maintains is similar to the roof of Eltham Palace. This I deny; as, setting aside its principle of open-work, the detail is wholly different; the first calculated for an inferior arrangement, the latter for a noble and Royal presence.

It is rather singular, that, although I have been, at various periods, close to the Eastern side of the circular window for inspection and imitation, the "fragments of stained glass" should have escaped my notice, as I am rather exact in picking out such relicks; however, granting that the glass was "*painted* upon the East side," this is by no means decisive, as such glass might, at some subsequent repair, have been by ignorant glaziers *turned the wrong side outwards*. Hollar's view of this *questionable* subject gives no positive instruction, as it may be taken for any building but the one before us (that is, as far as the ruins go). J. Carter.

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

Since your Correspondent, p. 226, has called upon me for my authority in stating that Wm. Gifford * was the founder of Winchester Palace, &c. I may perhaps be allowed to make a few remarks upon the conjectures

* Magna Britannia, 1724, and Lambert's Survey of London, 1806; Author of Villiers' Essay on the Reformation.

he

he has advanced relative to the situation of the Hall of Winchester Palace. However it may appear to Mr. Gwilt that my observations are founded in "*error*," yet I presume he will allow that for his own he has little better authority than *conjecture*. I shall not venture to "*assert*" that the Hall was either on the East or West side of the circular window; but I will certainly again repeat, that the Western portion bears evidently the strongest marks of that apartment in every particular which distinguishes it from any other in such establishments. Of the supposed Hall, only the South and West walls remain, as stated; not a stone either of the East or North is to be traced: the site of the former is mere supposition, the latter is evident. To pass over the inconsistency of having the dining-hall 118 feet in length, which would make it appear to have occupied nearly half the site of the whole Palace *, we shall consider the Roof †, which your Correspondent says was on the East side of the window. This I cannot contradict.

In 1807, Mr. Carter and myself, and several other friends, made our second survey of St. Mary Overey's Church, and Winchester Palace; and this beautiful circular window formed the chief object of our inquiry. After some difficulty, we got access to the warehouse in which it was concealed, and found it much obstructed by packages, &c. which reached nearly to the roof. I can assert it was the East side of the window we were near, as I have now before me a section of the mouldings, which upon comparison exactly agree now it is exposed; the sides are so materially different (in the architrave), and the disposition so unlike, that no mistake is possible to have arisen, and I can without hesitation say, that the roof was entirely *modern*, consisting only of plain rafters, tiled in the usual manner. Nor would I venture to state this, had not our view of the window been obstructed by several beams crossing it in various directions to support the roof. As Mr. G. admits that a portion Eastward was taken down, it is, I presume, not impossible that the West end might have shared a similar fate, and thus have eluded our observation. But it appears strange that any should have existed, while only the *South* wall remained for its support. Were the builders of the warehouses so careful of the antient vestige, that they accommodated their walls to sustain it? And does it seem likely that their care extended so far as to support it, while they destroyed the old wall to erect one of brick? In short, we may ask, why was it destroyed at all, if they had any inclination to preserve the roof? The case is very different *Westward* of the window; 12 feet of the wall adjoining the gable was left perfect its whole height, with one large window in it, and the foundation between that and the Western extremity. From this it is evident the wall was never completely demolished, though certainly repaired, and in many places rebuilt; and before the fire in 1814, the whole line of wall was a picturesque variety of brick and stone. Here we could feel no apprehension for the roof; a partial disturbance of the wall could not endanger the whole timber-frame; it certainly did not hang in the air while another was rebuilding. I cannot account for the weather cornice on the West side (supposing that to have been within); nor can my opponent for a similar cornice, surrounding not only the window on the East, but likewise the doorways below.

* The proportion of the Hall to the rest of the building may be seen at Lambeth; Haddon Hall, Derbyshire; Hampton Court; Bolton Hall, Yorkshire; and many others.

† I am at a loss to conceive upon what grounds Mr. G. supposes the roof to be of higher antiquity than that in the remains of the Royal Palace at Eltham. I can enumerate nearly thirty timber roofs which I have seen and drawn in various parts of the Kingdom, none of which are later than the reign of Henry VIII.; and that at Winchester Palace certainly is the most modern. Perhaps some of the earliest timber-work in existence will be found at that truly curious and little known, though extensive vestige of Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire, about the time of Edward III.; then follow Mitton and Bolton Halls, Yorkshire; Westminster Hall; &c. &c. in each of these are peculiar characters to denote their age, which were to be found in the roof under consideration. The ornaments precisely correspond with those in the South Porch, and in the Cloisters of Chester Cathedral.

The

The idea of the Western division having formed the menial offices, is truly whimsical, and almost unworthy of observation. Will it be admitted for a moment that the kitchen, buttery, and pantry, were closely attached to the Hall? And does it seem probable that their dimensions would be nearly equal, and their design certainly surpass, that of the largest and most conspicuous apartment in the Palace? And farther, would such offices be placed in the most conspicuous situation, on the terrace, while the state apartments were situated in the back-ground, gloomy and unnoticed? Certainly not; such a building would be made to hide its utility if so situated, and have good windows to carry on the design; yet this will not account for the lights being larger than those of the (supposed) Hall. Under such circumstances they would be sufficiently inferior to prevent the kitchen being mistaken for the Hall.

There is no difficulty in explaining what appears from old prints to be a continuation of the path or street from the landing stairs. What is now a modern brick archway on the South side, I apprehend was always an entrance doorway, but only on this side; if it had not been, how was the supposed Hall, or Kitchen and connecting offices, to be approached? Surely not from the terrace, where select company alone recreated at particular times!

These, Mr. Urban, are but few remarks to what could be brought forward from a collection I have been several years forming; yet they will be sufficient to shew that no opinion can be laid down as positive; and I shall trespass no farther upon your valuable pages.

At some future time it is my intention to select a paper relative to the antient Ferry, but not in the least connected with the present observations.

Yours, &c. AN OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Tottenham-Court Road, Feb.* 20.

AS you have, unintentionally no doubt, made the pages of your Journal the vehicle of conveying to the publick a very severe attack upon the character of an individual, I make no apology for requesting, as a mark of that impartiality for which you are distinguished, that you will insert the accompanying vindication of his conduct. The paper which I inclose is the narrative of the business written by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien himself, and was sent to this Country for the purpose of being inserted in the *Times* Newspaper, in which the article first appeared; but as it has found its way into your Magazine, I hope no further appeal is necessary to induce you to acquiesce in giving insertion to the antidote. J. C.

Sir, *Cork, Feb.* 2.

A Paragraph having been inserted in *The Times* of Jan. 13, in which my conduct, on a former occasion, is grossly misrepresented; I trust you will not refuse me an opportunity of correcting, through the same medium, the mis-statements of that letter, and of thus removing from the public mind the unfavourable impressions which the misrepresentation is calculated to make. Your Correspondent is not, I am ready to allow, the fabricator of the calumny which he now exhibits to public view: he, like the superficial author of *The Stranger in Ireland*, has only raked it from the mire of refuted slander. It appeared nine or ten years since, in *The Dublin Journal*, from whence it was then copied into some of the contemporary London Newspapers.

On the first appearance of this atrocious statement, I addressed the publick, and refuted the calumny of which it was replete. My defence appeared in *The Cork Mercantile Chronicle*; it was copied from that paper into, not only those of Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick, but also into the London Courier, the Morning Chronicle, &c. &c. and now, after a lapse of nine or ten years, the calumny is revived, with all the fascination of novelty, whilst its refutation is studiously withheld.

In the article to which I advert, I am accused of having excommunicated one of my flock, for not having contributed towards building of a Chapel, or Roman Catholic house of worship. I am charged with having exacted, in an arbitrary way, unreasonable contributions from a supposed injured parishioner; and it is added, that these facts have been proved in a Court of Justice, by two unwilling witnesses. Now, Sir, I unhesitatingly pronounce, in the face of this Country in which the case was tried, and without fear of contradiction on the part of the honourable Judge, or of the respectable Jury, who tried it, that these charges are atrociously calumnious. I have, at this moment, the minutes of that trial before

before me. It is not true that I received any contribution towards building a Chapel from Donovan. It is not true, of course, that he, as that letter states, paid certain sums, and that more exorbitant demands were then made. In all this malignant fabrication there is not a word of truth. I shall now state the case which gave rise to this mischievous letter.

In the year 1800, I opened a subscription for the purpose of building a Chapel in Clonakilty. Rules, for carrying the subscription into effect, were drawn up, and approved of by all the subscribers. The parishioners from whom subscriptions were looked for (from the poor nothing was expected) were classed into three descriptions. From the first, or most opulent class, a guinea was expected; from the second, three crowns; and from the third class, a half-guinea. The persons placed in the higher classes were at liberty to descend to a lower scale, and those in a more humble line were free, of course, to assume a higher situation; and should any man, or number of men, having means to contribute, refuse their co-operation, it was expected that such would not obtrude on the subscribers, by taking their place in a house, to the construction and other expences of which they were not willing to contribute.

In two or three years after the building was erected, considerable debts remained to be liquidated. Some of the original subscribers did not yet pay their subscriptions. These defaulters were earnestly and repeatedly called upon during three years. The creditors were daily becoming more importunate in their demands; and I was applied to by the subscribers, and urged to carry the regulations adopted by them into effect, by excluding from the Chapel all those who shamefully withheld the contributions which they had voluntarily agreed to pay. I therefore ordered a list of these defaulters to be drawn up, and placed in a conspicuous part of the Chapel, that no man should plead ignorance. I advised them to resort to another Chapel, not far from the town, until they should be pleased to pay their quota of the contribution; and threatened any of those persons who should, after a defined period, enter the new Chapel, with an ecclesiastical censure. Donovan was the only one of them who contumaciously resisted the regulations of the subscribers, and the authority of his pastor. The congregation witnessed his audacity, and resented it, by withdrawing themselves, in some measure, from his communion. He brought his action against me at the Summer Assizes of 1805, and having no grounds on which he could, honestly, sustain it, a wretch of infamous character was suborned to swear, that I excommunicated him, and every one that should deal with him. When this wretch unexpectedly gave her evidence, I informed the Counsel who had the chief management of my defence, that there were twenty respectable witnesses in Court, who were ready to rebut every thing which she deposed. I begged of him not to allow her perjury to go to a Jury unrefuted. He was of opinion, that as some of the Jurors were not unacquainted with her character, and with the circumstances of the case, her evidence could have no weight. I reluctantly acquiesced. No witness was examined on the part of my defence; and the consequence was, that the Judge, in his charge, informed the Jury that they should find a verdict for the plaintiff; they found one of fifty pounds. The deluded woman, on whose testimony this decision was founded, died soon after, a deplorable victim of remorse and despair.

In justification of the part I have taken in this transaction, I shall only say, that I acted with a conviction that I was warranted in conscience, and by law. I was not aware of any reason why a number of Roman Catholic subscribers may not purchase a plot of ground, and build a house thereon, for any uses that were not illegal, with an exclusive right of making regulations, by which that house should be governed. I saw good and loyal subjects, in every part of the United Kingdom, forming themselves into associations, clubs, subscribers to commercial buildings, &c. &c. I saw the founders and supporters of these various associations making rules for the government of their societies—admitting and excluding such descriptions of persons as they deemed meet. I conceived that the subscribers to the Clonakilty Chapel were warranted to act in a similar manner; and had I imagined that their conduct could, by any construction of law, be considered incorrect, I should be as far from sanctioning it as any man living. This, Sir, is my defence of a transaction which has slept for so many years, and is now revived from motives which, I apprehend, are not the most untainted.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

*** Mr. PISHEY THOMPSON asks, Who was the author of "The Ax laid to the Root of Christian Priestcraft; in four Discourses, by a Layman. London, printed for T. Cooper, 1742." in 8vo.?

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex-house, April* 6.

THOUGH Bp. Burgess gives *me* no credit for sincerity, I cannot refuse that credit to his Lordship: on the contrary, if he were not the most sincere and artless of human beings, he would never commit himself in the way in which he has done in his two "Addresses to persons calling themselves Unitarians." But I am truly surprized that he has not some discreet friend to warn him of the evil consequences of writing in a manner so easy of refutation, and so injurious to his character and to his cause.

The whole of the Bishop's second Address lies before me. It is printed in the form of a sixpenny pamphlet; and had it been published only in this form, to be circulated among the mountaineers of his Lordship's Diocese, with many of whom it is, no doubt, a first principle, that a learned and Right Reverend Bishop cannot err, I should have had some suspicion that "though his Lordship said it, he did not believe it;" but now that he offers it to the inspection of the enlightened and liberal Readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, it is a clear proof that he really is, what I should hardly have thought possible, in good earnest; that he really believes his own assertions, and confides in his own arguments. And I feel obliged to his Lordship, for affording me an opportunity of meeting him again upon this public *arena*, and of referring the decision of the contest to an intelligent and impartial tribunal.

In that portion of the Address which you have already communicated to the publick, Bp. Burgess has attacked me personally, as a reviler of the Clergy of the Established Church. In the second part, which is yet to come *, he attacks my Review of the Controversy between Bp. Horsley and Dr. Priestley. As my character is implicated in the first charge, I beg leave to avail myself of the earliest opportunity of replying to it: and I have no doubt of obtaining a favourable verdict, Mr. Urban, from all your respectable and candid Readers.

The first of the Bishop's allegations is the old story (for when the learned Prelate has once got hold of a good thing, he never knows when to let it drop, but treats his Readers with it over and over, till their stomachs nauseate the dose), that in his vindication of the Claims of Dr. Priestley, Mr. B. has stated that "Truth must necessarily be the object of the aversion and abhorrence of those, whose hopes are built upon the profession and defence of a system of theology which is the relick of a dark and barbarous age." The learned Prelate does not appear to recollect that Truth is opposed to *error* as well as to *falsehood*. And as Mr. B. conceives that many of the doctrines professed by the Established Church, and subscribed and taught by the Clergy, are in the highest degree unscriptural and erroneous, he must regard the advocates for those errors as enemies to Truth; in the foremost rank of whom, is the learned Prelate himself. And this may happen without the slightest impeachment of their moral character: it may even be the result of a conscientious sense of duty. Nevertheless, as the expression was liable to misapprehension, and had, in fact, given umbrage, an explanation of it was offered in a late Number of the Gentleman's Magazine. With this explanation, however, the learned Prelate is dissatisfied. He may, perhaps, be dissatisfied still: but, as I have no further explanation to give, it must be left to the judgment of the candid and impartial.

The Bishop, however, will not let me off so easily. "The words," he says, "were not the hasty effusion of an angry moment, but his old and accustomed language." To establish this charge, the Bishop cites two or three sentences which are said to be taken from my Review of Mr. Wilberforce's celebrated Treatise on Practical Christianity, which Review was published in the year 1797.

It is some satisfaction that the learned Prelate is obliged to travel almost twenty years back, before he can fasten upon another passage in the works which I have published, which can be so represented as to be *apparently* disrespectful to the Established Clergy, for that it is *really* so I deny, and shall immediately disprove. Bp. Burgess appears to know nothing of the work which he has quoted, but what he borrows from that eminently liberal and candid critick the Dean of Cork; from whose noted Treatise on the Atonement, the Bishop

* See it in p. 313.

Bishop cites the following words: "In his (Mr. B.'s) Review of Mr. Wilberforce's excellent work, he says, 'an Established Priesthood is, in its very nature, a persecuting Order. All *breathe* the same fiery and intemperate spirit'."

It is very true, Mr. Urban, that Mr. B. in his Review of Mr. Wilberforce, has used language similar to this of Ecclesiastical Orders in general, when supported by the State; not, however, without some honourable individual exceptions, among which it would have given him pleasure to have been able to include the Right Reverend Bishop of St. David's, and the Very Reverend Dean of Cork. But that no particular reflection was intended upon the Clergy of the Established Church, is abundantly evident from the context, which it did not comport with the design of the Dean of Cork to introduce. It stands in p. 199 of the first edition of the Review:

"An Established Priesthood is in its very nature a persecuting Order. There has been no exception to this Rule. Heathen and Christian, Jew and Mahometan, Papist and Protestant, Episcopalian and Presbyterian, when in power, *have all breathed* the same fiery and intemperate spirit, a few enlightened individuals only excepted. Men who are engaged to defend an established system are, from that very circumstance, engaged to discourage inquiry, and to oppose truth, unless, which is not often the case, truth should happen to be the established doctrine."

Mr. Urban, whether your intelligent Readers agree or disagree with Mr. B. upon the question concerning the general tendency of Religious Establishments, it would be an affront to their understandings to suppose, for a moment, that they could regard the passage which I have just cited as an intentional reflection upon the Established Clergy. But we see how much may be made of a few short sentences, artfully garbled, and altered to suit a particular purpose.

But this alone, Mr. Urban, does not satisfy my accusers. They must interpolate as well as garble. To the words cited by his Lordship, the Very Rev. Dean adds, in commas, as if they contained an extract from Mr. B.'s work, these remarkable words:

"Truth, and honest inquiry, they are paid to discountenance and to repress."

This new allegation the Right Reverend Prelate seizes with his usual avidity, and comments upon it with his accustomed suavity of temper and of diction.

It loses nothing in his Lordship's hands. His own *improved version* of the text is,

"Mr. Belsham says, the Clergy are paid to discountenance and repress the truth."

And in a strain of indignant resentment he adds,

"A more false and atrocious calumny never was uttered. So contrary, indeed, is it to the truth, that, instead of retracting, I again repeat, Mr. Belsham may say this, but he cannot believe it."

Hold, my Lord;—not quite so fast. Your Lordship is apt to be a little too precipitate. Mr. Belsham never uttered nor wrote what you have imputed to him: nor any thing like it. Your Lordship and the Dean of Cork have been so kind as to say it for him: and then to reproach him most unmercifully, and to hold him up to public indignation, for saying what he never did say, and for publishing a Libel upon the Established Clergy, which you, my Lord, the Right Reverend Bishop of St. David's, and your high authority the Very Reverend Dean of Cork, have yourselves invented and published for him.

What say you, my Lord? is this fair play?—But I forbear to comment: or to apply appropriate epithets. I cast myself upon the judgment of the publick; and I leave your Lordship, and the Dean of Cork, to whom indeed the merit of invention principally belongs, to the *luxury* of your own reflections. I have only to request, that the next time your Lordship condescends to indulge in your favourite amusement of accumulating opprobrious language upon so obscure an individual as myself, you will have the goodness not to make me responsible for what I have not written. If from the works which I have published, which are now tolerably voluminous, your Lordship will take the trouble to extract a sentence here, and half a sentence there, and so on, in the way that Lord Peter found out "Shoulder-knot" in his Father's Will, it will be hard indeed if your Lordship cannot make me say any thing you please, without racking either

either your own invention, or that of the Very Reverend the Dean of Cork.

After all, Mr. Urban, I verily believe that the head and front of my offending is, an unfortunate observation which occurs in my Vindication of Dr. Priestley's Claims; *viz.* "that the learned Prelate would himself be the first to laugh to scorn the solemn ignoramus who should seriously maintain that he had obtained the victory in his controversy with Dr. Priestley." This observation seems to lie with uncommon weight upon his learned Successor's mind. I fear it disturbs his rest, and haunts him in his dreams. He has cited it no less than three times at the beginning of this second *unsolicited* Address, with marks of strong displeasure: and he will have it, that though I say it, I cannot believe it. I verily think, Mr. Urban, that if it had not been for this goading remark, which clings to his Lordship's soul, I might have said what I pleased about the Clergy, without any animadversion from the Right Reverend Prelate. But this business of the "solemn ignoramus" twines about his heart-strings: he cannot get over it: he cannot digest it.

But, Mr. Urban, though I am a great lover of peace, and would sacrifice any thing to preserve it but truth, I cannot give up my proposition. And I can assure his Lordship, that all his arguments are not of sufficient weight to induce me to move a single step from the ground which I have hitherto occupied. How far I am justified in this determination I shall be happy, upon some future occasion, to submit to the decision of your intelligent Readers. T. Belsham.

Mr. Urban, *March* 9.

To balance the testimonies collected from the interpolated Epistles of Ignatius, permit me to place in the opposite scale a few passages taken from writers of undoubted authority. The originals are written in the learned languages; but for the benefit of the English Reader, I will give the translation, and to each extract I will subjoin the name of the Author:—*In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth:* and, *Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord.* Moses. [Our Correspondent in like manner refers to the following passages in the New Testament: John xvii. 3; viii. 40; 1 Cor. viii. 6; 1 Tim. ii. 5; Acts ii. 22; Luke ii. 48; Matth. xiii. 55.] I presume no objection can be made to these testimonies: the evidence is indeed indisputable; no Christian can doubt it.

If Ignatius, who lived so early as the first century, and was well acquainted with these plain and authentic passages, has been made by copyists and polemicks of later ages to say any thing contradictory to them, the blame is theirs. A great part of the Epistles under his name are accounted by learned men to be wholly spurious; and even in those that are styled genuine, there are many evident interpolations relating to opinions which had no existence in the time of Ignatius.

Being an humble member of that most respectable body of men, on whom the welfare, and even the existence of our Country depends, I mean the *Farmers* of this Kingdom, I am too much engaged with the labours of the field to give any farther attention to the present subject at this time: indeed, it does not seem to be necessary. In taking my leave of your Correspondent, who is *perhaps* of the Clerical order, I make him my parting obeisance with perfect goodwill, adopting, in a Christian sense, the words of a Heathen Poet,

Ουτοι συνεχθειν, αλλα συμφιλειν, εφυν.

But though I retire to look after the plough, I shall not remove so far as to be out of sight of what passes once a month in your Magazine (whose excellence consists in its variety), especially when curiosity is excited by the contending opinions of two such able and learned criticks and divines as Bp. Burgess and Mr. Belsham. Only, let us be permitted to hope, that the correspondence will be conducted on both sides in such a manner as becomes the Christian and the Scholar, that those who cannot pretend to their accomplishments, may be taught to improve themselves by attention to their example. Και των λεγοντων εν, καλον το μανθανειν. *Sophocl. Antigone.*

A Sussex Freeholder.

P. S. Can there be any doubt but that the laying of Ghosts in the Red Sea owes its origin to Pharaoh and his host's being overwhelmed in it?

From

From this circumstance it was deemed the best place in which they could be disposed of. But how they were to be *transported* thither (as one of your Correspondents asks, p. 431, Nov. 1813,) is a *mystery*.

In my last, p. 32 *a*. l. 16, put out the comma after the word *instruction*.

The lines in Hudibras are,

"For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain."

Canto III. Part iii. line 243.

The other four are only an amplification of these two, by a later hand.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

ALLOW me to observe, that your Correspondent E. p. 118, in his attempt to illustrate certain *classical sayings*, proved himself erroneous in two out of four of his *illustrations*. The much-hackneyed lines of *He that fights and runs away*, &c. he tells you are to be found in an exceedingly rare little book of poems by *Sir John Mennes*, which, small and insignificant as it is, sometimes fetches the enormous price of five guineas. That book I possess, (it is intitled *Musarum Deliciæ, or The Muses' Recreation*, printed 1656,) and roundly assert that no such lines occur therein. That they have a reference to the Greek line cited in *Aulus Gellius*, lib. xvii. cap. 21, is indisputable; and Mr. Beloe, in his version of that author, adopts the Hudibrastic lines in question as a translation of the Greek.

Again: The well-known saw of *Quos Deus vult perdere*, &c. your Correspondent calls a translation of a Greek *Fragment*, Iambick, found in *Euripides*; but knows not in what edition. Were it in any, it would to a certainty occur in that of Musgrave, which is the most copious of any extant: I have looked over the *Fragments* there contained, which are very numerous; and I have examined several other editions, but no such line is to be found. I have likewise gone over all the Iambicks in the body of *Euripides*, but yet met not with it: indeed the Greek line given bears the evident stamp of a fabrication, meant as a close translation of the Latin.

From these premises I should much doubt the validity of the two other *illustrations* adduced by your Correspondent E. J. N***.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IT is asked, what is the most equitable mode of Taxation? In order to answer this question, we must consider what is the object of Taxation. Is it not to secure to us the enjoyment of our property in peace and quiet? If it be, then that mode of Taxation must necessarily be the most equitable, which diminishes the enjoyments of all in a proportionate degree. But how are a person's enjoyments to be ascertained? By the amount of his property? Certainly not; because, if it were possible (which it is not) to ascertain the value of all the different kinds of property; the same kind of property in one person's hands will yield twice as much income, or means of enjoyment, as it will in the hands of another. By each person's income then? No; because, independently of the difficulty and vexation of ascertaining the amount of every individual's income (not to mention the temptation to false swearing which such an attempt must give rise to), it is not every one that can enjoy the whole of his income. By what criterion then shall a person's enjoyments be ascertained? I answer, By his Expenditure. What a person spends, he enjoys. Whenever property is in the course of enjoyment, then it should be taxed; till then it is to the possessor as a non-entity. But how is this principle of taxing expenditure to be applied? I answer, thus—Suppose a given sum to be wanted, and suppose this sum to be about a tenth, or any other proportion, of the estimated expenditure of all those classes of society from which it should be thought most equitable to raise the supply. The first step to be taken would be to consider what would be a suitable establishment of servants, horses, &c. and what the probable consumption of other articles upon which it should be judged expedient to lay the Tax for a person of the largest scale of expenditure, and what for the smallest; and then to fix such Duties upon these several articles, as should render the amount contributable by each class proportionate to the extent of their several expenditures; regard being had to this consideration, that the larger the expenditure, the greater should be the proportion of the Tax; it being a principle universally admitted, that Taxes

Taxes should rise on the different classes of society in a much higher ratio than the simple proportion of their respective expences, because in a large expenditure the proportion of luxuries to necessaries is greater than in a small one, and therefore the proportion of the Tax should be greater also; every person being better able to bear a diminution of his luxuries than of his necessaries. When the scale of Duties for the highest and lowest classes shall have been established, that for the intermediate classes may easily be adjusted.—If it be objected that, these calculations being made on a supposition that every person keeps a suitable establishment, any one, by reducing his establishment, may avoid a part of the Tax. I answer, he certainly may. And why should he not? If he chuses to renounce any part of his enjoyments, would it not be unreasonable, nay, contrary to the principle of the Tax, to tax him for what he does not enjoy? Nor need it be apprehended that on this account the Tax would be unproductive: for, since there must always be a certain number of the taxed articles in use by the community at large, it would only be necessary to increase or decrease the Duties upon them, according as that number should fall short of, or exceed, the number first assumed for calculating the produce of the Tax. Besides, though many persons would reduce their establishments, and thereby keep less than would be in proportion to their other expences, yet there would be others, on the other hand, whose establishments would exceed the assumed standard; and these persons would consequently pay a greater sum than their estimated proportion, —and it would be highly reasonable, and perfectly consistent with the principle of the Tax, that they should; for as their luxuries would be greater in proportion to their necessaries than those of people in general, the proportion of their contribution should be greater also.—If it be further objected, that by making expenditure the standard of Taxation, a person who spends only half his income, will pay only half what he would otherwise pay; I answer, it is very true, but it does not thence follow that the Government are thereby losers. They would be so, indeed, if he locked up the remaining half in his chest, and kept it out of circulation. But there is no danger of his doing this: he will either employ it in trade, invest it in the Funds, or lend it out on mortgage. But in whichever of these ways he disposes of it, it must be employed, either immediately by himself, or ultimately by the person who gets it from him, either as a capital to produce more, or in expences—these being the only two ways in which money can possibly be employed. If it be employed as capital, then it is of course exempt from Taxation, it being contrary to every principle of Taxation to tax money in this state: nor is any thing lost by not taxing it, since whilst it is so employed, it produces, by its accumulation, an increased fund for future expence, which, when called forth (as it will be sooner or later), will contribute in a much greater proportion than the original capital would have done, had it been taxed in the first instance; and will thus abundantly compensate for its temporary exemption. But if, instead of being employed as capital, the money be consumed in expences, then it will pay its proportion of the Tax; and the only difference to the Government will be, that instead of receiving the amount of the Tax upon the whole income from one person, they will receive it from two; *viz.* part from the person in receipt of the income for that portion of it which he spends himself; and part from the person to whom the remainder was lent, for what is spent by him.—Nor must it be overlooked, that among the many advantages of taxing expenditure instead of income, it would not be the least, that properties so different in their nature as those arising from land, the funds, professions, and annuities for life or a period of years, would not be put upon the same footing, and taxed alike, as they most unjustly are by a Tax on Income. Suppose, for instance, a person with a large family in the receipt of an income of 500*l.* a year, to cease with his life; and suppose another, with a family equally large, to have an estate in land yielding the same sum: by the plan of taxing Income, both these persons will contribute the same sum, though the former cannot reasonably be supposed to enjoy more than about 300*l.* or at most 400*l.* of his receipts, being obliged

obliged to lay by the remainder as a provision for his family; whilst the other, having no such urgent necessity to lay by, may spend the whole of his. Is it just that these two persons should contribute alike? It certainly is not: and why? Because the tax on the former is beyond the proportion of his expences. And does not this very circumstance, by the bye, indicate a general sense of the propriety of regulating Taxation by Expenditure? It is evident that it is not in the nature of a Tax on Income to make any distinction between an income which is permanent, and therefore may be wholly spent, and one which is temporary and contingent, and which therefore is spendible only in part. It is this very circumstance which constitutes an insuperable objection to this mode of Taxation, and shews that the principle of it is radically defective; not to mention that it requires the disclosure of the private circumstances of every individual—a measure no less repugnant to the general feelings of the community at large, than inimical to morality, by the temptation it holds out to false swearing, which is an evil that under the mode of Taxation here proposed, would be entirely avoided. CIVIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

IT is far from my wish to detract from the distinguished and just fame of Mr. Bowyer; but the very name of *Conjecture*, when the New Testament is the subject, carries, in my ears, some alarm with it. This, however, may be admitted, that alterations in the punctuation are more allowable, than in the language of the sacred page, as the antient manuscripts, I believe, have very few points, except at the end of a sentence or paragraph.

Mr. Cassan (in your last Supplement, p. 629,) has adduced some instances of "improved punctuation," which he thinks "are particularly worth attention." The first is Matth. v. 37. To the note on this verse, in my edition of Bowyer, the name of Erasmus is subjoined; but before the proposed punctuation can be admitted, two words, Εγω δε, must be *expunged* from the text, without any authority of manuscirpts. The common pointing and common version afford an obvious and satisfactory sense: "Let your conversation be simply affirmative, or simply negative; strengthened only, if occasion demand, with a reduplication of the terms: *It is not so; it is not so.*"

The second is Matth. xvi. 13. "Whom do men say that I am? [do they say that I am] the Son of Man?" This would properly require an explicit answer; "they do, or they do not say so." It is repugnant also to the question as it is repeated, *generally*; "Whom say ye that I am?" not, "Do ye say that I am the Son of Man?"

Little if any thing seems to be gained in the third instance: Matth. xxvi. 45. "*Do ye* sleep on still, and take your rest?" *Still*, in English, may have reference to time *past*, or time *coming on*: "Are ye *still* asleep, *as ye were before?*" or, "Sleep on *still*, i. e. *continue to sleep.*" The original, το λοιπον, it should seem, must relate to time *coming on*; and therefore should be rendered, not interrogatively, with a retrospect to time past, "Are ye *still* asleep?" *but* positively, "Sleep on still." The purpose, for which their blessed Master had required them to watch and pray with him, was now past; and in reference to that he says, "Sleep on now, and take your rest." Had no other occasion demanded their attention, they might have taken the customary refreshment of sleep till the day dawned. But another occasion did call; and therefore he says, "Rise, let us be going."

To the next, on Mark iv. 36, there are many objections. The original, if we stop at παραλαμβανουσιν αυτον, is very abrupt; and would also seem to imply, contrary to fact, that he was not with them *already*. If the next words are to begin a sentence, some connecting particle is necessary: as, ως [δε] ην, ως [μεν ουν] ην, or the like. They would imply also, that he was not *already* in the ship, whereas we are distinctly told in the beginning of the chapter, that because there was "a great multitude" of hearers, "he entered into a ship, and sat in the sea, and the whole multitude was by the sea, on the land." The disciples, therefore, "when the even was come," and he gave command to "pass over unto the other side," take him "as he was in the ship." In this very clear and natural account

account what is there to drive a man to look out for new punctuations?

It is not perhaps very material, in the last instance, John iv. 48. whether we read the passage with or without an interrogation; but to my feeling, neither the order nor the form of words leads us to understand them as a question. It was an important and alarming truth, plainly uttered; but the original, being in the subjunctive, is perhaps rather less peremptory than our translation, though it cannot be otherwise translated.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. URBAN,

CAN any of your readers state where in Staffordshire is Yngton, for some descents the seat of the Colcloughs, as repeatedly said in a Colclough Pedigree added by William Smith (once Rouge-Dragon) to his own transcript of the Staffordshire Visitation 1583, now in my possession? I find nothing nearer to it in sound than Endon (a few miles South West from Leek on the Newcastle road), either in Plott's List of Places, or in an Index Villaris of all England (by Adams I believe, toward the end of the 17th century, but wanting its title-page.) Could Endon have been once written Yngton? In Plott, Endon is the name both of the village and the brook running by it.

I do not at all apprehend the place to be Engleton or Ingleton, the seat of the Moreton ancestors of Lord Ducie, in the West part of the country; but conceive it somewhere in the North or Moorlands, the rather as I elsewhere find Colcloughs described of Delf (or Delph) House, a place fixed by the Index Villaris in that Northern tract; though this precise spot too I do not find either in Plott's or the large modern map.

Yours, &c. S. P. W.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CCIII.

Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND *in the Reign of* ANNE.

(Continued from p. 232.)

WE have now attained that stage of our progress when Architecture underwent a striking transformation, and became, in a manner, a new school in art: one man alone produced the sudden change, by him alone pursued, and with him sunk into disuse, without any followers to carry on his novel and fanciful style; yet while a vestige of his works remain, his memory will never be entirely consigned to oblivion. Sir John Vanburgh, architect, who, disdaining all trammels forged by the precise rules of his profession, felt bold enough to strike out that which was uncommon, was surprizing, and at the same time imposing and majestic; he never, though in his most humble constructions, shewed any ideas that were poor or trifling; and trace him from the cottage to the palace, all was strength, and grandeur of conception. A boldness of parts, and an unbounded flow of external decoration peculiar to himself, distinguishes the whole of his works, which, however, have, by persons of envious and narrow minds, been termed "heavy and preposterous."

"Lie heavy on him, Earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee."

It may be remarked that Sir John was not so bigoted to the creations of his own brain, but that throughout his various designs there is always found a remote tendency to the Roman and Grecian models; and, what appears rather unaccountable, broad hints of the castellated architecture of this Country are made a part of the heterogeneous commixture. With impartial minds his effusions appear the effects of consummate skill and intense study; not like our present professionalists, who, to catch a momentary applause, seem to produce their compositions from the accidental scrawls of the pencil, not scientific demonstrations; and who substitute scratchings and scorings for refined decorations and tasteful embellishments.

Sir John Vanburgh's Houses, on the Eastern side of Greenwich, Kent.—Much celebrity has been attached to these creations, and they exist at this time, with trifling alterations, as when originally completed; and as the leases (99 years) are expiring, their date may with certainty be assigned to this Reign, as then it was Sir John first acquired public patronage. His houses have an approach from the South through a gateway, forming part of their arrangement; they lie on the right, in line, and at the extremity

tremity thereof: one of increased dimensions stands to the North, at a right angle with them.

First directing attention to the gateway, its plan is composed of two cottages, otherwise square towers, in three stories; each story, one room and concealed staircase. Elevation: circular-headed door-ways and windows to second story, with cills; square-headed windows to first and third stories; parapets. Between the towers an elliptic arch, on square piers, parapet and machicolations connecting the towers together. Three houses in line: the centre ditto claims the first notice. Plan: hall centrically; right and left anti-rooms, each having in continuation still smaller ditto, opening into the principal rooms, each ditto giving the depth of the house; at the extremities of line, offices. Elevation: one story; hall has an ascent of steps, circular-headed door-way with impost and parapet; above, small tower with machicolations. Anti-rooms: square-headed windows, open pediments; principal rooms, square-headed windows and parapets; offices, half-circle windows, cills, cornice, and pediment-roof. Chimneys take the forms of small circular turrets. Sir John, in his disposal of chimneys to buildings of all classes, never failed to mask such unpleasant objects with some happy and picturesque decoration; this was a ruling principle, whereby he gave satisfaction to all in this respect, whatever they might object to in his other conceits. Interior modernized. The houses on each side the above centre ditto similar; that on the right expressing some innovations, we refer to that on the left, which has not been altered. Plan: one room deep, and centrical; square towers on each side; left, circular stairs; right, as chimneys; entrance on the return, left. Elevation: four stories, in kitchen, parlour, one and two pair stories; parlour story and its returns rusticated; door-way and parlour windows circular-headed; other windows square-headed; strings and parapet; towers with parapets machicolated. Interior: parlour, a triple-kneed chimney-piece, carved cieling with half-groins, large compartment much foliaged.

House bearing North at the extremity of the line. Plan: castle-wise, and the arrangement laid down regular and uniform: approach (South) or outwork, centrically, double flight of steps and landing, with entrance to a covered way or terrace leading to the house: right and left, wall parapeted, having at the extremities small square bastion towers, for summer-houses, &c.; line in continuation of wall with entrances to the offices, areas, and cellars, under covered way. House, a square, with a projecting porch of entrance; centrically, vestibule passage with screen of columns; left, hall; right, anti or breakfast-room: centrically, a passage running through the body of the house. Back half of the house: dining parlour; centrically a half projecting circular tower, or bow window. On West and East sides of the building, projecting small square towers, giving salons leading to circular towers, such still carrying on the projecting line in continuation; that West, circular stairs; that East, circular cabinet. This arrangement, it may well be conceived, turns to the most complete and elegant uses, and carrying with it the happiest effect. The principal or third story is nearly similar in the lines, forming library, tea-room, china closet, drawing-room, &c. Basement, or first story: repetition of the lines, where are the butler's room, kitchen, scullery, &c.; even in this menial allotment symmetry is preserved,—the same masterly hand is visible as in the principal stories, which are, in fact, all bound within a very narrow compass, still not so confined a space but that every convenience and comfort prevails as in a more capacious residence. Elevations: outwork; plain wall with small piers and strings; rusticks to the bastions, which have sloping base lines, with circular-headed door-ways and windows; door-ways to offices, segmented heads. House, four stories; kitchen, parlour, one and two pair stories: circular-headed door-way to porch and a parapet; all the windows have square heads, except the upper ditto to circular towers, which are circular-headed. The entire grounds to parlour and principal story run with a continued series of rusticks, unbroken by vertical joints; parapets; chimneys disguised in machicolated turrets. Equal attention is paid to the out-offices, and to the covered way, in circular-headed door-

ways

ways and windows, machicolations, &c. Material to these several houses, brick. Interior: hall, Ionic columns; chimney-piece, kneed architrave with side scrolls and pediment. Breakfast-room, front scroll terms, plain entablature. Dining parlour; rich chimney-piece of architrave, side scrolls with human heads and foliage, guideron tablet, and a low scroll superstructure enclosing a busto of Sir John. Sideboard within an alcove, having Corinthian columns, pyramidal decorations, &c. Cielings: those to passage of each story, groined; and those of the several rooms of hall-story, carved with large compartments; their frames much enriched, but the compartments remain unadorned. The rooms of the principal story, we regret to state, have undergone so many modern alterations, that all detail thereof is necessarily passed over in silence. We are further compelled to note, that an irrelevant modern erection has been stuck against the Eastern tower, to the great disfigurement of this curious Vanburghian edifice*.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 20.

IN your Magazine for the month of January in the present year, I perceive, in pp. 32 and 33, two reflections upon certain passages contained in the Extinct Baronetage of England, published by me some years since. In reply to the unknown writers of these remarks, I beg it may be understood, that although I might have "*rejected unfounded claims to antient descent in the families of Ryder, Lascels, and Howard, with more address and civility*," I feel satisfied that the present heads of those families must be convinced, I have treated them *with more courteousness than their conduct to me deserved.*

With regard to laying "*too much stress upon Epigrams and Epitaphs, as deciding points of family antiquity*," I must take upon me to deny that I ever introduced the one, or the other, for any such purpose: such citations are very few through the whole of the three volumes referred to; and where inserted, have been more to represent character, than to prove genealogy. I trust I know more of *the nature of legal evidence*, than to suppose (much less assert) that it rests upon the mere effusions of the brain.

The "*antiquated style of the Kingdom of Ireland*" may in some instances occur, but these will be found to relate to creations *prior*, and not *subsequent*, to the Union. I, however, shall at all times be happy to *stand corrected*; and shall now feel obliged by any observations which may tend to render the efforts of my labour more acceptable to the publick. And here, probably, it may not be irrelevant to state, that I propose publishing, before the end of January in the ensuing year, a Supplemental Volume to the three former of the Extinct Baronage, embracing a miscellaneous collection of genealogy relating to many antient and noble families (never before printed by any author), together with Addenda and Corrigenda, and a general Index to the whole.

T. C. BANKS.

☞ B. says, "it was with the greatest surprize, and some degree of vexation, that he found the Prayer inserted in p. 37, commented on as 'reprehensible.' His view in this attempt was to form a simple Prayer, for *young people only* of all denominations, and he flattered himself he had succeeded; certainly, those who think otherwise need not adopt it." And he suggests, "that Christians, in using it, may add, as in the instance of the admirable Prayer for his Majesty's recovery, 'These blessings I entreat, through the merits and mediation of thy Holy Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ.'"

Mr. GILBERT FLESHER, of Towcester, in answer to Mr. Blair, LXXXIV. Part ii. p. 202, says, it would highly gratify him to see his Drawings of Northamptonshire Churches (which include every one in the County) engraved in a suitable manner to illustrate Bridges's History, with which view he originally commenced the undertaking. His conditions for their use would be liberal, and he is ready to communicate on the subject with any one seriously disposed to forward so desirable a measure.

Narrative of the Death of HAMPDEN; D. B.; &c. &c. in our next.

REVIEW

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* In passing through the College, we were concerned to observe, in the Western court, that stone facings have been run over Sir C. Wren's characteristic brick walls; an innovation as ill-timed as unnecessary!!

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

46. *Preces, Catechismus, et Hymni,* Græcè *et* Latinè, *in usum antiquæ et celebris Scholæ juxta S.* Pauli *Templum apud* Londinates *Fundatore venerabili admodùm viro* Johanne Coleto, *S. T. P. necnon S. P. Decano.* Londini: *Ex Officinâ* Johannis Nichols *et Sociorum. sm.* 8*vo. pp.* 64.

THE Friends of this excellent Foundation will doubtless derive real pleasure from the publication of this little Manual, which, though designed for the use of the schoolboy, may be acceptable, as a memorial of juvenile days, to those who have long since emerged from the controul of scholastic discipline.

It contains the Prayers used in the School, in Latin: the Catechism, with the Order of Confirmation, in Greek and Latin: and, in Greek, the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds; the Compendium of Faith by the Council of Nice; the Faith as set forth by the Council of Chalcedon: the Salutation of the Virgin; the Song of the Virgin; the Song of Zacharias; the Song of Simeon; the 103d Psalm; a Morning Hymn, 'Glory to God in the Highest;' a Hymn selected from the Psalms; &c. And to the whole is prefixed a very finely engraved and interesting Portrait of the Founder.

An edition of this work was printed in the year 1705, with an engraved portrait of Dean Colet, apparently copied from the view of his monument in "Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral." We are not aware of any later edition except the present; and it may well excite surprise, that more than a century should have elapsed without a new impression; whilst for the use of other seminaries similar books have repeatedly issued, and indeed have been adopted in St. Paul's School, for want of one expressly intended for its own use.

A brief account of the several tracts which have been at various times published for the use of this School (extracted principally from Dr. Knight's "Life of Colet") may not be uninteresting, nor irrelevant on the present occasion.

A Collection, similar in many respects to that now under notice, was made by the venerable Founder himself, who, as soon as he had erected his school and appointed the high master (W. Lilly), anxious for its success and improvement, drew up some Rudiments of Grammar, with an Abridgement of the Principles of Religion, called *Paul's Accidence*, and intituled, "Rudimenta Grammatices à Johanne Coleto, Decano Ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli, London. in usum Scholæ ab ipso institutæ," 1510*. This publication contained the Rules and Orders prescribed by the Founder for the admission and continuance of boys in his school; The Institution of a Christian Man†, (comprising, The Artycles of the Faythe; The Seven Sacraments; Charyte, The Love of God, The Love of thyne owne selfe, The Love of thy Neygbour, Penaunce, Houslynge, in Sicknesse, in Dethe; Preceptes of Lyvynge;) in English: and Symbolum Apostolicum; Oratio Dominica; Salutatio Angelica; Oratiuncula ad Puerum Jesum Scholæ Præsidem, in Latin.

After the publication and general use of these Rudiments (which related chiefly to the more easy construing of Latin, and are now, with some improvement, placed in the common Accidence after the Eight

* Cardinal Wolsey, Dr. Knight informs us, "when he had founded a school in his native town of Ipswich, and was to recommend some little system of Grammatical Rules to it, did Dean Colet and himself the honour to reprint the Rudiments of Colet for the use of Ipswich, as well as of St. Paul's School, and prefixed an Epistle, dated at Westminster, 1 Sept. 1528: the title-page of which book runs thus:—'Rudimenta Grammatices, et docendi methodus, non tam Scolæ Gypswichianæ per Reverend. D. Thomam Cardinalem Ebor. fœliciter institutæ, quam omnibus aliis totius Angliæ Scolis præscripta. Joan. Grapheus excudebat impensis Arnoldi Birckmanni, Antv. 1534.'"

† This was a title given formerly to any little Abridgment of the Principles of Christian Religion. The system of religion, in the beginning of the Reformation, drawn up by the Convocation, and approved by Henry VIII. was called "The Institution of a Christian Man."

Parts of Speech) Dean Colet drew up, in 1513, for the familiar use of his boys, the other little tract, Of the Construction of the Eight Parts of Speech, intituled "Absolutissimus de Octo Orationis Partium Constructione Libellus," which received very considerable emendations and additions from Lilly and from Erasmus, and now makes up the Syntax in Lilly's Grammar.

After the Syntax was published, Lilly drew up short Rules for distinguishing the Genders of Nouns, called from the first words *Propria quæ maribus*; and likewise for the Inflexion of Verbs, and Indication of their preterperfect Tenses and Supines, called *As in præsenti*; making the rules more compendious, and the lines smoother, than had been in any of the former Grammatical systems, with which the schools abounded.

Erasmus, in addition to other services to the School, translated from the English into Latin verse, briefly and plainly, for the easy apprehension and memory of the boys, "The Institution of a Christian Man," which had been drawn up by Colet himself. This was to be the School Catechism, or Instruction for Children under the then common heads of Religion. It contained, an Exposition of the Creed, the Seven Sacraments, the Love of God, the Avoidance of Sin, the seven deadly Sins, the Avoidance of ill Company, a Zeal for Religion, the Duty of Prayer, of Temperance in Eating and Drinking, of Fasting, Purity of Heart, Cleanness of Hands, Restitution of any thing accidentally found, the Love of our Neighbour, Receiving the Sacrament of our Lord's Body, a Bed of Sickness, the Hour of Death; with a concluding sentence, "Do this and live."—This little book was accompanied by other treatises, as appears by the following letter of Erasmus to Nævius:

"Erasmus Rot. M. Joanni Nevio Hendiscolano Lilianorum, apud inclytum Lovanium, Gymnasiarchæ, S. D. P.

"*Disticha moralia*, vulgo Catonis inscripta titulo, Nevi Theologorum decus, primùm diligenter à mendis repurgavimus — adjecimus his Mimos Publicanos falso inscriptos *Senecæ Proverbia* —addidimus et *Septem Sapientum celebria Dicta*; et *Hominis Christiani Institutum*, quod nos carmine dilucido magis quàm elaborato sumus interpretati; conscriptum antea sermone Britannico, à Joanne Coleto, quo viro non alium habet, meâ quidem sententiâ, florentissimum Anglorum Imperium, vel magis pium, vel qui Christum verius sapiat. Bene vale. 1514. Kal. Aug."

Linacer published, probably with a view to its introduction in the School, his grammatical treatise, intituled, "De emendatâ Structurâ Latini Sermonis Libri sex," &c.; but, though Colet had encouraged him to publish it, he preferred his own "Introduction," as being more plain and intelligible; that by Linacer being rather a guide to critics than a help to beginners.

Dr. Richard Pace dedicated to Dean Colet his treatise "De fructu qui ex Doctrinâ percipitur, Bas. 1517, 4to. a work which, it is presumed, may with propriety be included in this list, from the following passage towards the conclusion of the treatise: "Hæc sunt, mi Colete, quibus studiosos literarum juvenes ad doctrinam amplexandam hortandos instruendosque putavi. Quæ si tibi, *vel juvenibus tuis, qui per te publicè erudiuntur*, placere intellexero, operam me non lusisse judicabo."

Erasmus, in 1520, dedicated his "De Copiâ Verborum ac Rerum Commentarii duo," to the use of the School.

Another composition of Erasmus for the use of St. Paul's Scholars was an Oration in Praise of the Child Jesus ‡ (which was spoken publicly, by one of the scholars, at the solemn time of visiting the school), in an admirable strain of Christian eloquence, recommending the example of Jesus in his childhood, and exhorting the school-fellows to follow his steps in all piety and virtue. This has been frequently published under the title of "Concio de Puero Jesu, pronunciata à Puero in Scholâ Coletiâ nuper instituta Londini §." To which (no doubt, at the like desire of Dean Colet) were added two short

‡ The School, it should be observed, was originally dedicated to the Child Jesus.

§ It is printed at length in the Appendix to Knight's Life of Colet, with the following title.—"Des. Eras. Rot. Concio de Puero Jesu pronunciata à Puero in nova Schola Joannis Coleti, per eum instituta Londini, in qua præsidet imago Pueri

Prayers for the daily use of every scholar, one for docility, or aptness and application to Learning ‖; the other for a Blessing on his Parents.

John Ritwyse, the son-in-law of Lilly, and his successor in the High-mastership, revised and corrected Lilly's Latin Grammar, and made useful additions to it: for whereas the Grammar, as completed by Lilly, was mostly in prose Latin, under the four parts of *Orthographia*, *Etymologia*, *Syntaxis*, and *Prosodia*, Ritwyse put the finishing hand to *Propria quæ maribus*, and similar Rules of finding the Præterperfect Tenses and Supines of Verbs, called *As in præsenti*: as Mr. Robinson afterwards added the Rules of Heteroclites, beginning *Quæ genus*, &c. The title of Ritwyse's improved edition runs thus: "Gulielmi Lilii, Grammatici et Poetæ eximii, Paulinæ Scholæ olim Moderatoris, de generibus Nominum ac Verborum præteritis et supinis Regulæ pueris apprime utiles. Opus recognitum et adauctum cum Nominum ac Verborum interpretamentis, per Joannem Rituissum, Scholæ Paulinæ Præceptorem. Antverpiæ, apud Michaelem Hillenium, an. 1533."

Richard Mulcaster, who filled the situation of High-master from 1596 to 1608, wrote a Catechism in Latin, in hexameter and pentameter verses, for the use of his School. And this publication, with the exception of the Collection of 1705, from which, with a few alterations, the present republication is copied, concludes the list of all the books that we are aware of printed expressly *in usum Scholæ Paulinæ*.

The Founder in his Statutes directs that the Children "learne first above all the *Catechizon* in Englishe, and after the *Accidens* that I made, or some other yf any be better to the purpose, to induce children more spedely to Laten speeche. And then *Institutum Christiani Hominis*, which that learned Erasmus made at my requeste, and the boke called *Copia* of the same Erasmus. And then other authors Christian, as *Lactantius*, *Prudentius*, and *Proba* and *Sedulius*, and *Juvencus* and *Baptista Mantuanus*." There probably was never any edition of these latter Authors printed for the use of the scholars. The editions extant in Dean Colet's time must have been expensive, and not easily procured; and one or two copies probably served a whole class of scholars. —The study of these Authors in St. Paul's School has long been superseded by that of others better calculated to impart "the clean and chaste Laten;" and it is remarkable that in the School-library, which contains many early printed and very valuable books, there is no copy of any of the Authors whom the Dean has thus expressly recommended for the use of his Scholars.

But, to return to the proper subject of our remarks. This little collection at once reflects credit on the Establishment itself, and on the learned and highly respectable Master under whose superintendance it has issued. It needs no adventitious recommendation; and we dismiss the farther notice of it by the following quaint, but impressive sentences of the Founder himself, in the Preface to his "Rudiments;" not doubting that every *Pauline* will uniformly comply with the spirit of the last injunction, by cherishing in his breast a sincere sentiment of grateful veneration for the memory of so munificent a benefactor ¶.

"Wherfore I pray you all lytell babes, all lytell chyldren lerne gladly this lytell treatyse, and commende it dyligently unto your memoryes, trustynge of this begynnynge that ye shall procede and growe to perfyte lyterature, and come at the laste to be great clerks. And lyfte up your lytell whyte handes for me, whiche prayeth for you to God, to whom be all honour, and imperiall maiesty and glory. Amen."

Pueri Jesu, docentis specie."—Over the High-master's chair was an image of the Child Jesus, in the gesture of teaching.

‖ Preserved, with slight alterations, in the publication under notice.

¶ Although we have already wandered from the immediate object of this article, we cannot resist the opportunity here offered us, of suggesting the publication of a revised and improved edition of the "LIFE OF COLET."

It has long been a subject of regret among the Scholars and Friends of St. Paul's School, that the Life of the Founder, published by Dr. Samuel Knight, is rarely to be met with, and that the price of it, when a copy is produced for sale, is

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47. *A combined View of the Prophecies of* Daniel, Esdras, *and St.* John; *shewing that all the Prophetic Writings are formed upon one Plan. Accompanied by an explanatory Chart Also, a minute Explanation of the Prophecies of* Daniel; *together with critical Remarks upon the Interpretations of preceding Commentators, and more particularly upon the Systems of Mr.* Faber *and Mr.* Cuninghame. *By* James Hatley Frere, *Esq.* 8*vo. pp.* 476. Hatchard.

LONG, very long indeed, have the Scriptural Prophecies excited the attention and roused the faculties of the mind of man, ever anxious to know more than he is permitted by Divine wisdom, and to search into causes and effects evidently purposely concealed from his view for the best and most benevolent intentions. The Prophecies are, indeed, a series of mysterious writings, to which the affairs of this world often bear a striking resemblance: it is, therefore, perfectly innocent and laudable to compare events with them; and whether the conclusions are correct or erroneous, no injury to society can possibly arise, while some benefit may be the consequence of the reasoning and argument adduced by one expounder and contradicted by another. Mr. Frere says, the subject of Prophecy is calculated to interest every one; and certainly as each generation passes away, every individual must feel himself personally concerned in the things of which it treats; and he considers that, if the history of past ages is interesting, much more so is the history of ages to come. He continues: "The Author of the following pages has for above seventeen years been increasingly impressed with a sense of the importance of the period of the world in which we live, and has always entertained a few ideas upon the Prophecies which relate to it, peculiar to himself." An accidental circumstance, that occurred in April 1813, first induced him to write on the subject, in order to

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so much enhanced as to prevent the gratification of many who desire to obtain it.—The life of this venerable man presents so eminent an example of piety, purity of morals, integrity, learning, and benevolence, that had he not purchased to himself an immortal name by his patriotism in the foundation of this seminary, he would have abundant claims on the regard and affection of posterity. That those who are indebted to his generosity for the principles of sound literature, and support in the prosecution of it, should from any cause be unable to gratify their inclination to contemplate his good example, as exhibited in the memorials of his life, is at once a loss to them, and an act of injustice to his memory.—Knight's "Life of Colet," however, valuable, as it confessedly is, for the many curious and useful materials it contains, creditable also to his diligence as a compiler, and to his feelings as a member of the School, has no pretensions to elegance of composition; it is written with little animation, and is both verbose and ill-digested. To reprint it at this period in its present form, would neither be doing justice to the subject, nor reflect credit on him who should undertake it. Later investigations have developed sources of information with which Dr. Knight was unacquainted; and collateral helps may now be derived from later authors, who have treated of the eminent contemporaries of Dean Colet. Some valuable information may also doubtless be acquired from the annotations or suggestions of many individuals who have enriched their copies by the addition of such particulars as occurred to them in the course of their reading. The copy which Mr. North of Codicote possessed (now by the munificent bequest of Mr. Gough, reposited in the Bodleian Library), contains remarks and corrections worth attention; and affords a sample of what may be expected from the observations of men of similar literary pursuits.

For the reasons already stated, it is earnestly hoped that some grateful Scholar will undertake the pleasing though laborious task of commemorating, in a manner worthy of the subject, and proportioned to the juster views of the history of the age which later writers have furnished, the extraordinary merit and virtue of this illustrious man; and, by a well-digested account of his life, and estimate of his character, supply a desideratum which there is so much cause to regret. The patronage of the liberal Body who are the guardians of the School may, from the desire which they have uniformly evinced of forwarding its interests, be confidently relied on; and it may be safely presumed that the encouragement of those who have experienced the liberality of the Founder will be eagerly extended, in support of an undertaking which has a tendency to exalt his just fame and character.

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controvert the opinion in the systems of Messrs. Faber and Cuninghame—'that infidel *France* would prosper to the end.' He has still by him a copy of his letter of that date; in which, in reply to an opinion that France would acquire 'a fresh accession of power on the Continent, that she might lead the nations to the battle of Armageddon,' he observed, that he should think it more probable '*that France would not recover from her (then) present state*,' and added also, that '*the French Empire could not be of any very long duration*;' opinions founded upon certain passages in Prophecy, which the wonderful events that have lately taken place, have since so abundantly verified." The subject was again resumed by Mr. Frere in the following October, when he had nothing further in view, than to point out to the attention of Mr. Faber and Mr. Cuninghame some particular parts of Prophecy, hoping they would make them useful to the publick. While, however, the subject was before him, he was increasingly interested upon it; and every day appeared to bring with it some novel and important discovery; till in a few months, or rather in a few weeks, the system now offered to the publick was completed.

The principal novelty in this work the Author states to be the introduction of the rule, "that in any interpretation given of the Prophetic writings, *an unity of plan* should be shewn to pervade them all." By adopting this rule in addition to others already established by former commentators, "Prophecy will be admitted to be, what it undoubtedly is in reality, a perfect system, and the great opprobrium of the subject, which is its uncertainty, we may hope will be in a great measure removed; for the stricter the rules are by which a commentator is confined, the greater must be the difficulty of giving any false interpretation that shall wear the appearance of truth." We find that Mr. Frere was confirmed in the prognostication, "*that his work would not be out, before Buonaparte would leave France and go to Italy*," by the realization of that event, though his book went to the press as early as March 1814: he consequently speaks of it as a past occurrence, and not as of "one that would undoubtedly be shortly accomplished."

"His leisure since has been sufficient to enable him to do little more than to superintend the progress of the work through the press; and to add to it the remarks upon the interpretations of other Commentators; this, he trusts, will be an apology for its numerous defects. He hopes at some future time to complete his plan, by adding to the minute interpretation of the Prophecies of Daniel, a similar minute interpretation of the Prophecies of Esdras and St. John. In the mean time, the observations that are made in this volume will, with a reference to the Prophetic Chart and the Symbolical Dictionary, be sufficient to enable the Reader to ascertain the interpretations which will be given of any part of these writings. It may be well to state, that the first chapter especially ought to be read with a continual reference to the Explanatory Chart, and to the several passages of the Bible that are the subjects of discussion."

The Symbolical Dictionary and Explanatory Chart are unfortunately too extensive either for insertion or abstract: we must therefore have recourse to those parts of Mr. Frere's labours which appear to stand sufficiently firm upon their own basis, without reference to the two articles mentioned.—He considers it worthy of remark, that the founders of the three first great monarchies were severally informed of those things which particularly related to themselves by prophecy—"Nebuchadnezzar himself saw this vision (noticed by Mr. F. in the preceding page) in the second year of his reign, or in the year A. C. 603, and was told by Daniel, that it was the God of Heaven that had given him 'a kingdom and power and strength and glory.'—Daniel shewed Cyrus, the founder of the Medo-Persian empire, the Prophecies of Isaiah, wherein that Prophet had mentioned his name 150 years before he came into existence, with these words addressed to him, 'I am the Lord, and there is none else, there is no God beside me; I girded thee, though thou hast not known me;' and he was told, that it was the God of Israel that had 'loosed the loins of kings, to open before him the two-leaved gates of brass.' Jaddua, the High-priest of Jerusalem, laid the prophecy of Daniel before Alexander, the

the founder of the Grecian monarchy, on his arrival at that city, when prosecuting the war against Darius, King of Persia, in which the overthrow of the Persian monarchy by him was clearly pointed out. Being thus shewn that they were the subjects of prophecy, they were taught that 'the Most High ruleth in the kingdoms of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will.' The founders of these three great monarchies appear to have had the prophecies made known to them with the further object of teaching them that the God who thus strengthened and exalted them, was the *God of Israel*, to whose church it became them accordingly to shew favour and protection."

"To Nebuchadnezzar the revelation was made known for the sake of Daniel, and the Jews his companions in captivity. To Cyrus, that he might restore the Jews to their own land, and command the re-building of the Temple. To Alexander, that when he came against Jerusalem with the intention of severely punishing its inhabitants, his disposition might be so changed towards them, that he should not only pardon their offence, but receive them into favour, and grant them whatever privileges they desired."

This part of the work having been written when Buonaparte was in the last year of his Emperorship, Mr. Frere speaks of him as the present ruler of France, and as of the individual mentioned in the prophecies relating to the fourth, or Roman empire.—Mr. Frere says, he cannot pretend to decide whether the ex-Emperor has seen any of the prophecies relating to himself; "but," he adds, "as the Infidel Power, it is not to be supposed that he would be influenced by them. It is plainly shewn in the prophetic writings that, in these latter days, the interference in behalf of the Church has been of a different nature; for we there find, that the favoured Protestant nation, which now stands in the place formerly occupied by the Jewish nation as the chosen people of God, is represented as having been taken, at the commencement of the present period of trouble, under the peculiar protection of the Almighty, and as being throughout this period victorious and successful over its enemies."

The author then enters into a long and ingenious consideration of the prophecies mentioned by him as relating to the monarchies; to which we refer our readers, and shall proceed to his comparison of the prophecies of Esdras, Daniel, and St. John, with the modern history of France, and Louis XVI. the star foretold by Esdras which should be smitten down to the earth by his own people, who, extending their power, were also to overthrow the Papal Babylon, and commence the destruction of the Roman Empire. The same Monarch is alluded to by St. John under the symbol of the sun, which, at the close of 1260 years, was suddenly to become as "black as sackcloth of hair," or, in other words, to be deprived of regal dignity, splendour, power, and influence. The 20th verse of the eleventh chapter of Daniel describes the King as follows: "Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes, in the glory of the kingdom; but within few days he shall be destroyed, neither in anger nor in battle." As in the symbolical prophecies, says Mr. F. "the symbols are peculiarly appropriate to the objects they represent; so in this historical narrative we shall find a similar perfection in the terms applied to individuals, and in the manner in which they are designated. The principal event in the reign of Louis XVI. was the French Revolution; and he must be supposed to be here called a Raiser of Taxes, because it was the embarrassment of the French finances, and the strong opposition made by the Parliament to *the edicts of the King for raising certain taxes*, that was the immediate cause of all his misfortunes; for this obliged him first to call together the Assembly of the Notables, and then to have recourse to the States General, who resolved themselves into that National Assembly, which, on the 10th of August 1792, deposed him from his throne." He then notices the mock trial and subsequent death of the King, repeating the words of the prophecy as to the ignoble mode of it by his own treacherous subjects.

Buonaparte is thus introduced, ver. 21. "And in his estate shall stand up a vile person, to whom they shall not give the honour of the kingdom: but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries." The person who succeeds in his estate, or, as the marginal reading allows us to understand it, succeeds in

in his place, is particularly designated by the term *vile*, referring to the lowness of his extraction, for it is in this sense we must understand the epithet; for, though it would doubtless be equally applicable to the individual now introduced into the prophecy, if understood as signifying a morally worthless character, it is the vileness of his origin which forms a distinctive peculiarity in the history of the Emperor Napoleon. That this epithet refers to his origin is also pointed out by the words with which it is immediately connected, "*to whom they shall not give the honour of the kingdom: but he shall come in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by flatteries.*" Thus the father of Napoleon being only a lawyer in the Island of Corsica, he had not the least natural claim to sovereign authority. He first assumed civil power in the year 1799, after his return from Egypt, when we read, that "the will of the ex-priest" (Abbé Sieyes) "and *the arts of the Ex-chief of the army of Egypt*, combined a plan" for the overthrow of the Directory, and for their own establishment in power; "in which each engaged from individual ambition, and each so well concealed his own design, that they duped one another *." This was the first exercise of his art towards obtaining the kingdom. In 1802 he succeeded in getting his appointment as First Consul extended for a further term of ten years, and shortly afterwards he obtained this office for his life, with the liberty of appointing a successor; and in 1804, he was made Emperor of the French, and the dignity also was declared hereditary in his family. This point was carried under the sanction of a pretended general popular election, in which the votes were inscribed in books, kept by the agents of Government; and in which the number of the suffrages for and against the measure were declared, without any possibility of appeal or scrutiny. "*Thus did he come in peaceably, and by the exercise of the most consummate art gradually obtain the full honour of the kingdom.*"

Buonaparte's warlike actions are too well known to need repetition here; and the prophecies, it may be presumed, are almost as familiar to our Readers: under these circumstances, it will be sufficient for us to remark that the Author has kept as close a parallel between them throughout as we have given in the above extracts.—In concluding this part of his subject, he observes,

"We have now brought the interpretation of the prophecy down to the present day; and though the progress of time has only *lately* thrown light upon this part of the text, by bringing it into the class of prophecies accomplished, and the interpretation of it may on that account be considered as the less certain; yet, from a comparison of this prophecy of Daniel with other prophecies, several months before the event happened, I declared my opinion that Buonaparte would *leave France*, and pass over *to Italy*."

This Volume, it should be remarked, contains chiefly an interpretation of those Prophecies which have been fulfilled; but it also discusses those relating to events yet future; and it will be found stated (pp. 101, 135, 168, 462 and 464) that Buonaparte, in the period of the next three or four years, will "regain his influence, and eventually make Rome the Seat of his Empire."

Much might be said on the subject of the remarks upon the systems of Faber and Cuninghame; but it must be obvious to our readers that they would lead to long and unprofitable explanations ill suited to an article like the present. The concluding paragraph of the volume is unassuming, and creditable to the writer.

"I have myself endeavoured to shew, that from verse 21 to verse 40, has been already clearly accomplished in the life of Napoleon Buonaparte; but if the solution here given should not appear satisfactory, we must, if we would preserve consistency of interpretation, wait till some other individual shall arise, in whom all the particulars of this prophecy shall be more accurately and satisfactorily fulfilled."

48. *A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of* Norwich, *on some Passages in the Reports of two Speeches said to have been addressed by his Lordship, in St.* Andrew's *Hall*, Norwich, *to the Church Missionary Association, and to the Auxiliary Bible Society. By* Robert Forby, *M. A. Rector of* Fincham, *in* Norfolk. *8vo. pp. 96.* Rivingtons.

A FREE, but respectful Address, from an independent Divine to his Dio-

* Van Ess's Life of Buonaparte.

Diocesan, in vindication of himself and other members of the Established Church, who prefer the original Society for propagating the Gospel, to the new-fashioned and heterogeneous mixture of Sectarians of almost every description.—After an appeal to the Bishop's "invariable benevolence of intention," as an excuse for any apparent want of candour, Mr. Forby observes,

"It is obvious that I allude to some expressions which your Lordship is represented to have used, in addressing the members of the Norfolk and Norwich Church Missionary Association, at their late annual meeting at Norwich; and to some others, addressed on a like occasion, on the following day, to those of the Norfolk and Norwich Auxiliary Bible Society. Those expressions, *as they have been reported to the publick*, assuredly do seem inconsistent with a spirit of candour. Your Lordship seems to include, in a severe and comprehensive censure, all who do not assist those Societies with their subscriptions. I do not know that the *Clergy* are particularly intended; but there are some expressions, which, I think, cannot be interpreted otherwise, than as having a direct and especial reference to them. It is sufficient that they be included (as undoubtedly a very great number of them are) in the general description. If so, they will be, and they must be, particularly pointed at. The much greater share of the common blame will fall on them. The importance of what appears before the publick is to be measured by the sense in which it must be taken. It cannot be measured by the inoffensive, or the kind import of what was actually said.

"If the lists of the Parochial *Clergy* in your Lordship's possession be collated with those of the two *Societies* respectively, it is not for me to say, how far the three would coincide. I can be sure of no more, than that my name would be found in the registry-list only. That, indeed, is a matter of very little importance; but I well know, that a very large proportion of clerical names, and among them many of the most unquestionable and distinguished eminence in learning, virtue, and piety, are in the same predicament. But, waving all comparisons among us, taking us one with another, as pretending to no higher character than that of decent Clergymen, and be we many or few, it would surely be no more than a fair presumption, that we have some reasons for our opinions and our conduct, in matters of the gravest moment, not discreditable to ourselves, though not obvious to every body; satisfactory to our own consciences, though not convincing to those with whom we are at issue on disputable points. Yet your Lordship is represented to have pronounced one indiscriminate sentence, on all who do not join the first of those Societies, which has lately, it seems, had the good fortune, and the high honour, of obtaining your Lordship's distinguished patronage. That sentence amounts, in point of fact, to a charge of ignorance, indifference, or imbecility, not reputable to any man of plain common sense and reflexion, who reads his Testament —positively and highly disgraceful to a *Clergyman*. In point of form, indeed, it is veiled under the gentler term 'forgetfulness;' and it is coupled with a complimentary phrase, strangely at variance with the imputation. At least, I do not conceive how men who act from prejudices so rank, or with such blind inconsideration, can, by any one, be really esteemed 'very good and respectable men.' The censure is in itself not at all the less severe, for being thus verbally qualified. Nay indeed, it is even more so; for their goodness and respectability must be of a sort which cannot, so far as I know, be expressed in any one legitimate English word; nor perhaps, in any language, so happily and so adequately as in the Greek word σώφρια.

"I have no particular inducement to inquire how this may affect well-meaning men of other professions, conscious to themselves of better reasons for not subscribing to the Church Missionary Society, than those which are thus attributed to them. But I am quite sure, that the feelings of many very worthy Clergymen have been much hurt. That your Lordship entertains some opinions, in which a very large proportion of your *Clergy*, both dignified and parochial, cannot concur, is so well known in every part of the Diocese, that it is a mere trifling affectation to dissemble it. For the sake of the vital interests of Religion, the persuasion ought to be coextensive, that we do not withhold our concurrence, even in matters of subordinate importance, lightly and unadvisedly; that we do not stumble at straws and shadows; that we do not differ on shallow and frivolous pretences; but soberly, advisedly, according to our understandings and our consciences; even in the fear of God. So far as unwelcome opinions may, at any time, have been delivered to us by your Lordship *ex cathedrâ*, and not afterwards given

given to the publick, they have, of course, been received in respectful silence, or only canvassed privately among ourselves. How little soever such things may have been relished, a general sense of decorum has repressed any public notice, of what was addressed to us only, in our own assemblies, and by our Ecclesiastical Superior, in whom we acknowledge both a canonical and a scriptural right to 'exhort and to rebuke with all authority.' But, when your Lordship thinks fit to descend from that vantage-ground, and to take the chair in a multifarious assemblage of different ranks, persuasions, and sexes, the case is very materially altered indeed. What is said in a popular meeting, reported in a respectable newspaper, and suffered to remain uncontroverted, as to any material mis-statements, becomes *publici juris*, and is fully and freely open to animadversion."

This, surely, is fair argument.

49. *The Velvet Cushion, by J. W. Cunningham, A. M. Vicar of* Harrow. *4th Edit. pp.* 186. Cadell *and* Davies.

THE Author's principles, as they appear in this publication, having been much misrepresented, he has in the preface to this edition thought it necessary to declare them. He stated himself to be "neither" the "masked" enemy of the Establishment, nor the "masked" enemy of Dissent—but "the open and avowed champion of the one, and the open, though, he would hope, candid expositor of the defects of the other."

We perceive nothing to invalidate this testimony in the succeeding pages, which glow with real piety and Christian candour. Ever zealous to express his admiration of the excellencies of our National Church, and his ardent attachment to her doctrines and discipline, he is so far from confining merit within her pale, that some may perhaps consider him too liberal to those of opposite sentiments.

The history of the Velvet Cushion is connected with that of the Church of England from the reign of Mary to Charles II: at that period it becomes the property of some congregations of Dissenters, and afterwards of several individuals, till its final destination in a church in Westmoreland, whose good and venerable Vicar views the marks of its age with all the respect and attachment of an Antiquary to some precious relick of ancient days. He would often indulge in lucubrations respecting the former fate of his Cushion; and was gratified beyond measure when he one day discovered that it contained a manuscript history of its own life. In concert with his beloved partner, he immediately began the perusal of this narrative, which is written with much humour. The comments of the Vicar and his wife are amusing and sensible: the old lady, however, is now and then made to ask a silly question, and the Author may occasionally fail in his attempts to be witty; but the general good sense and liberality of his remarks must gratify every candid reader.

The following extract will give some idea of the Author's style:

"Was there ever such a treasure, my love? said the old gentleman (on discovering the wonderful contents of the Cushion). She could think of no such treasure, except, indeed, the aged Vicar himself. It was not that she had the same instinctive and antiquarian attachment for the Cushion with himself, but she had taught herself pretty much to love whatever he loved. Indeed, fifty years of intimate communion were not likely to leave much difference of taste. Perhaps, with the exception of two habits of the good Vicar, there was scarcely an act of his life to which she could not reconcile herself. The habits which I mean were, occasionally smoking a single pipe; and sometimes, though very rarely indeed, preaching a borrowed sermon. The truth, as to these points, was, she could ill endure that a mouth ordained to be the channel of his own kindness and wisdom, should be degraded into, either a mere conveyance of smoke, or of the thoughts of other people. As to other things, they were like the strings of two finely-tuned instruments brought into contact—touch the one, and the other vibrated. I have always been deeply interested in this aged couple. All the world have delighted to watch the young as they grow up together: to me it is not less delightful to see the old wear out together, —to see two creatures, of distinct tempers and passions, by degrees melting into one—to see how happy those may be, who habitually prefer the happiness of another to their own—to see, finally, real love, like a flower blooming amidst ruins, surviving the vigour of the body, and all those attractions on which it is thought to depend. Some fanciful writer

51. *The Campaign of* Paris, *in* 1814: *to which is prefixed a Sketch of the Campaign of* 1813; *or, a brief and impartial History of Events from the Invasion of* France *by the Foreign Armies to the Capitulation of* Paris, *and the Dethronement and Abdication of* Buonaparte, *accompanied by a Delineation of the principal Traits of his Character, and the Causes of his Elevation. Compiled from Authentic Documents, and the Testimony of Eye-witnesses. Translated from the* French *of* P. F. F. J. Giraud. 8*vo. pp.* 140. Leigh.

"THE success of this little volume in Paris, where its accuracy and its merits could be best appreciated, and the rapidity with which it attained a fifth edition, strongly prepossessed us in its favour, and the perusal of the work has not disappointed our expectations. The narrative is composed in a simple and pleasing style, and gives us a representation of the different events of this most extraordinary campaign, singularly intelligible, distinct, and impressive. The account of the attack on Paris was evidently written by an eye-witness, and places us in the very midst of the dreadful scenes which our author describes.

"The work, on the whole, wears the stamp of candour and impartiality. If we sometimes imagine that he is too decidedly hostile to the late Emperor, if he appears too much to depreciate his military talents, he never meanly flatters the present Government; or appears as the determined partizan of the Bourbons. He expresses himself with the honest warmth of one who was indignant at the long usurpation under which his country had groaned, and who regarded the unprincipled oppressor with justly merited detestation. To the bravery and fidelity of the French troops, and to the skill and devotion of the Generals (worthy of a better cause), he renders full justice. The military faults of the Allies and the French are stated with equal candour, while equal praise is allotted to their talents or their courage. 'The Campaign of Paris' will be read with much interest by the present generation, and will furnish valuable information to the future historian.

"The translation of this volume was undertaken as forming a natural and important sequel to Labaume's very interesting 'Narrative of the Campaign of Russia;' and grateful for the approbation and patronage of the publick, it is the intention of the Editor to complete the series by the translation of other French works of acknowledged authenticity, which describe the later actions of Buonaparte, his arrival at Elba, and the establishment of his government in that island."

This volume is illustrated by a new Map of France, and by a Plan of the Attack on Paris by the Allied Troops, 30th March 1814.

52. *A Narrative of the late Revolution in* Holland. *By* G. W. Chad. 8*vo.* Murray.

MR. CHAD visited Holland soon after the landing of the Prince of Orange, where, during a residence of near four months, under the countenance and protection of Lord Clancarty, he had the good fortune to obtain the confidence of several of the most honourable and distinguished personages who had been instrumental in effecting the Revolution, and consequently the most competent to afford him information concerning its progress. Of those none were more active than MM. Repelaer, Van Hogendorp, and Count Styrum, or more kindly communicative of the information they individually and exclusively possessed, or in affording him more constant and friendly assistance in obtaining intelligence and documents from other sources. Such were the means through which the Author procured the facts he offers to the publick; and in thus offering them he assumes no merit beyond that of accuracy: not presuming himself competent to write a History of the Dutch Revolution, his only object is to give a sketch of the principal circumstances attendant on that event; thereby affording his humble assistance (as he chooses to express it) to the Historian, who may at a more remote period offer a detailed and circumstantial statement of the recent changes in the fate of nations, amongst which Holland formed no inconsiderable part.

There never was a stronger proof of the temporary political madness which at times seizes upon mankind, than in the instance of the Hollanders, who in the years 1794 and 1795 were employed in destroying every vestige of that government which this volume exhibits them as eagerly restoring. In the Introductory Chapter of Mr. Chad's work we find, that at the period we allude to, the population of Holland was divided into parties

parties of Orangemen and Patriots, which were subdivided again under degrees of violence or moderation. The interference of Prussia some time before had created a deadly animosity to the Government of the Stadtholder; and the Democrats amongst the Patriots, exerting every means in their power, contrived to constitute a majority in their favour, which, counteracting the feeble defence of the States, soon made the passage easy for the Republicans of France; and Holland was fraternized, or, in other words, enslaved. The joy of the people was supreme: Dutch and French soldiers, grave citizens, and females of all ages, joined in the dance, and chaunted songs of Liberty in horrid chorus; but scarcely were the words Liberty and Equality inscribed in every direction, when it was found that the French ambassador assumed even Oriental despotism, and that Freedom and Equality existed only on the walls where those high-sounding terms were written. As early as 1806 the popular disgust had been excited, and the friends of Buonaparte were unable to procure his brother Louis even one shout as King of Holland; nay, the very turf-carriers of the Hague refused a bribe of four ducats each to draw his coach into that city; and yet Louis had many good qualities, and was desirous of benefiting his new kingdom in the way most acceptable to the people; but the fickleness of his disposition, and his extravagance in expenditure, prevented confidence, and injured the country, the finances of which might be said to be totally exhausted. While he reigned, the Conscription was rejected, the public debt supported, and the Continental system evaded. No sooner had he abdicated the throne, than those modern plagues infested Holland, and two-thirds of the national debt were abolished, besides the country itself merged into the French Empire. It might be supposed that what has been detailed, was sufficient to rouse the indignation of a people not wholly lost to a sense of previous freedom; but more, much more is recounted by Mr. Chad, as filling the measure of Dutch misery between 1810 and 1813. No wonder, therefore, that though a large proportion of her population were fighting the battles of France, Holland perceived with satisfaction the dawn of liberty in the disasters of Buonaparte in his campaigns of 1812 and 1813, which might ultimately deliver the nation from his grasp, and by which the population of Amsterdam had been reduced from 220,000 souls to 190,000, "of which a fourth part derived their whole subsistence from charitable institutions, whilst another fourth part received partial succour from the same sources." When a licence to trade was granted, the duties counterbalanced the profits; and the ship Java is mentioned as having paid 50,000*l.* duties after her entering the Maese. French manufactures were introduced without duty, and the Dutch troops were clothed and armed from French depots.—At Haerlem, where the population had been chiefly employed in bleaching linen made in Brabant, and preparing it for sale, whole streets were leveled with the ground, and more than five hundred houses destroyed." To complete the climax, the dikes were becoming ruinous, and the means of repairing them precarious.—Surely this was a period for revolution—and as it was the work of heart and hand, the incidents of the æra become doubly interesting. These incidents Mr. Chad has collected with diligence, and arranged with perspicuity; and as he has been so explicit as to his means of gaining authentic information, we cannot deny him the honour of having produced a volume both amusing and instructive, the facts of which may be fully relied upon.

53. *The Doctrine of Chances; or, the Theory of Gaming made easy to all Persons acquainted with common Arithmetic, so as to enable them to calculate the Probabilities of Events in Lotteries, Cards, Horse-Racing, Dice, &c. with Tables on Chance, never before published, which from mere inspection will solve a great variety of Questions. By* William Rouse, 8*vo. pp.* 350. Lackington *and Co.*

STARTLE not, gentle Reader, at the Title-page. This work will do little or no harm; but may be productive of much good.

"Gaming is said to have been invented by the Lydians, when under the pressure of great famine: to divert themselves from their sufferings, they contrived

trived dice, balls, tables, &c. It is a passion that pervades all ages, and all ranks in society, and seems to originate in avarice, as being an easy and quick road to riches; for, to use the language of the *Rambler*, 'Wealth is the general centre of inclination: whatever is the ultimate design, the immediate care is to be rich. No desire can be formed, which riches do not assist to gratify. They may be considered as the elementary principles of pleasure, which may be combined with endless diversity. There are nearer ways to profit, than up the steeps of labour. The prospect of gaining speedily what is ardently desired, has so far prevailed upon the passions of mankind, that the peace of life is destroyed by a general and incessant struggle for riches. It is observed of gold, by an old epigrammatist, that, *to have it, is to be in fear; and, to want it, is to be in sorrow.* There is no condition which is not disquieted either with the care of gaining or of keeping money."

The doctrine of Chances, particularly of Cards, Dice, Lotteries, and Horse-racing, is in this volume very ably and scientifically investigated.

"Paley, in his Philosophy, under *Contracts of Hazard*, writes, 'What some say of this kind of contracts, *That one side ought not to have any advantage over the other*, is neither practicable nor true. It is not practicable; for that perfect equality of skill and judgment, which this rule requires, is seldom to be met with;' (indeed it varies in the same man.) 'I might not have it in my power to play with fairness a game at cards, &c. once in a twelvemonth, if I must wait till I meet with a person, whose art, skill, and judgment, are neither greater nor less than my own. Nor is this equality requisite to the justice of the contract. One party may give to the other the whole of the stake, if he pleases, and the other party may justly accept it, if it be given him; much more, therefore, may one give to the other an advantage in the chance of winning the whole.

'The proper restriction is, that neither side have an advantage, by means, of which the other is not aware; for, this is an advantage taken without being *given*. If I sit down to a game at whist, and have an advantage over the adversary, by means of a better memory, closer attention, or a superior knowledge of the rules and chances of the game, the advantage is fair; for the adversary is aware when he sits down with me that I shall exert the skill that I possess to the utmost. But, if I gain an advantage by packing the cards, glancing my eye into the adversary's hands, or by concerted signals with my partner, it is a dishonest advantage; because it depends upon means which the adversary never suspects that I make use of.

'In speculations in the stocks, if I exercise my judgment upon the general aspect and posture of public affairs, and deal with a person who conducts himself by the same sort of judgment, the contract has all the equality in it which is necessary: but, if I have access to secrets of state at home, or private advice of some decisive measure or event abroad, I cannot avail myself of these advantages with justice, because they are excluded by the contract, which proceeded upon the supposition that I had no such advantage.

'The same distinction holds of all contracts into which Chance enters.'

"To persons unacquainted with mathematical calculations, many events in play, at first view, have a semblance of advantage, where, on investigation, a real and great disadvantage exists: a remarkable instance of this is in problem 90, where A bets B 32 guineas to 1, that an event *does not happen*, and at the same time, bets B 30 guineas, even, that it *does happen in 29 trials:* this seems in favour of B, particularly as A gives him 1000 *guineas*, to play in this manner, six hours a day, for a month; but, the advantage to A, on investigation, is so great, that B ought not only to return A *the thousand guineas*, but to give him *ten thousand guineas besides*, to cancel the agreement."

Referring to the work itself for the further elucidation of *Chances*, we shall select some historical passages:

"*Cards* were always made of paper; and seem to have been invented about the year 1390, to divert Charles VI. of France, who had fallen into a melancholy disposition.

"One *Jaquemin Gringonneur*, a painter in Paris, appears to have been the inventor, from the following article in the treasurer's account: 'Paid 56 shillings of Paris to Jaquemin Gringonneur, the painter, for three packs of cards, gilded with gold, and painted with divers colours and divers devices, to be carried to the king for his amusement, &c.' a great price in those times; but their gilding and painting required much art.

"The four suits were meant to represent the four classes of men in the kingdom. The hearts denoted the ecclesiastics. The nobility or prime military part of the kingdom were represented

sented by points of lances, or the spades. Diamonds designed the order of merchants or tradesmen; and the trefoil leaf (or clubs) alluded to the husbandmen and peasants. The four kings represented David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charles, which names were on the French cards formerly; these names exhibit the four celebrated monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans and Franks. By the queens are represented Argine (anagram for Regina), Esther, Judith, and Pallas; typical of birth, piety, fortitude, and wisdom. By the knaves were designed servants to knights, or the knights themselves.

"The first certain notice of their having been known in England, occurs in a record in the time of Edward IV. On an application of the card-makers to parliament, A. D. 1463, an act was made against the importation of playing cards, 3d Edward IV. c. 4. From this statute it appears, that card-playing and card-making were known and practised in England before this period, or about 50 years after the era of their supposed invention.

"Mr. Gough observes, the use of cards among the Chinese is evident, not only from a Chinese painting representing their playing with something much like cards, but also from a pack of Chinese cards in his possession, made of the same materials as the European, but the devices are very different. The method of making playing-cards seems to have given the first hint to the invention of printing, as appears from the first specimens of printing at Haerlem, and those in the Bodleian Library."

"*Dice* are said to have been invented by *Palamedes*, at the siege of Troy, for the amusement of the soldiers.

"They are generally made of bone, and each of the 6 sides is so dotted, or numbered, that the top and bottom of every die (together) make 7; for if the top or uppermost side of a die is 5, the bottom or opposite side will be 2, and the same holds through every face; therefore, let the number of dice be what it may, their top and bottom faces, added together, must be equal to the number of dice multiplied by 7. In throwing 3 dice, if 2, 3, and 4 are thrown, making 9, their corresponding bottom faces will be 5, 4, and 3, making 12, which together are 21, equal to the 3 dice multiplied by 7."

"*A Lottery* is the determining any event by lot, a practice frequently resorted to by the Israelites; as, by lot it was determined which of the goats should be offered by Aaron; by lot the land of Canaan was divided; by lot Saul was marked out for the Hebrew kingdom; by lot Jonah was discovered to be the cause of the storm. It was considered an appeal to Heaven to determine the point, and was thought not to depend on blind chance, or that imaginary being, called *Fortune*, who

'——— with malicious joy,
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,
And makes a LOTTERY of life.'

"As games of chance, they are said to be invented by the Romans to enliven their festivals. Some of their prizes were of great value, as a good estate and slaves, or rich vases; others, of little or no value, as a few flies, or vases of common earth. A lottery of this kind exhibited an excellent picture of that inequality of fortune which attends persons in this world.

"The application of lotteries to the service of a country originated at Genoa, in Italy, where it had been long customary to choose annually, by ballot, 5 members of the senate (which was composed of 90 persons), in order to form a particular council. Some persons took this opportunity of laying bets, that the lot would fall on such or such senators. The Government, seeing with what eagerness the people interested themselves in these bets, conceived the idea of establishing a lottery on the same principle, which was attended with so great success, that all the cities of Italy wished to participate in it, and sent large sums of money to Genoa for that purpose. To increase the revenues of the church, the Pope was induced to establish one of the same kind at Rome; the inhabitants of which place became so fond of this species of gambling, that they often deprived themselves and their families of the necessaries of life, that they might have money to lay out in the lottery.

"This fondness of gaming in lotteries is probably encouraged by 'our overrating the difference between one permanent situation and another,' as between *poverty* and *riches*, which an elegant writer considers to be the great source of the misery of human life. The poor man, whose mind is engaged to provide for the passing day, and whose health is preserved by his labour, can neither feel nor see any trouble but what the possession of riches will remove. The two great causes of unhappiness to those raised above physical want, *viz. ennui*, and *the desire of being fashionable*, so correctly touched on by Miss Edgeworth, are unknown to the poor; they are likely, therefore, to overrate the difference between themselves

selves and the wealthy; and thus believing that every care can be removed and every pleasure enjoyed by the possession of a few thousands, what road to acquire this *summum bonum* of life can be shorter, easier, or more inviting, than that of a lottery? The mere turn of a wheel—without trouble or fatigue; if not *certain*,—'tis *possible*;—what's *possible*—may *happen*; if in *luck*,—a single chance may prevail over thousands. This *pleasing hope*, from the purchase to the drawing, is really worth something; and indeed every thing is worth nothing without hope, for,

'Not present good or ill, the joy or curse,
But future views of better or of worse:'

and, the more HAPPINESS is examined, the more it will be found to depend on HOPE;

'Man never IS, but always TO BE blest.'

"The final view of all rational politics is to produce the greatest quantity of happiness in a given tract of country.' 'The happiness of a country is the happiness of the people in it.' Now, as all happiness depends on that pleasing expectation called HOPE, what measure could be imagined equal to a lottery? which not only enables every man, woman, and child in the kingdom, to purchase for a small sum the prospect of independence, but at the same time increase the revenue of the country it is thus rendering happy; and the circumstance of there being but few capital prizes in each lottery, is really in favour of the system; for, if every adventurer obtained his desired object the first trial, there would be an end to that HOPE arising from the *pursuit*, and on which all human happiness seems to depend. Should Fortune frown one day, she may smile the next, for each succeeding scheme is *better* than any that have gone before it! With such infatuating impressions, how can the poor forbear to adventure, who want every thing, or the rich, who want *more?*

"The first English lottery mentioned in history was drawn A. D. 1569. It consisted of 400,000 lots, at 10*s.* each lot. The prizes were plate, and the profits were to go towards repairing the havens of this kingdom. It was drawn at the West door of St. Paul's cathedral. The drawing began on the 11th of January, 1569, and continued incessantly drawing *day* and *night*, till the 6th of May following. There were then only *three* lottery offices in London.

"The proposals for this lottery were published in the years 1567 and 1568. The following was shown the Antiquary Society, by Dr. Rawlinson.

'A proposal for a very rich lottery, general without any blankes, contayning a great number of good prizes, as well of redy money as of plate and certain sorts of merchandizes, having been valued and prised by the commandment of the Queene's most excellent Majestie's order, to the entent that such commodities as may chance to arise thereof after the charges borne may be converted towards the reparations of the havens and strength of the realme, and towards such other public good workes. The number of lotts shall be foure hundred thousand, and no more; and every lott shall be the sum of tenne shillings sterling, and no more. To be filled by the feast of St. Bartholomew. The shew of prises are to be seen in Cheapside, at the sign of the Queene's Armes, the house of Mr. Dericke, goldsmith, servant to the Queene.'

'In the year 1612 (Baker's Chronicle states) King James, in special favour for the present plantation of English colonies in Virginia, granted a lottery, to be held at the West end of St. Paul's: whereof one Thomas Sharplys, a taylor of London, had the chief prize, which was 4000 crowns in fair plate.'

"The frequency of lotteries in this country makes them too well known to need explanation. As a source of revenue, they are very productive; the *indirect* advantages arising from them, by postages, advertisements, stamps, &c. are more considerable than the *direct* profit to Government on the contracts; and being, on the part of the publick, *voluntary*, it would be no easy task, in the present state of taxation, to substitute a *compulsory* tax equally productive, that would be equally pleasing.

"The Amusement of *Horse-racing* was practised in England in very early times. It is said that so early as Henry II. the citizens of London took great delight in this diversion. In the reign of Elizabeth, it was carried to such excess as to injure the fortunes of many of the nobility. In 1599, private matches between gentlemen, who were their own jockies and riders, were very common; and, in the reign of James I. public races were established at various places. The most celebrated races of that time were called *Bell Courses*, the prize of the conqueror being a *bell*; hence, perhaps, the phrase of *bearing the bell* (when applied to excellence) is derived. In the latter end of the reign of Charles I. races were performed in Hyde Park. Newmarket was also a place for the same purpose, though it was first used for hunting. Racing was revived soon after the Restoration, and much

much encouraged by Charles II. who appointed races for his own amusement at Datchet Mead, when he resided at Windsor. Newmarket, however, soon became the principal place; the King attended in person, established a house for his own accommodation, and kept and entered horses in his own name: instead of bells, he gave a silver bowl or cup of 100 guineas value, on which prize the exploits and pedigree of the winning horse were generally engraved. Instead of the cup or bowl, the Royal gift is now 100 guineas. An Act was passed in the 13th of Geo. II. for suppressing races by ponies and other small and weak horses, and contains several regulations respecting horse-racing.

"At Newmarket there are two courses; the Long and the Round. The first is 4 miles and about 380 yards, *i. e.* 7420 yards; the second is about 6640 yards. CHILDERS, considered the swiftest horse ever known, has run the first course in seven minutes and a half, and the second in six minutes and forty seconds, which is at the rate of more than 49 feet in a second. Some race-horses will cover at one bound about 24 English feet."

54. *A Grammar of the* English *Language: containing a complete Summary of its Rules, with an Elucidation of the general Principles of elegant and correct Diction, accompanied with critical and explanatory Notes, Questions for Examination, and appropriate Exercises. By* John Grant, *A. M.* Sherwood *and Co.* 6*s.*

WE have in vol. LXXIX. p....., noticed with due commendation Mr. Grant's "Institutes of Latin Grammar." And this Volume may be safely recommended to the attentive perusal of those who are desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the principles of the English Language.

55. *An Abridgement of a Grammar of the* English *Language. For the Use of the Junior Classes. By* John Grant, *A. M.* Sherwood *and Co.*

"THE present little Volume is a compend of a larger work on the English Language, lately published by the same Author; and is intended to prepare the young pupil for entering on the study of the larger Grammar. It presents the learner with a complete summary of the principal rules, omitting whatever has a tendency either to perplex his understanding by its difficulty, or to fatigue his memory by laborious and unseasonable exertions."

56. *A Juvenile Atlas, by* Thomas Dix, North Walsham; *containing XLIV Maps, with plain Directions for copying them; designed for Junior Classes.* W. Darton. 4*to.*

A VERY neat publication, and well adapted to the useful purposes for which it is intended.

57. *A Key to Knowledge: or Things in common Use, simply and shortly explained: in a Series of Dialogues. Written by a Mother, Author of "Always Happy," "First Book for Children," &c. pp.* 172. Harris.

THIS is a well-intentioned Work, to elucidate the several articles of daily use; and may be rendered useful to young people in opening the ideas to general information.

58. Arthur *and* Alice; *or, The Little Wanderers.* 12*mo. pp.* 61. Harris.

AN interesting, well-written little Tale for the Juvenile Library, embellished with several extremely pretty Engravings.

59. *First Impressions; or, The History of* Emma Nesbit: *a Moral Tale for young People.* 12*mo. pp.* 156. Harris.

THIS Story seems intended to show the necessity of watching the early bias of young minds; and of eradicating principles, which, though at first they may appear only to result from infantine harmless levity, may, if unsubdued, lead to the most mischievous consequences. The History of Emma Nesbit may serve to guard young people against her errors, and may at the same time amuse them as an entertaining little book.

60. *The Reformers vindicated; or, a Few Plain Reasons why the Present Constitution of these Realms ought to be immediately abolished. By a Liveryman of* London. 8*vo. pp.* 21. Stockdale.

START not, courteous Reader, at the title of this Pamphlet.—It is only a *harmless Banter.*

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

" Chi si vuol applicare ad un qualehe strumento de' essere fornito di un genio vivo, e pieno di fuoco. Egli dee avere un' anima suscetibile di teneri sentimenti, molta immaginazione, una buona memoria ed un' orecchio delicato e fino."

A. LORENZONI. (1779.)

9. *The Governess's Musical Assistant, containing all that is truly useful to the theory and practice of the Piano-forte; explaining by the most easy method the use of every musical character necessary for the information of young performers, with appropriate preludes and lessons: also a complete Dictionary of Words, as adapted by the best modern Masters. By* Joseph Coggins *of* Knightsbridge. *pp.* 33. Goulding *and Co.* 8*s.*

MR. COGGINS has here favoured us with a neat and methodical introduction to the most fashionable instrument of the present day. As teachers at schools and in private families are not in general qualified to teach with much success in the master's absence, to them such a book as the present will be of great utility. A governess in second-rate schools is required to give instruction in so many things, and at so poor a salary, that it is no wonder if she is found deficient in musick, which alone would present something to be learnt after even a life of application. No small number of masters have frequent cause to regret that their own youth and talents had not been engaged by a more profitable and satisfactory profession: there are too many teachers for it to be generally profitable, and the judges of musical abilities are too numerous and prejudiced for it to be satisfactory. A master very justifiably derives some profit from compilations of lessons, and from furnishing his pupils with musick and instruments; and nothing is considered as a greater proof of their disrespect, not to say their meanness, than their supplying themselves from any other person. We have thought proper to mention this circumstance, although irrelative to the work before us, because some people imagine they disregard, by such conduct, only the master's judgment, and not his purse.—The explanatory part of this Assistant is divided into XII sections: on the *stave* (staff*), notes and clefs, keys of the Piano-forté, description and value of the different notes, time, graces, signs, terms and abbreviations, different touches and fingering, keys and their transpositions, position of the performer. Here follow nine of the major and minor scales with the fingering marked. The lessons or tunes amount to 17. The Dictionary occupies six pages at the end. It is very well arranged; but many of the terms might be left out to make room for better, and a few are misspelled, as *discretione* for discrezione, *majore* for maggiore, and *thema* for tema. We object to the last example of abbreviations on page 10, as giving the appearance of four minims in a measure which contains but four crotchets. It is a solecism to call a note which is only half a demisemiquaver a *double* demisemiquaver, as on page 5: see Callcott's Grammar, p. 26. In this, however, and in explaining that andantino means a *slower* movement than andante, Mr. Coggins seems to have followed Dr. Busby's Musical Dictionary. We have already given an authority from the Italian for the meaning of this word, and we now adduce one from the German. " *Andantino* bezeichnet als diminutiv des vorhergehenden Wortes, (andante), wenn es als solches genommen wird eine Bewegung, die etwas geschwinder ist, als *andante*. Man findet es auch sehr oft in Tonstücken gebraucht, die eine merklich geshwindere Bewegung erforden, als das gewöhnliche andante," &c. Koch, p. 143. Musick. Lexikon. Mr. C. remarks that it is impossible to know the precise time from words placed at the beginning of a piece, and he therefore recommends to his readers a patent musical chronometer, which " will save them counting and keeping time:" it *i* s the invention of Mr.

* Stave for staff, gamut for scale, quavering for shaking, fidler or scraper for violinist, are terms that should be classed with tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, as they are now seldom used but in burlesque.

M. Smart.

H. Smart. In conclusion we must say, that the author has, upon the whole, very well executed the work he had chosen to undertake.

10. *An Explanation and Description of the Royal Patent Chiroplast, or Hand-director, a newly invented apparatus for facilitating the acquirement of a proper execution on the Piano-forte. By* J. B. Logier, *Inventor, Professor of Musick,* Dublin. *pp.* 24. Clementi *and Co.*

THIS Apparatus is to be placed over the finger-keys of a Piano-forte to make a beginner hold his hands in a good position, and move his fingers without raising the arms. The invention has received the public approbation of Clementi, J. Cramer, Latour, Shield, and Sam. Wesley.—*Position frame.* "It consists of two parallel rails, extending from one extremity of the keys to the other, (from right to left;) to the ends of these are fixed two cheek-pieces, which, by means of a brass rod and extending screw, are attached firmly to the instrument: when adapted to square piano-fortes, it will be in its proper situation, if the cheek-pieces rest upon the keys at the two extremities of the key-board. In grand piano-fortes it will rest on the blocks. The rails must be adjusted by means of the screws which will be found in the cheek-pieces for that purpose, so as to admit the hands of the pupil passing through them nearly as far as the wrists; being so regulated as to prevent any perpendicular motion of the hand, though sufficiently wide to allow a free horizontal movement when required. The *finger guides* are two moveable brass plates with 5 divisions, through which the thumb and four fingers are introduced. These divisions correspond perpendicularly with the keys of the instrument, and may be moved to any situation by means of the brass rod, on which they are made to slide. They are secured in the position required by two screws, which pass through them and press against the bracing bar: to each finger-guide will be found attached a brass wire, with its regulator, called the *wrist-guide*, the use of which is to preserve the proper position of the wrist, and to prevent its being inclined outwards, which would necessarily withdraw the thumb from the proper command of its key. The *gamut-board* is an oblong boar', which has on one side, drawn upon it, two staves of five lines each, one for the treble and the other for the bass, containing all the notes used in musick, so written, that when placed over the keys of a piano-forte, fronting the performer, each note, with its name, will be exactly over its corresponding key. The other side of the gamut-board represents the chromatic and enharmonic scales, where the pupil sees, at one view, that A sharp and B flat are one and the same note (sound) on the instrument;" &c. The price is 5 guineas.—We may soon expect a patent machine to teach all the arts and sciences, by a one or two-horse power, and to repress all the unlucky organs pointed out by Gall and Spurzheim.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge.—The Norrisian prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. JAMES WILLIAM BELLAMY, B. A. of Queen's College.

The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is "*Jonah.*"

Nearly ready for Publication:

Annals of the Reign of George the Third. By Dr. AIKIN.

An Edition of BURNET's "History of his Own Times;" in printing which, the Folio Edition has been compared with the Octavo, by Dr. FLEXMAN, so as to combine the advantages of both editions; and the paging of the Folio is preserved.

The Speeches of the Right Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX, in the House of Commons, from his entrance into Parliament in 1768, to 1806. With Memoirs, Introduction, &c. in 6 vols. 8vo.

Speeches of the Right Hon. JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, on the late very interesting State Trials.

A Memorial on behalf of the Native Irish, with a view to their improvement in Moral and Religious Knowledge, through the medium of their own Language. By CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON, Minister of the Gospel, Edinburgh.

Memoirs of the last year of the Life of the Emperor NAPOLEON; containing authentic Details of that most remarkable period of his Life.

An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, and its dependencies in Persia, Tartary, and India: comprising a View of the Afghaun Nation, and a History of the Doorraunee Monarchy. By the Hon. MOUNT-

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Resident of the Court of Poona, and late Envoy to the King of Caubul, 4to.

A new and elegant edition of WALTON'S COMPLETE ANGLER, accompanied by fresh Portraits of *Walton* and *Cotton* from the original pictures. The former engraved from a drawing by Hayter, the latter from a drawing by Linnell. In this edition the plates of Fish are entirely new; taken from living subjects. Walton's house, in Fleet-street, Theobalds, Beresford Hall, &c. are among the vignettes. There will be also a considerable accession of notes.—A few copies of the Portraits, Proofs, will be separately printed on a larger paper.

Lives of EDWARD and JOHN PHILIPS, Nephews and Pupils of Milton, including various particulars of the Literary and Political History of their Times. By WILLIAM GODWIN. With Portraits.

Some Account of the late Rev. THOMAS ROBINSON, M. A. Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester; with a Selection of Original Letters. By the Rev. CHRISTOPHER THO. VAUGHAN, M. A.

Apostolic Preaching considered, in an Examination of St. Paul's Epistles.

An Introduction to the Study of Conchology; by SAMUEL BROOKES, Esq. F. L. S. with coloured plates.

A Sketch of the New Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System of Drs. GALL and SPURZHEIM, considered as comprehending a complete System of Zoonomy. With Observations on its tendency to the Improvement of Education, of Punishment, and of the treatment of Insanity. Reprinted from the Pamphleteer, with Additions. By THOMAS FORSTER, F. L. S.

The History of the Small Pox, by JAMES MOORE, esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon of the second regiment of Life Guards, and Director of the National Vaccine Establishment.

Commentaries on some of the most important Diseases of Children. By JOHN CLARKE, M. D. &c.

Poems, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, esq. a new edition, including the Metrical Tales, and some Pieces never before published, 3 vols

Metrical Essays, by JOHN AMBROSE WILLIAMS

SCHLEGEL'S Course of Dramatic Lectures. By Mr. BLACK. Translated from the German.

Travels at Home, and Voyages by the Fire-side, for the Instruction and Entertainment of Young Persons.

Hints addressed to the Patrons and Directors of Schools; principally intended to shew that the benefits derived from the new modes of teaching may be increased by a partial adoption of the Plan of Pestalozzi. To which are subjoined, examples of Questions calculated to excite and exercise the infant mind. By Miss HAMILTON.

Exercises in Latin Prosody, or an Introduction to the Scanning and Writing of Latin Verse. From Mr. Valpy's press.

Eutropius, with English Notes and Questions, for the Use of Schools. By the Rev. C. BRADLEY.

A Series of Exercises and Questions, adapted to the best Latin Grammars, and designed as a Guide to Parsing, and an Introduction to the Exercises of Valpy, Turner, Clarke, and Ellis, Whitaker's Exempla Propria, and the Eton Exempla Minora. By Rev. C. BRADLEY.

Preparing for Publication.

The Rev. ROGERS RUDING will shortly put to press, in three volumes, his Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies; from the earliest period of authentic History to the End of the Fiftieth year of his present Majesty. (See our present Cover.)

Mr. GREGSON, of Liverpool, is preparing "Fragments of the History of Lancashire." (See p. 296.)

Mr. DYER has in the press in one volume (corresponding to his History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge) "The Privileges of the University of Cambridge, containing a Chronological Table of all its Charters, together with a Series of the Principal Charters themselves, and various other Public Instruments and Documents, relating to the University, and intended to serve as a summary of its Annals. With a Preliminary Dissertation by the Editor, and some additions and emendations to his History.

The Stranger in Shrewsbury; or An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Town of Shrewsbury and its environs, illustrated with views of the principal Public, Religious, and Charitable Buildings, engraved on wood; with a Directory. Compiled by THOMAS HOWELL.

Mr. FORD, of Manchester, is about to publish, by subscription, upon the plan of Mr. Britton's "Architectural Antiquities;" a Series of Engravings, (from accurate drawings which have been made for the express purpose, by Mr. PALMER of the same place) of CHEETHAM'S COLLEGE in Manchester; to be followed by a similar series of prints of CHRIST'S, or, the COLLEGIATE CHURCH; a structure which has been long admired (especially its choir) as one of the finest specimens of Gothic Architecture now remaining, and which is now undergoing a thorough and careful restoration of its various decayed parts.

Two

Two Works by DE CHATEAUBRIAND; one entitled, "Recollections of Italy, England, and America." The other, "The Revolutions of Empires."

Dispositions, Military and Political, of Buonaparte. By Mr. PHILIPPART.

Mr. DONOVAN is preparing two distinct periodical Works on British Fossils; the one elucidatory of the *English Antediluvian Zoology*, the other of the Vegetable remains, under the title of the *English Antediluvian Botany*.

Reports, by Sir JAMES FELLOWES, on the Pestilential Fever of Spain: being the result of his observation and enquiries into the origin and progress of that Disorder in Andalusia in 1800, during a residence of five years in that country; with a detailed Account of the fatal Epidemic at Gibraltar in 1804, and of the last two at Cadiz in 1810 and 1813.

Scripture Biography and History; comprising, a summary of the principal Events; together with brief Memoirs of the most eminent Characters recorded in the Old and New Testament; to which is prefixed an Account of the Manners, Customs, Rites, and Ceremonies of the Jews, and the Rise and Progress of Christianity; by the Abbé FLEURY.

Memoirs of the Abbé EDGEWORTH, containing Letters to the Abbé and his Brother from Louis XVIII.

Tales of Fancy, by Miss BURNEY, Author of "Traits of Nature," and "Geraldine Fauconberg."

A number of Gentlemen in Manchester have formed themselves into a Society, under the designation of the *Bibliographic Society*, and meet once a fortnight at Mr. FORD'S, the Bookseller, (a gentleman whose knowledge in this department has frequently received the meed of praise,) and whose notices of curious and early printed books, &c. have already commenced in one of the weekly papers of that town (edited by Mr. ASTON), under the title of "*Bibliographiana*."

BIBLIOTHECA EDWARDSIANA.

Pp. 254, 255. The Articles described in these pages, sold as follows:

Biblia Pauperum, (bought by FOSTER) 210*l.*
Biblia Sacra Latina, (HIBBERT) 115*l.* 10*s.*
Biblia Sacra Germanica..... 89*l.* 5*s.*
Evangelia Quatuor, Græcè, (PAYNE) 210*l.*
The celebrated Bedford Missal, bought by Marquis BLANDFORD) .. 687*l.* 15*s.*
The beautiful Vases were not sold.

The following are among the many curious Articles not already noticed:

The splendid copy ON VELLUM of the first edition of Livy, Romæ 1469, (the only copy ON VELLUM known to exist) was purchased by SIR MARK MASTERMAN SYKES, bart. for..... 903*l.*

Chroniques et Gestes des Treshaulx & Trest vertueux, &c. par Andre de la Vigne, 1514, a magnificent MS. on vellum,..... (DIBDIN) 100*l.*
Biblia Sacra Latina, Vulgate, 2 vols. *Moguntiæ per Fust et Schoiffier*, 1462, upon Vellum..... (LLOYD) 175*l.*
Biblia Sacra Latina, first Paris edit. 1476..... (TRIPHOOK) 34*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Evangelia Quatuor, Latinè, a most beautiful MS. of the Tenth Century, on vellum..... 57*l.* 15*s.*
Psalterium Græco-Latinum, a MS. of the Ninth Century, on Vellum, (bought by Marquis DOUGLAS)..... 110*l.* 5*s.*
Officium Beatæ Virginis, elegant, 8vo. Book of Offices of the Sixteenth Century, with fourteen large beautiful Paintings, and each page encircled with gold,..... (THANE) 89*l.* 5*s.*
Another Book of Offices, still more splendid, if possible, than the preceding..... (NORTH) 120*l.*

A copy of the "Golden Legend," printed by Caxton in 1483, (wanting two leaves) was Dec. 24, 1814, sold by auction at the late residence of Mr. Brassey deceased, for 93 guineas.

The grand work on Egypt and Syria, commenced before Buonaparte's abdication, and of which two of three parts had been published, was intended to be finished under the sanction of the legitimate Government. The late political events, it is feared, will occasion further delay. The whole work, when completed, will consist of from 900 to 1000 plates, many of them the largest that were ever engraved, with corresponding letter-press, descriptive of the French campaigns in Egypt and Syria; and of the monuments and manners of the Egyptians and Arabs. The two parts hitherto published have been sold in London at 250*l.* sterling. The whole was intended to be comprised in ten magnificent volumes in folio, and if finished, will form one of the most splendid ornaments of the greatest public libraries.

The number of works published in Russia during five years, from 1801 to 1806, appears to have been 1304 Russian performances; including pamphlets, fugitive pieces, &c.; of these 756 were original works, and 548 were translations. The works on Theology were 213, of which 175 originals.

There has just been established at Athens a Greek Society, composed of learned Greeks and many distinguished Europeans. The Hon. Mr. North is the first President.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

TO THE MEMORY OF GRAY.

By Mr. Mathias.

LORD of the various lyre! devout we turn
Our pilgrim steps to thy supreme abode,
And tread with awe the solitary road,
To deck with votive wreaths thy hallow'd urn!

Yet, as we wander thro' this dark sojourn,
No more the notes we hear, that all abroad
Thy fancy wafted, as the inspiring God
Prompted the *thoughts that breathe*, the *words that burn*.

But hark! a voice in solemn accents clear, [with temperate fire:
Bursts from Heaven's vault, that glows
"Cease, mortal, cease, to drop the fruitless tear, [strung lyre:
Mute though the raptures of his full-
Even his own warblings, *lessening in his ear*,
Lost in Seraphic harmony expire."

To Lord Byron*, on his Dog-ditty.

By a Young Lady.

JUST is thy tribute to a faithful friend;
Mourn thy poor beast, and memory's sorrow lend.
Much I esteem the mind to pity prone,
O'er the high soul a softer beam is thrown;
Weep then thy Dog, nor dread the laugh of scorn, [morn.
His honest zeal could gild the clouded
Well he deserv'd the tributary tear;
Yet mark, mistaken man, a truth more clear, [sphere.
He was not form'd to breathe a higher
True to the task assign'd, his faithful breast [rest.
Found, in his Master's smile, its perfect
Dare not accuse th' unerring hand of Heaven,
His little spark of life was lent, not given.
But Man, that being of superior frame,
Whom, with contemptuous scorn, thou stoop'st to name:
Man, that high image of the perfect mind,
Tho' frail by nature, by rich Grace refin'd,
Mounts to the loftiest summit of the sky,
Nor learns to live, till he hath learn'd to die.
Change thy dark strain, view fallen man no more;
See the Redeemer, and his power adore.

Mitcham, March 1, 1815. F. M.

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* The Noble Lord has written a lamentable Ditty upon the death of his Dog, in which, with great judgment and a just sense of Religion, he places the Dog above his Lordship, and very sensibly styles him the only friend his Lordship ever had!

ALCAIC MADRIGAL.

By John F. M. Dovaston, *M. A.*

VIRGO, veni, nam purpureis venit
Pubens Aprilis floribus: et lubens
Mecum tenellas (dum tenellas)
Carpe rosas violasque, Virgo.

Et sparge, Virgo, tum violas, rosas;
Et, dico dum quàm blandula, dulcia!
Dic — ut venustas his odorque,
Pubet amor perit et, puellis.

Mr. Urban, *Camberwell, March* 4.

THE inclosed very affecting lines were published in the "Etrennes Lyriques" for 1781 at Paris, dedicated to Madame la Comtesse de Provence. Some of your poetical Correspondents may, perhaps, favour us, by giving them an English dress.

W. S. H.

Romance,

Dont le fond est une Histoire très réelle.

LE jeune Hilas, la jeune Elmire,
S'aiment tous deux.
Déja l'un pour l'autre soupire
Dans l'âge heureux,
Où le besoin de plaire inspire
De tendres feux.

De leurs parens l'ordre barbare
Me fait frémir,
Hélas! bien loin qu'on se prépare
A les unir,
Voilà qu'un jour on les sépare
Autant mourir.

Méchans parens, est-il possible?
"Que ferons-nous?
Est-ce un forfait d'être sensible?
Soyez plus doux:
Ah! le crime est d'être inflexible,
Ainsi que vous."

Ainsi parlait à sa maitresse
Le tendre amant.
On veut détruire leur tendresse;
Mais vainement.
Ils n'en perdront la douce ivresse
Qu'au monument.

Elmire va prier sa mère
A deux genoux:
"Oh! si jamais je vous fus chère,
Point de courroux.
Nommez celui que je préfere,
Pour mon époux."

Mais Hilas est dans l'indigence;
Revers fatal!
L'or fait pancher la balance
Pour son rival!
Mon Dieu! que la richesse en France
A fait de mal!

Loin de son amant fidelle,
Que fait Hilas?
Sa chère Elmire qu'il appelle
Ne l'entend pas,
Il jure de n'adorer qu'elle
Jusqu'au trépas.

Mais

Mais un cruel, pour le surprendre,
Vient et lui dit,
Que pour un autre, Elmire est tendre,
Et le trahit:
Las! un amant peut-il entendre
Un tel récit?
Hilas s'ecrie: "O trouble extrême!
O jour d'effroi!
Mon Elmire, Elmire elle-même
Manque de foi,
Celui qu'elle épouse et qu'elle aime,
Ce n'est pas moi!
Cependant la pauvre victime
Est à l'autel.
Quel espoir, dit-elle, t'anime,
Tiran cruel?
Peux-tu bien commander un crime
Au nom du Ciel?"
L'epoux rempli de barbarie
Lui prend la main.
Hilas guidé par sa furie,
Entre soudain.
Elmire le vôit et s'écrie:
"Dieu! quel destin!"
Connais," dit-il, "connais lezele
D'un cœur constant:"
Il a pris sa dague mortelle
Au même instant;
Puis, il s'en frappe aux yeux de celle
Qu'il aimait tant.
"O Dieu! comment croire," dit-elle,
"Ce que je voi?
Hilas dans la nuit éternelle
Descend pour moi.
Mon cher Hilas, je suis fidelle
Autant que toi.
"On voulut en vain me défendre,
Ton souvenir:
Elmire a su, loin de se rendre
Te prevenir,
Et le poison que j'osai prendre
Va nous unir."
Mais à ces mots—Ciel! comment dire
Un tel tourment?
Ah! plaignez la sensible Elmire
Et son amant:
Ce couple malheureux expire,
En s'embrassant.

A Hymn, *on the Conversion of the* Jews.

CHRISTIANS, rise! the call revere;
God is wiping Israel's tear.
Soon the light of life shall shine,
Soon that light be own'd divine.

Judah's scatter'd Sons shall turn,
Incense on Mount Ephraim burn;
Gathering Nations thence shall flow,
Christ shall every good bestow.

Christians, lift your voices high,
Jesus' glorious reign is nigh;
Soon Jerusalem shall be
From the bonds of slavery free.

Then each waken'd heart shall raise
Songs of triumph, hymns of praise:
Jacob's Sons redeem'd shall stand,
And shouts ascend from Israel's land.
Hallelujahs joyful sing,
Jesus Christ is God and King:
Israel's day of darkness o'er,
Jews, as Christians, shall adore.

Mitcham, March 1, 1815. F. M.

Verses *to a* Friend *on her* Birth-day.
March 25, 1815.

I PRAY'D the Muse would grant a Lay
To honour Mary's natal Day:
But she was deaf to my request,
And keenly thus her scorn express'd:
"Sure, Sir, at eighty-one 'tis time
That you should bid adieu to Rhime:
And, if you must for friends compose,
Content yourself with humble Prose."
Take then, dear Mary, from my heart
What love, and sober sense impart:
I wish you not high state and wealth,
But peace, and competence, and health,
A mind adorn'd with charms divine,
Which through eternity will shine
When human cares and pains are o'er,
And birth-day suns shall beam no more.

Sheffield. E. G.

Epitaph by Gregory Nazianzen,
On his Brother Cæsarius.

[*Translated from the* Greek, *by* H. S. Boyd.]

WHILE all beside thou didst resign to me,
Instead of all, the tomb remain'd to thee.
O my Cæsarius, the starry train
Thy piercing ken had trac'd, but trac'd in vain:
Fair Science could not turn the dart of Death,
Nor Medicine's power retain the fleeting breath.

PROLOGUS IN PHORMIONEM,
Fabulam ab Alumnis Reg. Schol. Westm.
actam, A.D. 1814.

VETERES patronos persalutat Phormio,
Nobis amatos merito semper plurimùm,
At nunc amatos maximè et meritissimè,
Quippe his adestis insperati lusibus.
Ita omnes hodie peregre eundi scilicet
Studio flagrare videramus, nonnihil
Mehercle veriti fuimus, ne Terentius
Suis cariturus esset auditoribus,
Nisi hinc in oras usque Germanas forent
Athenæ nostræ transportatæ aut Gallicas.
Nimirum id unum nobis est visum mali
Intervenisse, quo minus quam ceteri
Salutis ergo gloriæque publicæ
Solidum integrumque gauderemus gaudium.
Sed quid querelas effutimus ludicras?
Et nos profecto, quod per ætatem licet,
Non esse segnes credite, seu communibus
Malis dolere, sive lætari bonis.
Arthurius hostem contudit? quin nos quoque
Io Triumphe canimus. Letho concidit
Heros honesto? lacrymam nos nostram damus.
Nos ipsum Elizæ, nomen ipsum Regium,
Sanctumque nostri symbolum sodalitii,
Patriæ Populique vivere immemores vetant.

Tum

Tum nostra, placida quamvis atque umbratilis,
Non adeo studiis vita aliena est bellicis.
Non hic delicias otiosi carpimus,
Mollique terimus desidia puertiam;
Sed, militaris qualia usus flagitat,
Parere ducibus, omnia ferre incommoda,
Ultro labori sustinendo assuescere,
Nos consuetudo nostra maturè docet.
Ecquos Ibera tellus, illa Britonas
Experta fidos libertatis vindices,
Aut Pyrenæus asper, aut dives Tagus,
Tuis, Eliza, solis atque pulveris
Patientiores vidit? Ecquos omnium
Paratiores vincere, aut pulchrè mori?
His usa exemplis, his educta legibus,
His instituta disciplinis, mascula
Crescit juventus; hinc viget regni salus;
Hanc, usque seris admirandam seculis,
In sempiternis (Optimus faxit Deus)
Majores nostri collocarunt sedibus
Stabilem columnam gloriæ Britannicæ.

EPILOGUS.

Davus. Geta.

Da. Salve iterum, Geta. Sed quid agis? quisnam iste paratus? [ero.
Num liber factus? *Ge.* Mox, nisi fallor, *Da.* Nempe tuâ cessisse operâ vestra omnia pulcrè [Dave, mihi.
Audieram. *Ge.* Immo aliis; non ita, Lætitia in communi ego solus negligor.
Ergo [tare? *Ge.* Fugam.
Prospicio ipse mihi. *Da.* Quid medi-
Da. Di vortant bene! sed pedetentim.
Ge. Atqui omnia dudum
Corrasi, id metuens. *Da.* Quo fugis?
Ge. Hesperiam.
Da. Quid? quæsò, Oceani fines quæ visitur ultra
Barbara inhumanis terra habitata viris?
Ge. Immo ea, quæ, nostris quondam quæsita colonis,
Nunc unum in terris cernitur Elysium.
Da. Horrida quorum hominum vel nomina respuit auris
Attica, pene etiam lingua sonare timet.
Chaktawos, Cherokæos, Pawwawos, Chikasawos, [lios.
Michilimakinacos, Yankey-que-doode-
Ge. Quæ virtute, fide, majestate, artibus, armis,
Consilio, eloquio, moribus, ingenio,
Nullam non longe exsuperat gens unica gentem,
Quæ sit, quæ fuerit, quæque futura siet.
Nostra venustatis si quid, si sécula vatum
Aurea divinæ simplicitatis habent,
Hesperia omne tenet: neque adhuc Astræa reliquit [agris.
Hunc orbem; inque istis læta moratur
Da. Atqui ibi non virgo, verum est Astræa virago; [pugil;
Sæpe est, ut perhibent, ebria; sæpe
Nonnunquam quoque fur. Nec morum dicere promtum est,
Sit ratio simplex, sitne venusta magis,
Æthiopissa palam mensæ famulatur herili
In puris naturalibus, ut loquimur.
Vir braccis se bellus amat nudare decenter, [agat.
Strenuus ut choreas ex-que-peditus
Quid quod ibi, quod congerere ipsis conque-moari
Dicitur, incolumi nempe pudicitiâ,
Sponte suâ, sine fraude, torum sese audet in unum
Condere cum casto casta puella viro?
Quid noctes cœnæque Deûm? quid amœna piorum [vera feram.
Concilia? *Ge.* Immo audi, quæ bona
Agricola es? tibi mille patent, quæ libera et ante
Immetata tuis jugera bubus ares.
Auceps es? mediâ perdix vulgo errat in urbe. [novos.
Potor es? hora haustus fert ibi quæque
Titillatorem Gingivæ, Phlegmotomumque,
Fellifragumque bibes, Anti-que-fogmaticum.
Aurea præterea libertas, Dave! homo servus [ibi non homines.
Nemo ibi. *Da.* At Æthiopes—*G.* Sunt
Qui vult, et quod vult, et de quo vult, homo sentit;
Et cui vult audet dicere, vel facere.
Fit sponte injussus quisque indoctusque, Senator, [Medicus.
Mercator, Judex, Dux, Sophus, aut
Spernuntur tirocinii legesque moræque:
Est diploma satis cuique libido sua.
Da. Nempe senatores pistrinum et ganea mittunt:
Optimus et Judex maximus est nebulo.
Scitè oratorem orator convincere certat?
Largiter adversi conspuit ora viri:
Neve ea Rhetorice valeat minus, herba salivam
Lætius effundi Nicotiana facit.
Mentiri est mercatoris laus summa; ducisque
Cura, diarrhœæ consuluisse suæ.
Tum lusus: oculos exsculpere pollice, frontem [ripere;
Scalpere, nasum omnem mordicus abAtque necare hominem jocus est lepidissimus. At tu,
Aurea libertas quæ siet illa, vide.
Primum, crede mihi, si te semel atra Charontis
Ceperit Elysium navis itura tuum,
Ipsum omnes absumet opes tibi naulum: animam inde
Debebis, nullo est quæ redimenda die:
Postremo magnos pasces in carcere mures.
Quin age, et in melius consule, dum potis es.
Hesperiam laudet sine perditus, impius, exlex;
Si sanus satis es, tu, Geta, siste domi.
Sin aliter, valeas. Valeant peregrina volentes
Littora natali præposuisse solo.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 25. Letter addressed to Rear-Admiral Griffith.

His Majesty's ship Junon, at Sea, Jan. 3.

Sir,—I have the satisfaction to inform you, the Junon captured, at four A. M. the American hermaphrodite privateer Guerrier, F. A. Burnham master, of four guns, 60 men, and 200 tons burthen, which had sailed from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 1st inst. victualled for a cruise of four months: she had made no captures. C. Upton, Captain.

Supplement to the London Gazette of March 7.

Downing-street, March 8. Dispatches from Major-gen. Sir John Lambert, K.C.B. commanding on the coast of Louisiana.

Camp, in front of the Enemy's Lines, below New Orleans, Jan. 10.

My Lord—It becomes my duty to lay before your Lordship the proceedings of the force lately employed on the coast of Louisiana, under the command of Major-gen. the Hon. Sir E. M. Pakenham, K.B. and acting in concert with Vice-adm. the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K.B. The Report which I inclose from Major-gen. Keane, will put your Lordship in possession of the occurrences which took place until the arrival of Major-gen. the Hon. Sir E. Pakenham to assume the command; from that period I send an Extract of the Journal of Major Forrest, Assist.-quart.-mast.-gen. up to the time of the joining of the troops (which sailed on the 26th of October last under my command), and which was on the 6th of January; and from that period I shall detail, as well as I am able, the subsequent events. I found the army in position, in a flat country, with the Mississippi on its left, and a thick extensive wood on its right, and open to his front, from which the Enemy's line was quite distinguishable. It seems Sir E. Pakenham had waited for the arrival of the fusileers and 43d regiment, in order to make a general attack on the Enemy's line; and on the 8th, the army was formed for that object. In order to give your Lordship as clear a view as I can, I shall state the position of the Enemy. On the left bank of the river it was simply a straight line of about a front of 1000 yards with a parapet, the right resting on the river, and the left on a wood which had been made impracticable for any body of troops to pass. This line was strengthened by flank works, and had a canal of about four feet deep generally, but not altogether of an equal width; it was supposed to narrow towards the left: about eight heavy guns were on position on this line. The Mississippi is here about 800 yards across, and they had on the right bank a heavy battery of 12 guns, which enfiladed the whole front of the position on the left bank. Preparations were made on our side, by very considerable labour, to clear out and widen a canal that communicated with a stream by which the boats had passed up to the place of disembarkation, to open it into the Mississippi, by which means troops could be got over to the right bank, and the co-operation of armed boats could be secured. The disposition of the attack was as follows: a corps, consisting of the 85th light infantry, 200 seamen, and 400 marines, the 5th West India regiment, and four pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Thornton, of the 85th, was to pass over during the night, and move along the right bank towards New Orleans, clearing its front until it reached the flanking battery of the Enemy on that side, which it had orders to carry. The assailing of the Enemy's line in front of us, was to be made by the brigade composed of the 4th, 21st, and 44th regiments, with three companies of the 95th, under Major-gen. Gibbs, and by the 3d brigade, consisting of the 93d, two companies of the 95th, and two companies of the fusileers, and 43d under Major-gen. Keane; some black troops were destined to skirmish in the wood on the right; the principal attack was to be made by Major-gen. Gibbs: the 1st brigade, consisting of the fusileers and 43d, formed the reserve; the attacking columns were to be provided with fascines, scaling-ladders, and rafts, the whole to be at their stations before day-light. An advanced battery in our front, of six 18-pounders, was thrown up during the night, about 800 yards from the Enemy's line. The attack was to be made at the earliest hour. Unlooked-for difficulties, increased by the falling of the river, occasioned considerable delay in the entrance of the armed boats, and those destined to land Col. Thornton's corps; by which four or five hours were lost, and it was not until past five in the morning that the 1st division, consisting of 500 men, were over. The *ensemble* of the general movement was lost, and in a point which was of the last importance to the attack on the left bank of the river, although Col. Thornton, as your Lordship will see in his Report, which I inclose, ably executed in every particular his instructions, and fully justified the confidence the Commander of the Forces placed in his abilities. The delay attending that corps

corps occasioned some on the left bank, and the attack did not take place until the columns were discernible from the Enemy's line at more than 200 yards distance; as they advanced, a continued and most galling fire was opened from every part of their line, and from the battery on the right bank. The brave Commander of the Forces, who never in his life could refrain from being at the post of honour, and sharing the danger to which the troops were exposed, as soon as from his station he had made the signal for the troops to advance, galloped on to the front to animate them by his presence, and he was seen, with his hat off, encouraging them on the crest of the glacis: it was there (almost at the same time) he received two wounds, one in his knee, and another, which was almost instantly fatal, in his body: he fell in the arms of Major M'Dougall, Aid-de-Camp. The effect of this in the sight of the troops, together with Major-gen. Gibbs and Major-gen. Keane being both borne off wounded at the same time, with many other Commanding Officers, and further, the preparations to aid in crossing the ditch not being so forward as they ought to have been, from, perhaps, the men being wounded who were carrying them, caused a wavering in the column, which in such a situation became irreparable; and as I advanced with the reserve, at about 250 yards from the line, I had the mortification to observe the whole falling back upon me in the greatest confusion. In this situation, finding that no impression had been made, that though many men had reached the ditch, and were either drowned or obliged to surrender, and that it was impossible to restore order in the regiments where they were, I placed the reserve in position, until I could obtain such information as to determine me how to act to the best of my judgment, and whether or not I should resume the attack, and if so, I felt it could be done only by the reserve. The confidence I have in the corps composing it would have encouraged me greatly, though not without loss, which might have made the attempt of serious consequence, as I know it was the opinion of the late distinguished Commander of the Forces, that the carrying of the first line would not be the least arduous service. After making the best reflections I was capable of, I kept the ground the troops then held, and went to meet Vice-adm. Sir Alexander Cochrane, and to tell him, that under all the circumstances I did not think it prudent to renew the attack that day. At about ten o'clock I learnt of the success of Col. Thornton's corps on the right bank. I sent the commanding officer of the artillery, Col. Dickson, to examine the situation of the battery, and to report if it was tenable; but on informing me that he did not think it could be held with security by a smaller corps than 2000 men, I consequently ordered Lieut.-col. Gubbins, on whom the command had devolved (Col. Thornton being wounded), to retire.

The Army remained in position until night, in order to gain time to destroy the 18-pounder battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave orders for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack. Our loss has been very severe, but I trust it will not be considered, notwithstanding the failure, that this Army has suffered the military character to be tarnished. I am satisfied, had I thought it right to renew the attack, that the troops would have advanced with cheerfulness. The services of both Army and Navy, since their landing on this coast, have been arduous beyond any thing I ever witnessed, and difficulties have been got over with an assiduity and perseverance beyond all example by all ranks, and the most hearty co-operation has existed between the two services.

[The Dispatch concludes by expressing the regret of Gen. Lambert, and of the whole Army, for the loss of Sir E. Pakenham, Commander-in-Chief. Major-gen. Gibbs, who died of his wounds the following day, and Major-gen. Keane, were both carried off the field within 20 yards of the glacis, at the head of their brigades; Major-gen. Keane is doing well. Capt. Wylly of the fusileers, Military Secretary to Sir E. Pakenham, and who enjoyed his confidence and esteem, is the bearer of the dispatches.] I have, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT, Major-gen. Com.

Next follows a report from Major-gen. Keane, dated Camp on the left bank of the Mississippi, nine miles from New Orleans, Dec. 26, 1814, stating the landing of a part of the troops, and that about eight o'clock in the evening on the 22d, when the men, much fatigued by the length of time they had been in the boats, were asleep in their bivouac, a heavy flanking fire of round and grape shot was opened upon them, by a large schooner and two gun-vessels, which had dropped down the river from the town; from this they were covered. "A most vigorous attack was then made on the advanced front and right flank picquets, the former of the 95th, under Capt. Hallan, the latter of the 85th, under Capt. Schaw. These Officers, and their respective picquets, conducted themselves with firmness, and checked the Enemy for a considerable time; but renewing their attack with a large force, and pressing at these points, Col. Thornton judged it necessary to move up the remainder of both corps. The

The 85th regiment was commanded by Brevet-Major Gubbins, whose conduct cannot be too much commended; on the approach of his regiment to the point of attack, the Enemy, favoured by the darkness of the night, concealed themselves under a high fence which separated the fields, and calling to the men as friends, under pretence of being part of our own force, offered to assist them in getting over, which was no sooner accomplished than the 85th found itself in the midst of very superior numbers, who, discovering themselves, called on the regiment immediately to surrender—the answer was an instantaneous attack; a more extraordinary conflict has perhaps never occurred, absolutely hand to hand both officers and men. It terminated in the repulse of the Enemy with the capture of 30 prisoners. A similar finesse was attempted with the 95th regiment, which met the same treatment. The Enemy, finding his reiterated attacks were repulsed by Col. Thornton, at half past ten o'clock advanced a large column against our centre; perceiving his intention, I directed Col. Stovin to order Lieut.-col. Dale, with 130 men of the 93d regiment, who had just reached the camp, to move forward and use the bayonet, holding the 4th regiment in hand, formed in line, as my last reserve. Col. Dale endeavoured to execute his orders, but the crafty Enemy would not meet him, seeing the steadiness of his small body, gave it a heavy fire, and quickly retired. Col. Brooke, with four companies of the 21st regiment, fortunately appeared at that moment on our right flank, and sufficiently secured it from further attack. The Enemy now determined on making a last effort, and collecting the whole of his force, formed an extensive line, and moved directly against the light brigade. At first this line drove in all the advanced posts, but Col. Thornton, whose noble noble exertions had guaranteed all former successes, was at hand; he rallied his brave comrades round him, and moving forwards with a firm determination of charging, appalled the Enemy, who, from the lesson he had received on the same ground in the early part of the evening, thought it prudent to retire, and did not again dare to advance."

[Then follows a Report from Col. Thornton, dated Redoubt, on the right bank of the Mississippi, Jan. 8, 1815, stating his success in carrying the Redoubt and the Enemy's position on that bank of the river.]

An extract from the Journal of Major Forrest, A. Q. M. G. of the movements of the Army employed on the Southern coast of North America, gives the details of the minor operations up to the 1st of January, which are not of interest.

His Majesty's ship Tonnant, off Chandeleur's Island, Jan. 28.

My Lord,—After maturely deliberating on the situation of this Army, after the command had unfortunately devolved upon me, on the 8th inst. and duly considering what probability now remained of carrying on with success, on the same plan, an attack against New Orleans, it appeared to me that it ought not to be persisted in. I immediately communicated to Vice-adm. Sir A Cochrane that I did not think it would be prudent to make any further attempt at present, and that I recommended re-embarking the Army as soon as possible, with a view to carry into effect the other objects of the force employed upon this coast. From the 9th inst. it was determined that the Army should retreat, and I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship that it was effected on the night of the 18th inst. and ground was taken up on the morning of the 19th, on both sides of the Bayone, or creek, which the troops had entered on their disembarkation, 14 miles from their position before the Enemy's line, covering New Orleans, on the bank of the Mississippi, and one mile from the entrance into Lac Borgne: the Army remained in bivouac until the 27th inst. when the whole were re-embarked. [The Dispatch praises the discipline of the Army; states that the retreat was effected without being harassed by the Enemy; that all the sick and wounded (except 80, whom it was considered dangerous to remove), the field artillery, ammunition, hospital and other stores, were brought away, and that nothing fell into the Enemy's hands, excepting six iron 18-pounders. The batteries were destroyed, the guns rendered unserviceable, and only four men were missing. An exchange of prisoners had taken place with the Enemy, who treated the sick and wounded which had fallen into his hands, with kindness and humanity. The labour and fatigue of the seamen and soldiers were particularly conspicuous on the night of the 7th inst. when 50 boats were dragged through a canal into the Mississippi, in which the water was only 18 inches deep. The Dispatch concludes by praising the conduct and exertions of various officers.] J. LAMBERT, Major-gen.

P. S. During the night of the 25th, in very bad weather, a boat containing two Officers, viz. Lieut. Brydges and Cornet Hammond, with 37 of the 14th light dragoons, unfortunately fell into the hands of the Enemy, off the mouth of the Regolets. I have not been able to ascertain correctly the particular circumstances.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Action of the 8th of January.

Killed.—Gen. Staff, Major-Gen. Sir E. Pakenham, Commander of the Forces; Capt.

Capt. T. Wilkinson, 85th, Maj. of Brigade. —4th foot, Ensign W. Crowe.—7th ditto, Major G. King, Capt. G. Henry. — 21st ditto, Major J. A. Whittaker, Capt. R. Renny (Lieut.-col.) Lieut. Donald M'Donald. — 44th ditto, Lieut. R. Davies, and Ensign M'Losky. — 93d ditto, Lieut-col. R. Dale, Captains T. Hitchins, and A. Muirhead.

Wounded. — Gen. Staff, Major-gen. Gibbs, severely, since dead; Major-gen. Keane, severely; Capts. H. E. Shaw, 4th foot (British marines), slightly; and L. Delancy Evans, 3d drag. D. A. Q. M. Gen. severely.—4th foot, Lieut.-col. F. Brooke, slightly; Major A. D. Faunce, Lieut.-col. severely; Capts. J. Williamson, T. Jones, J. W. Fletcher, R. Erskine, severely; and D. S. Craig, slightly; Lieuts. W. H. Brooke, B. Martin, G. Richardson, W. Squire, C. H. Farrington, J. Marshall, H. Andrews, severely, and E. P. Hopkins, J. Salvin, P. Boulby, G. H. Hearne, slightly; Ensigns T. Benwell, severely, and A. Gerard, J. Fernandez, E. Newton, slightly; Adj. W. Richardson, slightly. — 7th foot, Captains W. E. Page, severely, J. J. A. Millins, slightly; Lieuts. M. Higgins, severely, C. Lorentz slightly. — 21st ditto, Lieut.-col. W. Paterson, (Col.) severely, not dangerously; Maj. A. J. Ross, Lieuts. J. Waters, and A. Geddes, severely.— 43d foot, Lieuts. J. Meyrick, (left leg amputated), D. Campbell, severely. — 44th foot, Capt. H. Debbig, (Lieut.-col.) slightly; Lieuts. R. Smith, H. Bush, R. Phelan, W. Jones, severely; W. Maclean, slightly; Ensigns J. White, B. Haydon, and J. Donaldson, severely.—85th ditto, Lieut.-col. W. Thornton, Lieut. B. C. Urquhart, severely, not dangerously. — 93d ditto, Capts. R. Ryan, Boulger, Mackenzie, and Ellis, severely; Lieuts. M'Lean, Spark, and M'Pherson, slightly; C. Gordon, and J. Hay, severely; Volunteer J. Wilson, slightly —95th ditto, Capt. J. Travers, severely; Capt. N. Travers, slightly; Lieuts. J. Reynolds, Sir J. Ribton, J. Gosset, J. W. Blackhorse, and R. Barker, severely. —Royal Marines, Capt. G. Elliott, slightly; Lieuts. H. Elliott and C. Morgan, slightly. —1st West India Regt. Capt. Isles, severely; Lieuts. M'Donald and Morgan, severely; Ensigns Pilkington, severely; and Millar, slightly.—Royal Navy, Capt. Moncy, his Majesty's ship Trave, severely; Midshipman Woolcombe, his Majesty's ship Tonnant, severely.

Missing. — 4th foot, Lieut. E. Field, severely wounded. — 21st ditto, Capt. J. M'Haffie (Major), and A. Kidd; Lieuts. J. Steward, A. B. Armstrong, J. Brady, wounded; J. Leavock, R. R. Carr, wounded; J. S. S. Fonblanc; and P. Quin, wounded.—43d ditto, Capt. R. Simpson, severely wounded. —44th ditto, Lieut. W. Knight.—93d ditto, Lieuts. G. Munro, J. M'Donald, and B. Graves, wounded; Volunteer B. Johnston.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the operations preceding and subsequent to the Action of the 8th of Jan. 1815.

Killed. — Royal Artillery, Lieut. A. Ramsay. — Royal Engineers, Lieut. P. Wright.—4th foot, Capt. F. Johnstone, and Lieut. J. Sutherland. — 21st ditto, Capt. W. Conran. — 44th ditto, Lieut. J. Blakeney. — 85th ditto, Capts. C. Gray, and C. Harris. — 1st West India Regt. Capt. Francis Collings.

Wounded. — Gen. Staff, Lieut.-col. Stovin, 28th foot, A. A. Gen. severely, not dangerously; Major Hooper, 87th foot, D. A. A. Gen. severely (leg amputated); Lieut. D. Evans, 3d dragoons, D. A. Q. M. Gen. severely. — Royal Artillery, Lieuts. J. Christie, severely, and B. S. Poynter, slightly. — 4th foot, Lieut. T. Moody, severely. — 21st ditto, Lieut. J. Leavock, slightly. — 43d ditto, Lieut. E. D'Arcy, severely, (both legs amputated.) — 85th ditto, Capt. J. Knox, Lieuts. G. Willings, J. Maunsell, W. Hickson, and R. Charlton, severely; Lieut. J. W. Boys, slightly; Ensigns Sir F. Eden, severely (since dead); Ensign T. Armsby, slightly.— 93d ditto, Lieut. A. Phaup, severely (since dead.)—95th ditto, Capt. W. Hallen, and Lieut. D. Forbes, severely; Lieut. W. J. G. Farmer, slightly.

Missing.—85th foot, Lieut. W. Walker, and Ensign G. Ashton.—95th ditto, Major Samuel Mitchel.

Grand Total of the Loss during the whole of the operations. — Killed, 386; wounded, 1,516; missing, 552.—Grand total, 2,454.

A letter from Sir A. Cochrane, dated Armide, off Isle au Chat, Dec. 16, 1814, with an inclosure from Capt. Lockyer, details the particulars of an action with an American flotilla, which ended in the capture of the latter.

A List of Killed and Wounded in the boats of his Majesty's ships at the capture of the American gun-vessels, near New Orleans. — Total, 3 Midshipmen, 13 seamen, 1 private marine, killed; 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Lieutenant of Marines, 3 Master's Mates, 7 Midshipmen, 50 seamen, 11 marines, wounded.—Grand total, 17 killed; 77 wounded.

Admiralty-office, March 11.—Vice-adm. the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Jackson, of his Majesty's ship Lacedemonian, stating, that on the 5th Oct. the boats of that ship having been dispatched, under the directions of Lieut. Maw, in pursuit of an Enemy's convoy discovered passing through Cumberland and Jeykell Islands, succeeded in capturing one gun-vessel, carrying five guns, and 30 or 40 men, with four merchant-vessels, one of which was burnt, having grounded. Lieut. Howes, of the Royal Marines,

Marines, Mr. Chichester, Midshipman, and two men, were wounded; the Enemy had one killed, four wounded, and several driven overboard.

Foreign-office, March 14.—The Hon. Capt. Maude, of his Majesty's ship Favourite, arrived at this Office at half-past nine last night, being the bearer of the Ratification, by the President and Senate of the United States of America, of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Ghent, between his Majesty and the said United States, on the 24th of Dec. last. The Ratifications of the above Treaty were duly exchanged at Washington, at 11 P. M. on the 17th ult.

[The Gazette contains a long List of Vessels captured, re-captured, or destroyed by the Squadron under the command of Vice-adm. Sir Alex. Cochrane.

March 18.—By his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE P. R. Whereas a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Majesty and the United States of America hath been concluded at Ghent, on the 24th of Dec. last, and the Ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged: in conformity thereunto, we have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hereby to command, that the same be published throughout all his Majesty's dominions: and we do declare to all his Majesty's loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all his Majesty's loving subjects to take notice thereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly. Given at the Court at Carlton-house, the 17th day of March, 1815, in the 55th year of his Majesty's reign. God save the King.

Admiralty-office, March 18.—Letter from Capt. Dacres, of his Majesty's ship Tiber, addressed to Vice-adm. Sir Herbert Sawyer, K. C. B. dated on board his Majesty's ship Tiber, at sea, March 9.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that on the 8th of this month, lat. 46 deg. 24 min. North, long. 13 deg. 30 min. West, I fell in with, and, after a chase of 11 hours, captured the American privateer Leo, of seven guns and 93 men, Mr. J. Hewes, commander; she is a very fine vessel of her class, copper-bottomed and fastened, and 220 tons burthen, from L'Orient about three weeks, and had the day before burnt an English sloop from St. Michael's, and was going to cruize off the Rock of Lisbon. I have, &c.

JAS. R. DACRES, Capt.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 6.

An immense number of Petitions against the Corn Bill were presented, from various parishes in London and Westminster, and from places in the country.

The House, after amendments proposed by Sir *G. Heathcote* and Gen. *Gascoyne* for postponing the Corn Bill till after Easter, which were negatived by majorities of 126 and 149, went into a Committee; when Mr. *Robinson* moved that the blank should be filled up by inserting the sum of 80*s.* a quarter. In the middle of the discussion which ensued, Mr. *Lambton* stated, that, on his way to that House, he saw the avenues to it surrounded by the Military; which appeared to him so contrary to the principles of the Constitution that he should move that the House do immediately adjourn. Lord *Castlereagh* wondered the Hon. Gentleman did not inquire if the Military had not been called in by the Civil Power. He stated, that the House was surrounded by a numerous and tumultuous mob, which menaced the Members; that, the Civil Power being unequal to restraining their violence, the Magistrates had called in the Military.

The *Speaker* acknowledged that the orders had emanated from himself. The safety of Members must be provided for, and he held himself responsible for the advice he had given.

Mr. *Croker* said, that he had been stopped at the entrance of the House, was seized by the collar, and several blows struck at him. His name was demanded, and the nature of the vote which he meant to give on the Corn Bill. In the confusion the mob attacked each other, and he got away with the loss of the skirt of his coat.

Sir *W. Garrow* said, that, in order to avoid the crowd, he had endeavoured to get into the House through Westminster Hall; but was stopped, and asked his name. He said to the people, "I won't deceive you, nor will I state what my vote will be. I shall certainly act according to the dictates of my conscience, after hearing this measure fully discussed. Unless you pursue a different conduct, you, and all of you, may yet regret your present attempt to overawe Members in Parliament; and, if my life were in danger, I would sacrifice it in such a case as this." After much difficulty, he got through.

Mr.

Mr. Morris, the High Bailiff of Westminster, and Messrs. Baker and Kinnaird, Magistrates, were then called, and deposed that the crowd assembled on the outside of the House was too great to be dispersed by the civil force at their command, or to protect the persons of Members coming to the House; and, upon communicating with the Speaker, they had received orders to call in the Horse Guards.

It was admitted by all, that Mr. *Lambton* had evinced a constitutional jealousy, highly praiseworthy.

Lord *Castlereagh* contended strongly in favour of the Bill, and of 80*s.* as a protecting price.

Mr. *Baring* replied; after which the minimum of 80*s.* was carried by 268 to 77 votes. Adjourned at half-past three in the morning.

March 7.

In consequence of the motion of Mr. *Bennett*, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the King's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea. The first prison was under the direction of Lord Ellenborough; the Marshal's salary was, in 1792, 2,300*l.*; the accommodation was for 220 persons, yet 600 were frequently confined therein: the fees amounted to 1*l.* 3*s.* The Fleet was under the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; held 769 persons, though calculated only for 200; Gaoler's salary, 2000*l.* The Marshalsea was under the management of Sir James Bland Burges, with a salary of 300*l.*; the fees were about 10*s.* 6*d.* In the Bench and Fleet there was no allowance for food and fuel, nor any Surgeon or Medical Assistant.

March 8.

Petitions against the Corn Bill were presented from different places.

On the motion that the Report of the Corn Bill be now received, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, after stating that he had a large property in land, yet considered the present measure oppressive, moved that the Report be received this day six months.

Sir *James Graham* stated, that it would be perfectly satisfactory to a great body of landholders, if the average price were fixed at 72*s.* so as to give 80*s.* for the very best wheat. This was the opinion of many impartial Surveyors, whom he had consulted. Was the price of labour to be reduced one third, and yet the price of grain to be kept up, so as to press so heavily upon the manufacturing interests?

Lord *Nugent* argued in favour of the amendment.

Mr. *Forbes* thought 80*s.* too high. The amendment was then negatived, by 168 to 50.

Mr. *Baring* then reprobated the indecent haste with which this Bill was passed through its several stages. Several Members had declared in favour of the Bill, to shew that they were not to be intimidated by the menaces out of doors; nor would he suffer himself to be overawed by Gentlemen within, from conscientiously discharging his duty, and declaring his sentiments.

The blanks were then filled up, all the amendments being negatived by great majorities; and the Bill ordered to be read the third time on Friday.

Some conversation ensued about the disturbances in the Metropolis; when Mr. *Hilcy Addington* detailed the steps taken by the Secretary of State for preserving the public tranquillity. The whole of the civil force had been put in requisition; a large military force was ordered to the capital, and stationed in the environs, with artillery, and the town divided into ten districts, to each of which a Magistrate had been appointed.

March 9.

The different Petitions presented against the Corn Laws up to this day are supposed to have been signed by not fewer than 800,000 individuals.

March 10.

Sir *Francis Burdett* presented a Petition, signed by 42,473 inhabitants of Westminster, against the Corn Bill. He was no supporter of the Corn Bill. He had been represented in some of the public prints as having abandoned his former principles: yet he had no interest in the Bill; it would neither add one farthing, nor take one farthing from him. If the Bill passed with the protecting price of 80*s.* the quarter, he should not raise his rents; nor, if it were thrown out, would he lower them. His opinion of the electors of Westminster was, that they would despise him if he compromised his opinion to pay court to them; and he should at all times be ready to resign his seat in that House to whatever person they might think more worthy of it. He must protest against the system now adopted, of calling out the Military, and firing out of houses. The force being unconstitutional, whatever death ensued was murder. The Military ought to display their strength, rather than conceal it. The labouring classes would not be benefited by the Bill: their wages would be the same. He thought the landed proprietors had been unfairly dealt with, and that they had been held up in a very false light.

Mr. *Robinson* explained, that his own life, and that of his servants, was sought; that the armed force had not been con-

cealed;

cealed; but had shown themselves before they fired from the windows. He conjured him to abstain from uttering sentiments calculated to inflame the populace.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, the Hon. Baronet had unmasked his design: he hoped no one with his eyes open, would join in shaking the Government and subverting the Constitution.

Messrs. *M. A Taylor*, *Methuen*, *Paget*, and Sir. *J. Sebright*, spoke in explanation of the conduct and principles of the Hon. Baronet.

Sir *Francis Burdett* said, he did not attach blame to Mr. Robinson individually, but to the soldiers employed. Every man should protect his property legally and constitutionally. His object was, to restore, not to subvert the Constitution. Who says I wish to overturn the Constitution? Why, the Noble Lord who was himself detected in an act for which he ought to have lost his head [*hear, hear! and great confusion.*] He was exposed trafficking in seats in this House. The Noble Lord and his friends round him laugh; he may laugh now, secure in the protection he has received from this House: but, when this heinous traffic was disclosed, you yourself, Mr. Speaker, stigmatized it as a new practice, at which our forefathers would have started with horror and indignation; and yet the Noble Lord was pardoned. I cannot approve of the public tumults, the breaking of windows, or the unmanly practice of attacking defenceless individuals; but still less do I approve of the practice of letting loose an armed force upon an unarmed populace. The Hon. Baronet has spoken of the Electors of Westminster as if they were engaged in these disturbances; and says, that he will defend his house to the last against my Constituents. Does he mean to assert, that the enlightened Electors of the important City of Westminster are guilty of these outrages? *(Hear, and laughter!)* No Member has a right to make such an assertion, however obnoxious my Constituents may be to the corrupt portion of this House. I have a right to call it so—the Noble Lord was detected in disgraceful practices—he was taken in the fact, and *ex uno disce omnes*; that was only one instance of a consistent system of profligacy.

Mr. *Methuen* spoke to order; and the *Speaker* said, it was a breach of order to say that that House was a consistent system of profligacy.

Sir *F. Burdett* replied, "I wish that my assertion was not only a breach of order, but a breach of truth!"

Mr. *H. Sumner* wished to know if the Hon. Baronet objected to have his words taken down.

Sir *F. Burdett* said, it was a matter of indifference to him; he might do as he pleased.

Sir *John Sebright* explained, that his reflection did not apply to the Electors of Westminster, but only to those persons whom the Hon. Baronet addressed in Palace-yard.

Sir *F. Burdett* answered, that the householders of Westminster were the electors: he was indifferent whether the measure was carried or not; but was sorry that the people had been deluded by it.

The third reading of the Corn Bill was then carried, after two divisions, by majorities of 168 and 141; and, being read, was passed, and ordered to be sent to the Lords.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 13.

Earl *Grey*, in the course of an argumentative speech on the Corn Laws, said he was at a loss to conceive why 80*s.* should be stated as the proper sum at which foreign corn might be imported. One witness stated to their Lordships' Committee that he could not produce it at less than 96*s.*; another had stated 120*s.*; a third from 90*s.* to 100*s.*; Mr. Arthur Young 87*s.*; Mr. Driver 96*s.*; Mr. Turnbull 84*s.*; and Mr. Brodie and some others, from 84*s.* to 90*s.* If these opinions were well founded, the protecting price ought to be much higher. He did not think, however, that they were correct; for their calculations were founded on a principle which stated the expences of the agriculturist much higher than they ought to be. He imputed no improper motives to the gentlemen who gave this evidence. But he must state, that there were persons of authority equal to those who had been examined, whose opinion was, that a price much lower than 80*s.* would be sufficient to protect the farmer. His Lordship concluded by moving, "to institute a further inquiry relative to the state of the growth, commerce, and consumption of grain, and the state of the laws relating thereto."

The Earl of *Derby* implored the House to agree to the motion of his Noble Friend.

The Earl of *Limerick*, Viscounts *Mountjoy* and *Sidmouth*, Earls of *Lauderdale* and *Hardwicke*, opposed the motion as unnecessary, all the information required being before the House.

Lord *Grenville* urged, in a lengthened speech, many strong arguments against precipitating the Bill, and legislating without full and accurate information before them.

Earl of *Liverpool* contended that the subject had occupied the attention of Parliament three years, and during the last Session that inquiry was renewed, and the result of it was the mass of evidence now upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament. One thing was most certain, that whatever

whatever it might be thought necessary to do, should be done without delay. If they meant to legislate, they should legislate at once, but their pace ought neither to be quickened nor retarded by the clamour out of doors. The injury which the country was sustaining from indecision and procrastination was great. Many estates could not be sold, many farms could not be let, and many landlords, who were disposed to lower their rents, could not do so, till it was known decisively what course Parliament intended to pursue. Neither land nor labour could stand upon its true footing in the present uncertainty of this measure.

Upon a division, Earl Grey's motion was negatived by 124 to 18.

In the Commons, the same day, the tumults in the Metropolis having been suppressed, Mr. *Vansittart* moved that the order for the attendance of the Magistrates be discharged; which was carried, after some remarks from Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Wrottesley*, and others, who thought that the High Bailiff had been remiss in the execution of his duty, and that he ought to be called and admonished at the bar.

Mr. *Lockhart* censured the verdict* of the Jury on Edward Vize, as promulgating abstract opinions, which were not law. If a man having a deadly weapon in his hand uses it only in cases of extreme necessity, and when he is driven to the wall, it is not murder. It was stated that nearly 30 persons were in custody, who were charged with being implicated in the late tumults.

Mr. *Whitbread*, alluding to the possibility of a civil war in France, protested against the interference of this country in any way; and he should take that opportunity of entering his solemn protest against any interference in the internal affairs of France.

House of Lords, *March* 15.

On Lord *Liverpool's* moving the second reading of the Corn Bill, Lord *Grenville* opposed it, at great length, and with much eloquence.

Earl *Fortescue*, Earl of *Selkirk*, and Lord *Lauderdale*, shortly spoke in favour of the Bill, the second reading of which was carried by 127 to 17.

House of Commons, *March* 16.

Lord *Castlereagh* presented the Treaty of Peace concluded between America and this Country.

Mr. *Whitbread* hoped the Government of England would not interfere with, or take any part in, the agitations or changes which might take place in France. He strongly deprecated any interference.

Lord *Castlereagh* replied, that the explanation he should give, would show that there had been no departure from that good faith and those honourable principles which had hitherto characterised this Nation in all its proceedings. With respect to France, he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would not be found singular, in opposition to what he (the Noble Lord) believed to be the universal sentiment of the country—a wish to uphold that Power which had given peace to Europe, rather than that which was now likely to disturb it.

House of Lords, *March* 20.

Numerous Petitions were presented against the Corn Bill, signed by 250,000 persons.

On the order for the third reading of the Corn Bill, the Marquis of *Buckingham* protested against it, and declared he viewed it as decidedly injurious even to the agricultural interest. He affirmed, that the price of 80*s.* was built on calculations made in time of war, and therefore allowing no standard for peace; that he could not allow the people of England to buy bread dear for the benefit of Irish farming; and that he could not but look on the tax as a kind of collusion, a sort of bribe to the landed interest for the peculiar views of Government.

Lords *Westmoreland* and *Buckinghamshire* supported the Bill.

Lord *Stanhope* laughed at the Premier's ideas of British superiority as arising from fuel, credit, and machinery. When the workman ran away to foreign countries, he carried off his money; so much for permanent capital. As to fuel, he should tell the Premier, that there might be machinery worked without fuel. The noble *Prime* might stare at this; but though he (Lord Stanhope) would give way to him when he had his official papers beside him, he would tell that noble *Prime*, that as to machinery and such like matters, the noble *Prime* was not fit to tie the latchet of his shoes.

After a few words from Lords *Grenville*, *Carlisle*, and *King*, against the Bill; and Lords *Redesdale*, *Harrowby*, *Darnley*, and *Lauderdale* in its favour; the third reading was carried, the numbers being, on a division, for it, 128; against it, 21.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread* dwelt at great length on the affairs of Europe and the proceedings of Congress. He contended with great energy that the conduct of Prussia in regard to Saxony, and that of Austria in Italy, were manifest usurpations. Genoa was unjustly assigned to Sardinia, in violation of our good faith. He animadverted severely on the conduct of Ferdinand VII. who, though he concurred in the injustice of

* See p. 272.

of the Slave Trade, would give no pledge for its abolition at any period. In the Treaty concluded with Ferdinand, and signed by Sir H. Wellesley, the King of England is anxious that the South Americans should return to their allegiance. He prayed to God that Ferdinand might never have them for subjects; but that that great world might be free. They had abolished the Slave Trade: that indelible blot, among many others, remained on the conduct of Ferdinand VII. He desired to animadvert very briefly on the awful news which we had recently received from the Continent of Europe. It was probable that the Sovereigns at Vienna had thought the Exile of Elba gone for ever, and concluded that such hatred of him must exist in Europe for his oppression, that they might play any pranks they pleased with perfect security. He was aggrandized by his enemies: he was dethroned by himself. The Sovereigns had now reproduced him; and if he should again be seated on the Imperial Throne of France, it would be ascribable in no small degree to the misconduct of the Powers. He was sure that if he had any thing to say of the present King of France, Louis XVIII. in the way of reflecting on his conduct, this was not the moment for doing so; but if a person in his (Mr. Whitbread's) situation expressed his opinion on the subject, he would say, that he felt the greatest respect for the conduct and character of Louis XVIII. ever since his restoration. He had conducted himself with great moderation, and had evinced a discriminating, gentlemanly, and honourable feeling. *(hear.)* He believed that what had been done well in France, had been owing to the King himself; and that what had been done wrong, was attributable to his advisers. He hoped all the Powers would learn what were the effects of misconduct. If the Bourbons remained, the lesson might yet be beneficial. Should Buonaparte succeed, he hoped, if it was possible to impress the lessons of moderation upon him, by the experience of reverses, that he would find his interest in practising them, and that, thereby, peace would continue. Not a peace of partition and barter, and traffick of human creatures; but one in which the interests of subjects in general should be consulted, as well as the interests and objects of Governments. He had detained the House so long that he should now proceed to move an Address to the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness to communicate to the House of Commons such information as might be afforded without inconvenience respecting the proceedings of the Congress at Vienna.

Lord *Castlereagh* answered in a speech which comprised four hours in the delivery. He commenced by stating that he should be able to shew that the Sovereigns of Europe had conducted themselves with wisdom, and had broken no engagement which they undertook to fulfil. He did not complain of the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, but protested against that species of attack which he had made upon him in his absence. It was a system of parliamentary charge at once novel and unconstitutional, that, while great measures were still pending, any Member should, from a morbid jealousy of proceedings which he could not understand, presume all sorts of profligacy and bad faith against any Sovereign on imperfect surmises, garbled statements, and illicit information. He called that information illicit which was obtained from foreign agents, who stated in private what they had not thought proper to avow in their public protests. He begged leave to decline his responsibility as an individual Member of the Administration. He had been sent to Vienna, because he was supposed to be thoroughly acquainted with the views of this country and of the other contracting parties; he had never therefore permitted the political machine to stand still by waiting for instructions from home. He must therefore assume that he was pre-eminently responsible if the faith and honour of this country had been at all violated at Congress. In regard to the Slave Trade, Spain and Portugal had agreed to the abolition of that inhuman traffic at the expiration of eight years. The Government of France, he had reason to believe from intercourse with its Minister, was disposed to abridge its duration if the feelings of the people or any favourable opportunity should render such a measure possible. With reference to this question, the proceedings of Congress were not closed—a sort of standing commission having been formed to continue the negociations on this particular subject. The principal Powers not interested in the trade were to judge whether the period demanded for its continuance by these States who are interested, was or was not too long; and if the latter be the case, they intended to take measures to procure Colonial produce from those countries only whose colonies were not cultivated by slaves. The Noble Lord denied that Lord W. Bentinck was authorised to promise the people of Genoa the restoration of their antient Constitution and independence: their condition had been improved by being released from the yoke of France; and the fate of their country was never designed to be separated from the general decision of the Allied Powers assembled at Congress. The French Government had unequivocally assented to the arrange-

ment

ment annexing Belgium to Holland, and had made every sacrifice necessary to the peace of Europe; and the Hon. Gentleman would, he hoped, see the necessity of supporting a Government by arms which had done so much for the welfare of the Continent. Holland was to obtain a mass of territory for more security. During the revolution in France, one Anacharsis Cloots styled himself the Ambassador or orator of the human race. Now it appeared to him that the Hon. Gentleman had taken an opposite plan, and had constituted himself an Ambassador or orator the other way. He applied to all the other Sovereigns of Europe, language which the forms of the House would not permit him to use to his own Sovereign. The Noble Lord then said that in the original formation of the Alliance, it was understood that the Po and the Tesine should be the boundaries of the Austrian Monarchy in Italy. The object in aggrandising the King of Sardinia was, that he should wield the whole defensive force of Italy in this quarter, and that his States should form the bulwark between France and Italy. The Noble Lord concluded by stating that the Congress at Vienna went upon the principle of making Austria and Prussia equal in strength and population to what they were in 1805. He had contended against the annexation of the whole of Saxony to Prussia; but it had been necessary to make great sacrifices to induce Prussia to relinquish part of her claim. After alluding to the services of the Hanoverian Legion, and the aggrandizement of Hanover—the adoption of representative Governments in the different States of Germany,—he said that as it was not likely France would regain that Continental predominance which she had so much abused, nothing was left us as well as the other nations of Europe, but to wish for a continuance of the blessings of peace and tranquillity, which might in time heal the wounds inflicted by long-continued hostilities. The Hon. Gentleman had asked what line of policy this country should adopt in regard to the convulsion by which France was at present agitated. He (Lord C.) would give it as his opinion, that on the issue of that contest depended the continuance of all the blessings to which this country could look forward *(hear, hear)*, and that it never could be said that, if Buonaparte were re-established in France, England could look forward to tranquillity. On the result of that contest, it depended whether the world should return to that moral system which could alone ensure the happiness and prosperity of nations, or should be compelled to revert to that military system which Buonaparte's nomination compelled other nations to adopt. Were that man restored in France, he should be glad to know how the Continent of Europe could avoid being again converted into so many armed nations, as the only security for their independence. On the issue, then, of the present contest, on the success of the Bourbons, it depended whether we could look forward to the restoration of the natural order of things, or return to that artificial state from which we had so recently escaped. He trusted that Providence would conduct this country and Europe through the remainder of its difficulties. The Noble Lord sat down amidst loud and repeated cheers.

Mr. *Whitbread* complained of the scarcity of information afforded by the Noble Lord. Regarding that large tract of territory upon the left bank of the Rhine, he had given no information; and as to Belgium, Saxony, and Genoa, it was altogether delusive. It was nonsense to say that the Poles should be governed like Poles. Every thing was justified on the plea of expediency—the same plea which Buonaparte had used.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The triumph of a soldiery, thirsting for bloodshed and rapine, over a people united by no fixed principles of national interest, and dead to every sentiment of public virtue, has been accomplished.

Our last month's abstract left Louis XVIII. near Lisle; but it was soon found that he would not be in safety there; and he has since taken up his residence in Ghent.

Great hopes and much reliance seem to have been founded on the supposed loyalty, and attachment to their antient Sovereigns, of the people in the Southern parts of France; and the Duc d'Angoulême exerted himself strenuously to cherish that spirit, and to raise a military force that might act as a serious diversion in that part, while the Allied Powers should be operating in the King's favour from the North. But all hope of this seems now at an end; and the termination of the operations of the Bourbons in the South has been officially announced in the French Papers. The Duc d'Angoulême, it appears, being pressed at Montelimart, by the army of Gen. Grouchy, and abandoned by all the troops of the line that were with him, capitulated, and has been escorted to Cette, where he was to be embarked. But, whether he will be suffered to sail thence, though embarked, is another question; for Buonaparte, in his

his orders to Grouchy on this subject, says, "The ordonnance of the King, dated March 6, and the Declaration signed by his Ministers on the 13th, at Vienna *, might authorize me to treat the Duke of Angoulême as that ordonnance and that Declaration proposed to treat me and my family; but, adhering to the views which induced me to order that the Members of the Bourbon family should be permitted to leave France freely, my intention is, that you should give orders for conducting the Duke of Angoulême to Cette, where he shall be embarked; and that you watch over his safety, and protect him from all bad treatment. *You will merely take care to recover the money which has been removed from the public chests, and to require of the Duke of Angoulême to bind himself to the restitution of the crown diamonds,* which are the property of the Nation. You will also make known to him the enactments of the laws of the National Assembly; which are renewed, and which apply to the Members of the family of Bourbon who may enter the French territory." [The laws thus revived against the Bourbon family, subject them to the penalty of *Death.*]

On the part of the Allies, the most formidable preparations are on foot, as it would seem, to enter France, for the purpose of overturning the new order of things; Buonaparte, on the other hand, is making the most strenuous efforts to maintain his Rule. We have already referred to the Declaration of the Allies signed at Vienna on the 13th of March: that Declaration was, on the 25th of the same month, succeeded by a Treaty between the Emperors of Austria and Russia; who "have resolved, by a Treaty concluded in common with the King of Great Britain and the King of Prussia, to apply the principles consecrated in the Treaty of Chaumont."

In the first article they engage in case of need, and in the sense of the Declaration of the 13th of last March, to act in common and in the most perfect concert with all the Powers against Napoleon Buonaparte, and all those who should already, or shall hereafter, join his faction; in order to force him thereby to desist from his project, and to disable him from troubling the repose of Europe in future, and the general peace lately concluded to protect and secure the freedom and independence of nations. It is signed by Count Rasumowsky; Count De Nesselrode; Prince De Metternich; Baron De Wessenberg.

The Moniteur of the 23d ult. contained the Journal of Buonaparte's voyage from Elba to Cannes, and of his march from that place to Paris. Every where, it is said, the people, as well as the troops, received him with enthusiasm; and not one life was lost in a revolution which overturned a Government that had every claim to the attachment of the French nation, not only from the legitimacy of its title, but from the mild exercise of its authority.

At Buonaparte's levee at the Thuilleries on the 26th ult. the Council of State presented a record from the registers, of the date of the 25th; which, beginning with a declaration of the Sovereignty of the People, traces the progress of the revolution through its various stages, from the dethronement of the Bourbons to the establishment of Napoleon's Imperial hereditary Throne, with the sanction of the public votes; declaring, that his abdication was not valid, being without the same sanction, and, at all events, not legal as applying to his Son; the re-establishment of the Bourbons, in the presence and under the dictation of foreign influence, is declared illegal; broken pledges and despotic designs are charged against them, down to their second forfeiture—when not an arm was raised in their favour, and all the army and all the people ran out to meet and to hail the Tyrant!—Every blessing is promised by the renovated Emperor; he is called upon to guarantee all liberal principles, individual liberty, equality of rights, liberty of the press, and abolition of censorship, liberty of religious opinion, voting of taxes and laws by the Representatives of the People legally chosen, national property of all descriptions, independence and irremovability of tribunals, and the responsibility of ministers—all this, they say, he has promised to do; and the epoch of superlative happiness, the coronation of the Heir to the Crown, is announced for the month of May.

At the same levee, the different Bodies of the State were presented to Buonaparte; and addressed him on the occasion in language expressive of the strongest attachment and admiration. [Only a week or two before, assurances equally fervent and respectful were made in the same place to Louis XVIII.] The answers of Buonaparte were replete with affected moderation and liberality. The following answer to the Council of State will serve as a specimen of the whole:—"Princes are the first Citizens of the State. Their authority is more or less extensive, according to the interests of the nations they govern. Sovereignty itself is only hereditary, because the interests of the people require it.—Beyond those principles, I know no legitimate authority. I have renounced the ideas of the *Great* Empire, only the bases of which I had

* See this Declaration, in p. 271.

I had been able to lay in a period of 15 years. For the future, the prosperity and consolidation of the *French* Empire shall be the object of all my thoughts." [The question is, what he considers as the *limits* of that Empire.]

Buonaparte is said to have required of his Council of State, a conscription of 600,000 men, and twenty-five millions sterling; but the answer was, "That the present disposition of the nation rendered it unsafe to venture to propose the sacrifices necessary to meet his Majesty's wishes; and that they felt it to be their duty to recommend to his Majesty measures of conciliation with foreign powers; since the happiness and freedom of France could only be secured by avoiding unnecessary expenditure of the property and population of the empire."

Buonaparte has had recourse to an expedient which he, doubtless, thinks will recommend him to the favour of the friends of humanity; and which, were we not well persuaded of his motives, we should ourselves be induced to commend: he has passed a Decree for the IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—[The object of this measure is, to cast an odium on Louis XVIII. who (by the advice of his Ministers) required five years to be allowed for its abolition. Buonaparte (acting from himself only) orders it immediately to cease. Why not do this when he was before in power?]

Letter to the Sovereigns of Europe.

Paris, April 4, 1815.

"Sire, my Brother—You have, no doubt, learnt in the course of the last month, my return to France, my entrance into Paris, and the departure of the family of the Bourbons. The true nature of those events must now be made known to your Majesty. They are the results of an irresistible power, the results of the unanimous wishes of a great nation which knows its duties and its rights. The dynasty which force had given to the French people was not fitted for it: the Bourbons neither associated with the national sentiments nor manners—France has therefore separated herself from them: her voice called for a liberator: the hopes which induced me to make the greatest sacrifices for her, have been deceived: I came; and from the spot where I first set my foot, the love of my people has borne me into the heart of my capital.—The first wish of my heart is, to repay so much affection by the maintenance of an honourable peace. The restoration of the Imperial Throne was necessary for the happiness of the French people. It is my sincerest desire to render it at the same time subservient to the maintenance of the repose of Europe. Enough of glory has shone by turns on the colours of the various nations. The vicissitudes of fortune have often enough occasioned great reverses, followed by great success.—A more brilliant arena is now open to Sovereigns, and I am the first to descend into it. After having presented to the world the spectacle of great battles, it will be more delightful to know no other rivalship in future, but that resulting from the advantages of peace, and no other struggle but the sacred one of felicity for our people.—France has been pleased to proclaim with candour this noble object of her unanimous wish. Jealous of her independence, the invariable principle of her policy will be the most rigid respect for the independence of other nations: if such then, as I trust they are, are the personal sentiments of your Majesty, general tranquillity is secured for a long time to come; and Justice, seated on the confines of the various States, will, of herself, be sufficient to guard the frontiers. NAPOLEON.

The Treaty of Fontainbleau (says Buonaparte) has been violated by the Allied Powers, and by the House of Bourbon, in what respects the Emperor Napoleon and his family, and in what respects the interests and the rights of the French nation. He produces eight instances to support his accusation, of which the principal are the following:—"1. The Empress Maria Louisa and her son were to obtain passports, and an escort, to repair to the Emperor; but far from performing their promise, the husband and wife, father and son, were separated under painful circumstances, when the firmest mind has occasion to seek consolation and support in family and domestic affections.—3. The Duchies of Parma and Placentia were given in full property to Maria Louisa, for herself, her son, and their descendants. After a long refusal to put her in possession, the injustice was completed by a complete spoliation, under the illusory pretext of an exchange, without valuation, proposition, or sovereignty, and without her consent.—4. Eugene, the adopted son of Napoleon, was to have obtained a suitable establishment out of France; but he has had nothing.—7. Napoleon was to have received two millions, and his family 2,500,000 francs per annum. The French Government has constantly refused to discharge its engagements; and Napoleon would have soon been obliged to disband his faithful guards for want of the means of paying them, had he not found an honourable resource in the conduct of some bankers and merchants of Genoa and Italy, who advanced twelve millions, which they had offered to him."

Few persons doubted that Buonaparte, whatever pacific language he might think it prudent to hold, was strenuously, though secretly, on the alert, to put his army

army on an effective footing: this is now found to be precisely the case. A Decree, signed on the 28th ult. but not published till the 9th inst. contains his summons to all officers and soldiers who shall have quitted the army, for whatsoever reason (including of course the 150,000 returned prisoners), to rejoin his standard; with a promise, that when the present peace "shall be consolidated," those who obey this decree shall be the first to receive their discharges.—The same decree directs the addition of a *fifth* battalion to every regiment of infantry, and the formation of six regiments of tirailleurs and six of voltigeurs of the young Imperial Guard.—It is worthy of remark, that two days after these preparations for war, but while they were not yet announced, Caulincourt, his Minister for Foreign Affairs, signed a circular addressed to the French Ministers throughout Europe, informing them of the Emperor's return, and desiring them to tell foreign Courts, "that the Emperor had nothing more at heart than the maintenance of peace; that he had renounced the projects of grandeur which he might have formerly conceived; and that the *system* of his *character*, as well as the whole of the direction of the affairs of France, is entirely on another principle!"

A Decree, dated at Lyons so far back as the 12th of March, but not published till April 11, grants an amnesty to all persons "implicated in calling in foreigners in the year 1814," excepting thirteen persons, whose property is sequestrated, who are to be brought to trial, and who, in case of condemnation, are to suffer the penalties of the criminal code!—The following are the names of the thirteen proscribed individuals:—Lynch, Mayor of Bourdeaux; Baron Vitrolles, appointed Louis's Commissioner in the Southern provinces, and detained under arrest by Count Delaborde at Toulouse; Marmont, Duc de Ragusa; Talleyrand, Prince de Benevent, now at Vienna; the Abbe de Montesquiou, de la Roche Jacquelin, Alexis de Noailles, Sosthene de la Rochefoucault, Bourrienne, Bellart, Count de Bournonville, Comte de Jaucourt, & Duc de Dalberg.

Buonaparte reviewed on the 9th inst. at Paris, twenty regiments of infantry and cavalry, recently arrived from Orleans and the left bank of the Loire. After the review the troops formed a circle around him; when he addressed them in a speech, containing the following passage:—"Soldiers! we do not wish to meddle in the affairs of other nations; but woe to those who would meddle in ours! They would find upon our frontiers the heroes of Marengo, of Austerlitz, and of Jena—they would find there the whole people; and if they have 600,000 men, we have two millions."

Almost all the Marshals have submitted to Buonaparte.—Augereau has published an Address, teeming with the most fulsome and disgusting praise of the very man whom, about eleven months ago, he did not besitate to call a *coward*, and unworthy to reign over a *brave* people.—The perfidy of Ney was without parallel. On the news of Buonaparte's landing, he said to the King:—"I believe I may promise your Majesty that I will bring the scoundrel in an iron cage to Paris." On which the King embraced Ney, who, affecting the utmost transport, and drawing his sword half way out of the scabbard, exclaimed, "Your Majesty may rely entirely on me: I will bring him, dead or alive."

It is rather curious, that Ney, who is now so convinced that the restoration of Buonaparte is necessary to the happiness and freedom of France, and who is the first Marshal that has recorded his attachment to him, was the first Marshal who, in April last, was convinced that the return of the Bourbons, and the entire abdication of Buonaparte, was the wish of the nation.

Massena, who had published a Proclamation to the Marseillois, which concluded thus:—"I have sworn fidelity to our lawful King; I will never deviate from the path of honour; I am ready to shed every drop of my blood in the defence of his throne;" has since issued a report, dated Toulon, April 14, in which he professes the greatest devotion to the interest of Napoleon; and declares, that he very early adopted every expedient to sustain his authority, but was counteracted by the Duke of Angouleme, who wished to take the command of the troops at Toulon, and told him it was his intention to give that port as a deposit to the English, who would in return furnish the King of France with money. He then details all the steps that he took to frustrate the designs of the Duke; one of which was, to appoint Admiral Gantheaume to the command of the fleet at Toulon.—What a picture of depravity and perjury does France now exhibit!

The income of the Marshals under Buonaparte, accompanied with all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of war, was upward of 35,000*l.* sterling a year. Their income under the pacific Louis did not exceed 9000*l.*

As one source of strength, Buonaparte labours to revive the old republican spirit. Merlin (of Douay), the old Conventionalist, is taken from the shelf on which he has been left so long to slumber, and is appointed Minister of Justice. Lucien Buonaparte (Napoleon's brother), the President of the Council of Five Hundred on his return from Egypt, after years of alienation, as a staunch republican, and not

not to be diverted from his principles, has started up, as it were, from the dead, and is once more destined to act an important part on the political stage in France. His character, as an inflexible Republican, Buonaparte expects will serve him among all the old friends of liberty in France; and therefore he is appointed Minister of the Interior, in the room of Carnot, who is to be Minister of War, a department for which he is eminently qualified.

A Narrative of Events relative to the Royal Family of France, which occurred from the time of Buonaparte's landing to the departure of the King of France from the French territory, has been published from authority. It communicates but little information beyond what the publick has already been acquainted with. One interesting fact, however, is developed, so honourable to the character of Marshal Mortier, that it ought not to be omitted. It is this:—"After Louis XVIII. had arrived at Ostend, he learned from the Duke of Orleans, that an order for arresting him and all the Princes had reached Marshal Mortier. An officer of the staff, the bearer of a dispatch from Marshal Davoust, containing the same order, arrived afterwards at Lille. The King had then left that place; and Mortier made such arrangements, that nothing transpired on that subject until after the departure of the Duke of Orleans."

Marmont, in a long justification, proves that he did not act treacherously towards Buonaparte, after the capture of Paris; and that the tyrant would afterwards have attacked and sacrificed the capital, if in his power.

GERMANY.

It is stated from Vienna, that 40 Frenchmen in disguise, made an attempt in the night of the 19th ult. to carry into effect a plot for seizing the young Napoleon, and carrying him off to France. A Count Montesquiou was at the head of the plot, and even a secretary of Talleyrand's was in the number of the conspirators. It was ascertained, that relays of horses had been ordered from Vienna to the Rhine. The Archduchess Maria Louisa and her son were immediately removed from Schoenbrunne to the Imperial Palace. While this stratagem argues a conviction on the mind of Buonaparte, that he could not secure his favourite object by more direct and more certain means, the affair, especially in the arrangement which followed it, evinces the most decided hostility of the Emperor of Austria to the political designs of Buonaparte.

The Princess Borghese (Pauline) passed through the suburbs of Vienna, with her mother, and Monsieur and Madame Bacciochi (Elise), going to a fortress in the frontiers of Hungary. They had a numerous suite, with eight carriages, and were not allowed to pass the night except in places where there was a strong garrison. Among their suite is Marquis Lucchesini (the father). General Lapi, and all the rest of Buonaparte's people that were found at Porto Ferrajo, are also conveyed to Hungary. This measure, necessarily so offensive to the personal feelings of Buonaparte, adds another proof of the spirit with which Austria enters into the war against him.

The Emperor of Austria has issued an Edict for raising a loan at Vienna of 80 millions of florins; events that have lately occurred rendering it necessary for his Majesty to make new exertions, beyond the ordinary resources of his States. For the payment of the interest and principal of this loan, besides the collective revenue, the produce of the salt-mines of Gallicia is to be given as a security; and a sinking fund is to be established for the liquidation of the whole.

Marshal Blucher is arrived at Luxemburg, which is to be the grand Prussian head-quarters.

The Allies have caused it to be notified, that, under the existing circumstances, the neutrality of Switzerland cannot be respected, and that they expect the co-operation of the Swiss in the present war.

A Declaration of War has been published by Austria against Murat; in which this assertor of the *Independence* of Italy is charged with having proposed to *partition* that country between him and Austria, and is represented as a double-dealer, as full of duplicity, and as little to be relied upon, as Buonaparte himself. This article was published at Vienna on the 12th, which is subsequent to a proposition for an accommodation, made to the Austrian Cabinet by the Neapolitan Ministers. It is, therefore, to be considered as a final and decisive Declaration of War against Murat.

We have also a Proclamation of the King of Prussia, announcing the commencement of the war for the overthrow of Buonaparte, and summoning the Prussian armies to the field. It says: "A perfidious conspiracy has brought back to France the man, who, for ten years together, brought down upon the world unutterable miseries. The people, confounded, have not been able to oppose his armed adherents. Though he himself, while still at the head of a considerable armed force, declared his abdication to be a voluntary sacrifice to the happiness and repose of France, he now regards this, like every other convention, as nothing. He is at the head of perjured soldiers, who desire to render war eternal."

ITALY.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the Pope and the Queen of Etruria are both seeking shelter under British protection. The

The latter arrived at Genoa, where a British force is stationed, on the 30th ult.; and the former had reached Leghorn, on his way thither, on the 29th. Murat had certainly not entered Milan on the 2d inst.; though a Vienna article, of the 8th instant, says he has thrown off the mask, and that blood has flowed.

AFRICA.

There has been another revolution at Tunis. The old Bey, Sidi Ottomanns, was assassinated on the 20th of January by his cousin, Sidi Mahmoud Flassen, who had long enjoyed his confidence and favour. The two sons of the unfortunate old Bey, who were in the apartments of their wives at the moment of the assassination of their father, fled, but were overtaken and dragged into the presence of Sidi Mahmoud, who instantly caused their heads to be struck off. He was then recognised as absolute chief of the Regency. Jussuf Roggia, his minister, commenced his functions with causing Mariano Stinka, who enjoyed great favour under the old government, to be impaled, and the Renegado Mahmet to be strangled. The latter had formed a conspiracy against the new Bey.

AMERICA.

Dispatches from Sir Alex. Cochrane have announced a successful attack made by the troops under Major-gen. Sir John Lambert, on the 11th of Feb. on Fort Mobile, situate in West Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico. Our loss was about 30 men. Soon after it was taken, intelligence was received of the Peace between the two countries. The forces were consequently withdrawn, and sailed for the Havannah, whence they will return to Europe.

Mr. Madison, it is said, has signified a wish to resign the Presidency of the United States.

COUNTRY NEWS.

March 27. The Alexander country ship, from Bombay, was driven on shore in the course of the night, close by the village of *Wyke*, near Portland. All on board unhappily perished, with the exception of four lascars and a woman. By the *Bombay Courier*, of the 22d of October, it appears that the ship Alexander, Capt. Ugle, sailed thence for London, with the following persons on board as passengers: Mrs. Auldjo; Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar; Miss Toriano, Major Ramsay; Capt. Campbell, of his Majesty's 47th regiment; Lieut. and Mrs. Deverel, of his Majesty's 47th regiment; Lieut. Wade; Lieut. Baker; Lieut. Bennet; Lieut. Godby.—Children: Charlotte Elphinstone; John Elphinstone; Wm. Richard Russell; Edmond Deverel; Lydia Deverel; Frances Deverel.—Thomas Mathews, invalid from the artillery.

April 9. Last week, owing to an extraordinary high tide, the Severn in the neighbourhood of *Gloucester*, overflowed its banks. The embankment lately formed on a part of Col. Berkeley's estate at Slim Bridge, called the New Ground, was forced down; and 60 sheep and lambs were drowned. In the tything of *Berwick* and *Northwick*, adjoining the New Passage, a long extent of sea wall was thrown down. Dart, the boatman, at the New Passage, and his daughter, escaped only by climbing to the top of a tree, from which he saw his dwelling house and premises swept completely away.

From among the many excellent and beautiful designs presented by different artists for the monument to be erected at *Yarmouth*, to the memory of the late Lord Nelson, that of an Athenian Doric Column, by Mr. W. Wilkins, has been selected.—Mr. W.'s correct and classical taste is particularly exhibited in the erection of Downing college, Cambridge. This gentleman is the author of that splendid work intituled "Magna Græcia."

It appears from "the Report of the Proceedings of Earl Nelson's Trustees," dated the 18th inst. that they have at length, by their Agent, Mr. Litchfield, entered into an agreement for the purchase of an Estate, Mansion-house, and Park, at *Standlynch*, Wilts, the property of the late H. Dawkins, esq. comprising the manor of Standlynch, the extra-parochial hamlet of that name, a large and respectable mansion-house and offices, nearly 1900 acres of land, of which about 1290 acres are freehold, 515 copyhold of inheritance, subject to certain small fines, and 93 acres, copyhold, for lives, with a fishery in the River Avon, and a water corn-mill, and the right of appointing the Curate of Standlynch. The whole of the land-tax, with a very small exception, is redeemed. The price which the trustees have agreed to give for this estate, including the timber, which is considerable, is 93,450*l.*; and it has been reported to them by their architect, who surveyed the buildings, that about 3000*l.* will be wanted for repairs. The trustees being aware that they could not be warranted in entering into an agreement for the payment of any purchase money beyond the amount of the grant of 90,000*l.* thought it necessary, before they authorized their Agent to enter into the negociation, to require from Earl Nelson, with whose approbation and concurrence the negociation was entered upon, an undertaking that he would, in the hope that Parliament might think proper to make good the same, pay the excess of price beyond the sum of 87,000*l.*; a portion of the estate equivalent in value being, in case no such grant shall be made, conveyed to his Lordship as his private property;

perty; by which arrangement, 3000*l.* would be set apart for the repairs, according to the estimate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle, April* 1.—His Majesty has passed the last month in an uniform state of tranquillity, but his Majesty's disorder continues unaltered."

Friday, March 3.

A dreadful fire broke out at four o'clock this morning, in Northumberland-court, Strand, which entirely destroyed the Printing-office of Mr. Clowes, with all the materials, and a number of valuable works. The contracted situation, and the intensity of the flames, at one time occasioned the most serious alarm; nor was it but by the most assiduous exertions that Northumberland house was preserved; the stables of which were, at one time, on fire. The next house only, however, was consumed; and two others, on the opposite side, much damaged.

Monday, March 27.

This day, according to annual custom, the children of Christ's and Bridewell Hospitals, followed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, City-Officers, and their Ladies, proceeded to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the state of the City Hospitals was read; and the Spital Sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford. After Divine Service, his Lordship and the Members of the Corporation returned to the Mansion-house, to a most sumptuous dinner; and though the company had not to boast of any of his Majesty's Ministers, except the Solicitor-General, yet it was honoured with the presence of several distinguished personages. The Bishop of Oxford, Lords Kinnoul and Lynedock, and the Dean of Winchester, were placed near his Lordship; and after dinner Lord Lynedock (Gen. Graham) was presented with the freedom of the City and an elegant Sword, voted him by the Corporation; accompanied with an energetic speech by the Chamberlain, to which the gallant Officer made a suitable reply. On the health of Lord Nugent being drank, his Lordship complimented the Lord Mayor on the peace and quiet which had been preserved in the city, while other parts of the metropolis had been distracted by riot: and proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, united with the Magistracy of the City of London. The Lord Mayor returned thanks in an appropriate speech; complained of his being misunderstood or misrepresented—avowed his intention of supporting, as far as he was able, the interests of his fellow-citizens and fellow-subjects throughout the kingdom; but avoided pressing topics of a political nature at a meeting intended for convivial purposes. Mr. Baring's health was drunk with great applause. The entertainment concluded by a ball.

Thursday, March 30.

The young Gentlemen educating at St. Paul's School, to evince their respect for the Rev. Dr. Roberts, who lately resigned the situation of High Master, after retaining it for upwards of 45 years, presented to him as a mark of their grateful esteem, an elegant silver Vase, inscribed with suitable and appropriate devices and inscriptions. The Scholars of the head class, with a deputation from each of the other classes, presented it to the venerable Master at his house at Kensington; when Mr. H. Hastings, the senior Scholar, delivered an affectionate and animated address, in the name of the School; to which Dr. R. returned an answer expressive of his feelings, exhorting his young friends to perseverance in their classical pursuits, and expressing his conviction that the young gentlemen educated at St. Paul's School would always prove an ornament to their country, and to mankind. Dr. Roberts afterwards entertained his young friends with a handsome collation.

Thursday, April 13.

The Annual Orations were this day delivered by the Senior Scholars of St. Paul's School, in the presence of a very numerous company, among whom were the Rev. Dr. Hall, Master of Pembroke College, the Rev. Dr. Burney, and other distinguished persons. The day commenced with three orations in commemoration of the Founder: one, in Greek iambics, by Mr. Hastings, the senior scholar; the second, by Mr. Goode, in Latin; and the third, by Mr. Lane, in English verse. The compositions were alike creditable to the taste and feelings of the Scholars and the High Master. After dwelling with appropriate eulogy on the character of Dean Colet, and his almost unparalleled munificence, the well-earned tribute of respect was gratefully offered to the late High Master, the Rev. Dr. Roberts, whose presence on this occasion gave additional interest to the day: these allusions, it is unnecessary to add, were received with marked applause. Two Poems were then recited; one, in Latin, by Mr. Olivant; the other, in English, by Mr. Mawe; to each of whom a valuable prize of books was presented by the Rev. Dr. Sleath. Recitations from Greek, Latin, and English authors, by Messrs. Steele, Boileau, Walsh, Goode, Cathcart, Backler, Lane, and Hastings, concluded the classic entertainment.

Burlington-House has been sold by auction for 75,200*l.* The purchaser is supposed to be a Nobleman, who means to make this princely mansion his own residence, without any alteration in its present magnificent order or structure.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Drury-Lane Theatre.

March 29. *The Unknown Guest;* an Opera.

Covent-Garden Theatre.

March 27. *Zembuca, or, the Net-maker and his Wife;* a Melo-Dramatic Romance, formed on an Eastern tale. The music by Mr. *Ware.*

March 31. *Love in Limbo;* a Farce.

April 7. *The Noble Outlaw;* an Opera.

Gazette Promotions.

Whitehall, April 1. Earl of Clancarty (one of his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at Vienna), a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Howard Elphinstone, esq. (Lieutenant-Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers) a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

April 7. The under-mentioned Knights Commanders of the Bath to be Knights Grand Crosses: Lieut.-gen. Hon. Sir John Abercromby, *vice* Lieut.-gen. Sir John Stuart (Count of Maida), deceased; Major-gen. Hon. Sir Charles Colville, *vice* Major-gen. Hon. Sir E. M. Pakenham, dec.

The following Officers to be Knights Commanders: Lieut.-gen. Moore Disney, *vice* Lieut.-general Hon. Sir John Abercromby; Major-gen. William Inglis, *vice* Major-gen. Sir Samuel Gibbs, deceased; Major-gen. James Lyon, *vice* Major-gen. Hon. Sir Charles Colville.

The following Officers in the service of the East India Company to be Knights Commanders, viz.: Lieut.-gen. John Macdonald; Major-generals Robt. Blair, George Wood, Hector Maclean, Thomas Dallas, John Chalmers, John Horsford, Henry White, Gabriel Martindale, George Sackville Browne, George Holmes, and David Ochterlony; Cols. Sir J. Malcolm, Augustus Floyer, and Robert Barclay.

April 8. Major-gen. Sir G. T. Walker, Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Grenada, *vice* Sir J. Stuart, deceased.

Civil Promotions.

Hon. Hugh Lindsay (East India Director), Marshal of the Admiralty, *vice* Mr. Robert Thornton.

March 18. Thos. Dunbar, esq. M. A. of Brazenose College, Oxford, Keeper of Ashmolean Museum, *vice* Lloyd, resigned.

Rev. Francis Rowden, M. A. Fellow of Merton College, and Rev. Rich. Stephens, M. A. Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, Proctors. — Rev. John Radcliffe, M. A. Vice-Principal of St. Mary-Hall, Rev. Thos. Dunbar, M. A. of Brazenose College, Rev. Arthur Matthews, M. A. Fellow of Brazenose College, Rev. Chas. Rose, M. A. Fellow of Lincoln College, Pro-proctors.

Rev. Evan Davies, Master of Dorchester Free Grammar School.

Rev. J. Cumming, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Chemistry, *vice* Dr. Tennant, deceased.

Rev. James Metcalf, of Appleby, Master of Kirkby Stephen Free Grammar School with the Curacy of Soulby.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. H. D. Roundell, Fringford R. Oxon. *vice* Greenhill, deceased.

Rev. John Fox, Barton Mills R. Suffolk, *vice* Dove, deceased.

Rev. James Rudge, M. A. F. R. S. Lecturer of Limehouse, Sunday Evening Lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry.

Rev. H. Hoper, M. A. Hangleton R. Suffolk, and Portslade V.

Rev. Henry Gauntlett, Olney V. Bucks.

Rev. D. Evans, B. A. Chaplain of the Royal Hospital at Haslar, Simonbourn R. near Hexham, Northumberland. — The offspring minor Rectories adjacent of 500*l.* a year each, conferred on Rev. J. Davis, now Curate of Catherington, Rev. E. Holliday, Rev. W. Salter, Rev. W. Evans, and Rev. W. Jones, Chaplains in the Royal Navy.

Rev. Thomas Green, Hawkhurst Perpetual Curacy, Kent.

Rev. Edward Robt. Raynes, Archdeaconry of Lewes, *vice* Rev. M. D'Oyly, res.

Rev. Charles Taylor (head-master of the College school, Hereford) Long Stanton V. Salop.

Rev. John Lowe, jun. Ardley R. Oxon.

Rev. R. Fawcett, M. A. Curate of Armley, Leeds R.

Rev. John Hume Spry, M. A. of Oriel College, Bampton Lecturer.

Rev. T. H. Gawthrop, B. D. Marston Morteyne R. co. Bedford.

Rev. John Hudson, M. A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, Kendal V. Westmoreland.

Rev. Dr. Charles Burney, Rector of St. Paul's Deptford, Cliffe R. Kent.

Rev. John Knight, Petrockstow R. Dev.

Rev. S. R. Drummond, Swarreton R. Hants.

Rev. Frederick R. Barker, Little Barrington V. Gloucestershire.

Dispensation.

Rev. Wm. Casson, A. M. Thrussington V. with Norton juxta Twycross R. both co. Leicester.

BIRTHS.

March 13. In Dublin, the wife of the Dean of St. Patrick's, a dau.—15. In Cadogan-place, the lady of Major Baron Linsengen, a dau. — 22. At Oak-hill, Herts, the lady of Sir Simon Clarke, bart. a dau. — At Shiplake-house, Oxon. the wife of James H. Byles, esq. a dau. — 24. The wife of S. H. Whalley, esq. of the Priory, Bury St. Edmund's, a dau. —

27. In Portland-place, the wife of Wm. Curtis, esq. a son.—The wife of the late John Baker, esq. of Waresley-house, co. Worc. a dau. and heiress.—29. At Riverhead, Kent, the wife of Hon. and Rev. J. Evelyn Boscawen, a dau.

Lately.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir C. Colville, a son.—At Brompton, the lady of Sir Geo. Cayley, a dau.—The wife of Capt. Manby, R. N. a dau.—At Ashley Park, Surrey, the lady of Sir H. Fletcher, a son.—At Winchester, Lady Mary Long, a dau.—The wife of Adm. Young, of Barton-End house, Gloucestershire, a dau.—At Weymouth, the lady of Sir W. W. Yea, bart. a dau.—At Sheerness, the lady of Rear-adm. Sir C. Rowley, a dau.—At Courteenhall, the lady of Sir Wm. Wake, bart. a dau.—At Lincoln, the wife of Rev. G. T. Pretyman, a dau.—At Greenwood lodge, Wicklow, the wife of Hon. Matthew Plunkett, a dau.—The wife of E Thornton, esq. English Envoy at Stockholm, a son.

April 7. In Stratford place, the Duchess of St. Alban's, a son and heir.—10. At the British Museum, Mrs. H. Ellis, a son.—At Arbuthnott-house, Viscountess Arbuthnott, a dau.—13. In St. James's-place, the wife of James Colquhoun, esq. a dau.—20. Rt. Hon. Lady G. Beresford, a dau.—In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the wife of Thos. Cadell, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

1814, *Dec.* 26. At Quebec, Lieut.-col. Smelt, 103d regiment, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Commissary-gen. Robinson.

1815, *Feb.* 10. At Palermo, Lieut.-gen. R. Henry M'Farlane, to Maria Gertrude, eldest dau. of G. Henry Vankemper, esq. Captain in the Dutch Navy and Consul of the Netherlands at Tripoli.

March 1. Col. Alexander Hind, Bengal Artillery, to Mrs. Thornton, widow of Major Thornton, same establishment.

10 At Ematrus Church, co. Monaghan, Lord Cremorne, to Anne, third daughter of John Whaley, esq. by Lady Anne, eldest dau. of John first Earl of Clanwilliam.

13. At Edinburgh, P. Hay, esq. to Elizabeth Wellwood, only child of the late Brigadier-gen. French.

15. Rev. Dr. J. F. Bond, Dean of Ross, to Miss Croker, sister to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

H. Warren, esq. of Great Bromley Lodge, Colchester, to Miss Maria Burrows, of Scarbro' Castle, Surrey.

18. A. Norder, esq. nephew to the Countess of Liverpool, to Miss Hobart, niece to the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

20. At Kensington, James Boggis, esq. major in the West Essex regiment, to Mary Cecilia, second daughter of Edward Stephenson, esq. of Queen-square, and Farley hall, Berks.

27. Mr. Vernon, eldest son of the Archbishop of York, to Lady Eliz. Bingham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Lucan.

C. H. Barrett, esq. late Major in the 11th Light Dragoons, to Miss Charlotte Villebois, of Feltham-place.

28. At Brighton, Lieut.-col. Downman, Royal Horse Artillery, to the only daughter of J. Marsh, esq. late Chairman of the Victualling-Board.

29. In the Isle of Wight, W. W. Anwyl, esq. M. D. of Oswestry, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Grose, of Priory.

30. John Gottlieb Anthony, esq. of Konigsberg, to Betty Maria, second daughter of Francis Henry Tyler, esq. of Bedford-street, Bedford-square, and niece to Lord Teynham.

Major Cator, Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Farnaby, only daughter of the late Sir John Farnaby, bart. of Wickham Court, Kent.

At Bath, C. H. Van Baerle, esq. of Demerara, to Miss Anna Margareua Caroline Torfe, of Soydall Hall, York.

Lately. Lord Edward O'Brien, to the youngest daughter of Mr. Methuen, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Rev. R. Boodle, rector of Radstock, Somerset, to Mary, eldest daughter of E. Boodle, esq.

Rev. W. Pulling, B. A. Master of Chudleigh Grammar School, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rev. R. Raitan, M. A. rector of Hemingsby, co. Lincoln.

James Farrer, esq. Lieut.-col. 31st foot, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of W. Helyar, esq. of Coker-court, Somerset.

At Teignmouth, Capt. R. Williams, R.N. to the eldest dau. of Wm. Whitmore, esq. of Dudmaston, Salop.

At Bruxelles, by special licence, Lieut.-col. Sir G. H. Berkeley, to Miss Sutton, eldest daughter of Lady Sutton, of Molesey-house, Surrey.

April 3. Capt. Thos. Bligh, Coldstream Guards, to Helen, third daughter of Thos. Patterson, esq. of Upper Seymour street.

4. At Great Saxham, Suffolk, Edward Harman, esq. of Clay Hill, Middlesex, to Maryanne, third daughter of Thomas Mills, esq. of Great Saxham Hall.

12. Rev. Thomas Mills third son of Thos. Mills, esq. of Great Saxham Hall, Suffolk, to Anne, second daughter of Nathaniel Barnardiston, esq of the Ryes Lodge, near Sudbury.

16. Mr. J. Willis, of East-gate, Rochester, to Miss S. A. Brayfield, of Camden House, Peckham.

20. C. Marett, esq. of Southampton, to Miss Frances Rouse, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Rouse, esq. of New Bridge-street.

Mr. Thomas Griffin, of Rotterdam, to Miss Lydia Field, of Brixton Rise.

MEMOIR

MEMOIR OF THE REV. JOHN HEY, D. D.

Died, March 17, John Hey, D. D.; aged 80. He was born in July 1734. In 1751 he was admitted of Catharine Hall in the University of Cambridge; and he continued a Member of that College till 1758, when he removed to a Fellowship in Sidney; of which College he continued a Member till he quitted the University in 1795. He took the following degrees: B. A. in January 1755, of Catherine Hall; M. A. in 1758, of Sidney; B. D. in 1765; D. D. in 1780. But in 1775 he performed his exercise for his Doctor's degree: in which he gave an instance of that mode of disputation which is not usual, and is called a *Public Act*. He was a Tutor of Sidney College from 1760 to 1779; and was one of the Preachers of his Majesty's Chapel at Whitehall.

His Fellowship in Sidney became vacant by his accepting, from Lord Maynard, the Rectory of Passenham in Northamptonshire, near Stony Stratford. Not long afterwards he obtained the adjoining Rectory of Calverton, by exchange for a distant living offered to him by the late Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. On these two livings he bestowed assiduous pastoral care: the small extent of the whole, and the thin population, enabling him to attend to every distinct family in both parishes. From the time of his getting Passenham till about five months before his death, his ordinary residence was there; except the time which the duties of his Professorship required him to spend at Cambridge.

In 1780 he was elected the first Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University. In 1785, and again in 1790, the Professorship became vacant, by the will of Mr. Norris, the founder: and he was, each time, re-elected. In 1795, he ceased to be Professor: being too old, by the will, to be re-elected, and having declined to vacate the Professorship, in 1794, in order to be re-elected within the prescribed age.

When Tutor in Sidney College, he gave Lectures in Morality, which were attended by several persons voluntarily (amongst whom were the late Mr. Pitt and other persons of rank), besides those pupils whose attendance was required. These Lectures have not been printed. His Lectures in Divinity are before the publick; having been printed at the University Press, 1796 — 1798, and published in four volumes octavo. He also published seven Sermons, at different times; and a Poem on the Redemption, which gained Seaton's Prize in the University in 1763; and Discourses on the Malevolent Sentiments, in one volume, in 1801. And in 1811 he printed, without publishing, General Observations on the Writings of St. Paul.

In 1814 he divested himself of the whole of his ecclesiastical preferment: which was merely the two livings mentioned above; and he removed to London in October; having resigned Calverton at Lady-day, and Passenham on the 10th of October. From that time he continued in London to his death: growing feeble in body, till, without painful disease, he sunk under that feebleness; retaining to the last a soundness of mind, and giving, to every business that came before him, a remarkable degree of that persevering attention which had evidently been, with him, a matter of strict duty through a long course of years. Had a mitre been placed on his head (which was at least once, from good authority, understood to be highly probable), he appears likely to have discharged the duties imposed by it with the same steady and principled perseverance. — He is buried in the burying-ground of St. John's Chapel, St. John's Wood, in the parish of Marybone: in which parish he died.

MEMOIR OF GEORGE ELLIS, Esq. F. R. S. F. S. A.

April 10, died in Connaught place, aged 70, G. Ellis, esq. of Sunning-hill: by which event Society and Literature have been deprived of one of their ornaments, and his friends have lost a man peculiarly formed to feel and to inspire the warmest sentiments of friendship. Perhaps no man of his time better united the character of a gentleman with that of a man of letters. It is soothing at least, and might be an useful exercise, if it were not a duty, to withdraw for a moment from the storms which threaten the world, and to humanize our feelings by the contemplation of the moral fruits of tranquillity and refinement in his elegant talents and attainments, in his equally gentle and polished manners, and in his most amiable disposition. These mild and refined qualities were in him combined with spirit and pleasantry. One of his earliest attempts in literature was the share which he took in the celebrated series of political satires entitled, "The Rolliad," and "Probationary Odes," &c. This is not mentioned to revive long-extinguished enmities, but partly to introduce an anecdote which is an example of the generosity, or rather good sense, with which a great man treats hostilities which arise merely from political difference. Mr. Ellis was the writer of that severe, and (it need not now be concealed) very unjust invective against Mr. Pitt, in the second number of the Rolliad, which begins [sage."

"Pert without fire, without experience

He

He afterwards changed his political connexions; but it was not till after his return from Lille, whither he had gone in 1797, with his friend Lord Malmesbury, that he became personally acquainted with Mr. Pitt. At the first interview, two men of wit, the friends of both, amused themselves with allusions to the Rolliad, which, as they probably intended, visibly embarrassed Mr. Ellis. Mr. Pitt turned round, and with a smile said, in a manner full of grace and good-humour,

"Immo age, et à primâ dic hospes origine nobis."

He instantly relieved Mr. Ellis from his embarrassment; and both were probably afterwards amused by the applications which the verses immediately following might have suggested,

"Insidias, inquit, Danaûm, casusque tuorum,
Erroresque tuos."

To pardon merely political pleasantries, or even invectives, is an effort of placability, which did not require so safe and unassailable a greatness as that of Mr. Pitt.

"It is a folly," says Mr. Addison, "for an eminent man to think of escaping censure, and a weakness to be affected by it. There is no defence against reproach but obscurity." Contempt is a lazy and laconic sentiment; and they, as Swift somewhere says, who take much pains to shew how much they despise an opponent, prove clearly enough that he is not contemptible. It was Mr. Ellis's somewhat singular fortune to have been also engaged in another collection of political pleasantries, "The Anti-Jacobin," with two colleagues of brilliant talent, with whom he continued in affectionate friendship the rest of his life. In 1790 he published the first edition of the Specimens of our early Poetry, which, with the enlarged edition in 1801, and the Specimens of our early Romances, formed an important contribution towards that growing study of our antient literature, which has breathed a youthful spirit into English Poetry. These works justly gave him the titles of the Tressan, and St. Palaye, of England *. His Essays on the formation and progress of the English Language, are models of abridgement, in which useful information is shortly and modestly communicated, without inaccuracy or obscurity on the one hand, and without pretension or pedantry on the other. In the Abridgement of the old Romances, these prolix tales are rendered more amusing by a gentle sneer, which is constantly visible through the serious narrative, and which enlivens the perusal without destroying the interest. In the Preface and Appendix to the Tableaux of his friend Mr. Way, are to be found some of the purest and most classical passages of Addisonian composition which this age has produced. Our modern writers have, indeed, rather aimed at strong effect, than cultivated assiduous elegance, and with two exceptions, one of which is very recent, we scarcely recollect any writers since Sir Wm. Blackstone, who have bestowed on their style those "patient touches of unwearied art," by which the great literary artists of former times sought to preserve their writings from oblivion. — Mr. Ellis had been employed for some time on a Life of the late Mr. Windham, which was intended to accompany some works of that gentleman:— The latter years of his life were embittered by maladies, which his virtues, and the friendships which they still more than his talents had procured, happily enabled him to endure with cheerful patience. The most celebrated of his friends often left the pursuits of ambition, and the enjoyments of society, to carry consolation to his sick-bed. Another of his friends thus addressed him:

"Thou, who canst give to lightest lay
An unpedantic moral gay,
Nor less the dullest theme bid flit
On wings of unexpected wit,
In letters as in life approv'd,
Example honour'd and belov'd,
Dear Ellis! to the bard impart
A lesson of thy magic art."

Marmion—Canto V. Introd.

His mind, which had for a little time been clouded by his disease, shone out shortly before his death, and he was enabled to make a dying declaration characteristic of him, that his last earthly thoughts were on his friends, whose names he pronounced with affectionate prayers for their happiness.

* Others dug deeper for materials; but he alone gave vivacity to antiquities, and diffused those graces of literature and society, which were peculiarly his own, over the rudest remains of barbarism.

DEATHS.

1814, Dec. 16. FELL, when gallantly endeavouring to board one of the American flotilla, with many more of his brave companions, near New Orleans, Thomas Warner Moore, midshipman of H. M. ship Seahorse, second son of the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Park-hill, co. Gloucester. His excellent conduct had endeared him to his Captain and all on board, who give this testimony to his merit, "that he is universally regretted, and had he lived he would have been a credit to his friends and an ornament to his profession and his country, in whose service he has thus honourably fallen." He had served as midshipman nearly six years, during which time he had been in several remarkably severe engagements.

Dec.

Dec. 18. At New York, Harry Grant, esq. of Charleston, South Carolina.

Dec. 26. At Halifax, Lieut. Rickets, 44th regiment.

1815, *Jan.* 5. At the Cape of Good Hope, Charles Twisleton Bishop, esq. late of the 21st, and heretofore of the 16th Dragoons. His funeral was attended by Gen. Baird the Commandant of the garrison, Col. Pigot, and the other officers of the regiment, and most of the officers of the garrison. — He was the eldest son of Charles Bishop, esq. H. M. procurator-general.

On board the Ajax transport, (during his passage from Jamaica to join the New Orleans Expedition) Capt. G. Crompton, 40th regt. second son of G. Crompton, esq. of Nunmonkton, co. York.

Jan. 7. On her passage to Jamaica, the wife of Wm. Rhodes James, esq. of Spanish town, Jamaica.

Jan. 8. Fell in action at New Orleans, Major J. A. Whitaker, 21st foot, eldest son of the late Rev. John Whitaker, of Pembury, Kent.

Jan. 10. At Government house, Tobago, his Excellency Governor Sir Wm. Young, bart. F.R.S. and F.S.A. He was born in 1749; and succeeded his father Sir William, in 1788. He married first, in 1777, Sarah, daughter of Chas. Laurence, esq. by whom he had issue, 1. William; 2. Brook-Henry; 3. Charles; 4. Sarah; 5. Caroline; and 6. George. Sir William married secondly, in 1792, Barbara daughter of Richard Talbot, of Malahide Castle, Ireland, esq. by whom he had no issue. He represented the borough of St. Mawes in four parliaments.

Feb. 8. At Barbadoes, Capt. W. H. Powell, of the ship Nelson, of Bristol.

Feb. 18. At Lisbon, in her 18th year, Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Major-gen. John Smith.

Feb. .... In the West Indies, Charles Hobbs, esq. late of Lambeth.

March 1. In George-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Anna Maria Fitzgerard, relict of Major-gen. Thomas Fitzgerard, many years in the service of Portugal.

In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Charlotte Sophia, only daughter of Mrs. Gen. Egerton.

March 3. In George-street, Hanover-square, aged 68, Mrs. Catharine Fordyce, widow of the late John Fordyce, esq. of Ayton, co. Berwick, N.B. who died July 1809. She was daughter of Sir Wm. Maxwell, bart. and sister to the late Duchess of Gordon. Her remains were interred at Ayton.

At Ealing, in his 44th year, Nathaniel Grieve, esq. of Essex-street, Strand.

At her nephew's, R. Heming, esq. of Hillingdon, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Mapletoft, relict of Rev. J. Mapletoft.

At W. H. Thursby's, esq. Shrewsbury, Mrs. Bevan, relict of the late Henry Bevan, esq.

March 4. At Hampstead, in her 75th year, the wife of John Watts, esq.

At Popplewick, Notts, aged 20, Charles Heneage Robinson, of Jesus college, Cambridge, youngest son of Jas. Robinson, esq.

March 5. At Worting, near Basingstoke, Rev. Charles Blackstone, M. A. fellow of Winchester college, and rector of Worting. He was the youngest son of the late Judge Sir William Blackstone, knt. and brother of J. Blackstone, esq. LL.D. Principal of New Inn Hall.

At Eden Hall, Cumberland, Julia, daughter of the late Sir J. C. Musgrave, bart. only sister of the present Sir Philip Musgrave, bart.

At Nice, Sir Stephen-Richard Glynne, bart. of Hawarden Castle, Chester. He was born in May 1780, and immediately became Baronet, being posthumous and only child of the Rev. Sir Stephen Glynne. He married April 11, 1806, the Hon. Mary Neville, third daughter of Lord Braybrooke.

March 6. At Shirley-house, near Southampton, aged 24, Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Rich, bart.

At Kingsdown, near Bristol, Capt. Robt. Adamson, well known for many years in the American trade from that port to New York.

Edw. Rowland, esq. of Garthen, late high sheriff for the county of Denbigh.

March 7. At Oundle, co. Northampton, aged 75, Mrs. Johnson, relict of the late Rev. George Johnson, vicar of Norton, co. Durham, rector of Lofthouse, co. York, and prebendary of Lincoln.

At Vienna, the Prince of Aremberg. Riding a spirited horse he knocked down a woman, and with difficulty succeeded in stopping his horse to alight. Finding she was not seriously hurt, he again mounted his horse, which appeared tranquil, but shortly after reared, and threw his rider. He was conveyed in a lifeless state to his brother-in-law's, Prince Schwartzenberg. It is remarkable that the father of this young Prince received a gun-shot in the eye when hunting, and lost his sight; his mother was guillotined; his brother obliged to banish himself in consequence of a duel, in which he killed his adversary; and finally, his sister perished in the fire at Prince Schwartzenberg's at Paris.

March 8. At Clifton, Mrs. Parker, widow of the late Thos. Parker, esq. of Parkshall, co. Stafford.

March 10. On Clapham-common, aged 56, Wm. Mercer, esq. of Basinghall-street.

Aged 42, Planpin Peter Salter, esq. of Lambeth.

Aged 67, W. Buckley, gent. of Thoroton, co. Leicester.

March

March 11. In London, immediately on her arrival from the Netherlands, in her 26th year, Juliana, wife of Lieut. James Markland, 33d regt. eldest daughter of the late Sir E. Nightingale, bart. of Kneesworth Hall, co. Cambridge.

March 12. At Samuel Vines', esq. Upper Gower-street, in his 40th year, John Poole, esq. of Teddington, Middlesex, and Carshalton, Surrey.

In Finsbury-square, Edmond Stack, esq.

At Barnard's Inn, aged 80, Robert Arthur, esq.

In Carmarthen-street, in his 56th year, John Mair, esq. late of Calcutta.

In Sloane street, in her 77th year, Mrs. Gruber, relict of the late — Gruber, esq.

At her elder daughter's, Guilsborough, co. Northampton, in her 85th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Ryland, widow of the late Rev. J. Ryland, M. A. of Enfield.

At Haverfordwest, in his 75th year, Lewis Matthias, esq. late of Langwarren House, co. Pembroke.

In Cork, Major Purcell, 32d regiment.

March 13. At Wells, co. Somerset, Lady Wolff, relict of the late Sir Jacob Wolff, bart. daughter of the Right Hon. Edw. Weston, late of Sowerby Hall, co. Lincoln, some time Secretary of State in Ireland, and grand-daughter of Dr. Stephen Weston, late Bishop of Exeter.

At her sister's, Galway, Hon. Mrs. Segrave, relict of J. Segrave, esq. of Cafragh, co. Dublin, daughter of William Lord Riverston.

March 14. In Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 76, John Stacie, esq.

Mrs. Pullen, relict of the late J. Pullen, esq. of Winchmore-hill.

At Harrogate, Miss Elizabeth Primrose Dundas, third daughter of the late Major-gen. T. Dundas, of Fingask.

March 15. At Ballaghadereen, J. Richardson, esq. 14 years barrack-master there.

March 16. Anne, wife of J. G. Schweitzer, esq. of Southall-green.

In his 80th year, Rev. Charles Coleman, M. A. rector of Winterbourne Gunner, Wilts.

Mr. Rich. Durban, master of an Academy in Bristol; who for many years devoted his time and study to the various branches of a useful and polite education; and, by his unwearied exertions, shortened his valuable life.

March 17. At Boswell Lodge, Cheshunt, Herts, in consequence of a blow received during the disturbances in Old Palace-yard, whilst defending a Member who was attacked by the mob, in his 25th year, John Scarling Holyland, a most amiable young man. He was on his way to Chelsea Hospital to visit a dying friend.

March 18. At Seaford, Eliza, wife of Major Oliver, Royal Horse Artillery.

At Walmer, in her 22d year, the wife of Capt. Henry Matson, R. N.

F. B. Millward, esq. fellow commoner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, youngest son of J. G. Millward, esq. of Jamaica.

At Hallatrow, aged 61, T. Broadribb, esq. son of the late J. Broadribb, esq.

Capt. Valentine Baker, of Bristol.

March 19. In Upper Titchfield-street, after his return from Sicily, Capt. John Hely Hutchinson, 75th regt. nephew to the Earl of Donoughmore.

At Pentonville, James Dinwiddie, LL.D. who accompanied Lord Macartney on his embassy to China.

At Jesus college, Cambridge, Samuel, youngest son of Rev. Lynch Burroughs, Offley-place, Herts.

At the Grove, near Ashborne, co. Derby, aged 46, Charles Meynell, esq.

At Weymouth, Wm. Backwell, esq.

March 20. At Johnstown, Wexford, John Grogan, esq.

March 21. Aged 57, Anne, wife of Rev. W. Gordon, of Tunbridge-Wells.

Near Malton, co. York, aged 72, J. Leatham, esq. deputy-lieutenant and colonel commandant of the 6th North York Local militia, Honorary member of the Board of Agriculture, &c.

March 22. The wife of Samuel Rhodes, esq. of Islington.

At Twickenham Lodge, in his 47th year, George Thackrah, esq.

At Great Glenn, co. Leicester, Amelia Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. J. D. Glover, M. A. curate of that parish.

March 23. At Exeter, Joseph Gatley, esq. alderman, and twice mayor of that city, in 1798 and 1808.

At Bath, Christopher Barnard, esq.

At Clifton, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Munro, esq. of Munro.

Mrs. Chatterton, widow of T. Chatterton, esq. late of Cork.

In Dublin, Miss Booker, niece to the Duke of Gordon.

March 24. Aged 47, Mr. Henry Parry, a highly-respected bookseller, in the firm of Black, Parry, & Co. Leadenhall-street.

At Maida-vale, near London, Mary, wife of Griffith Jones, esq. of Priory-house, Cardigan.

At Merton, Richard, third son of R. Price, esq.

At Bristol, in his 49th year, Mr. James Probyn, surgeon.

At Kirkham, Lancashire, aged 25, Rev. Phipps Gerard Slater, M. A. of Christ Church.

March 25. At Toleven, Cornwall, Archibald Blair, esq.

March 26. At Chelsea, Henrietta, wife of H. Walther, esq. second daughter of the late Rev. E. P. Petit, vicar of Wymondham, and commissary of Norfolk.

At Courteenhall, co. Northampton, William, second son of Sir Wm. Wake, bart.

At

At Kendall, aged 69, W. Pennington, esq. one of the senior aldermen, and in the commission of the peace for that borough.

At Presburgh, aged 82, Princess Dowager of Lorraine, Louisa Julia-Constantia, ci-devant Princess of Rohan-Montaubin; having issue Prince Charles Eugene of Lorraine, general of cavalry, Prince Charles of Lorraine, and Princess Eliza of Savoy-Carignan.

March 27. Sarah, only daughter of George Farhill, esq.

In Parliament-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Morris, widow of the late Dr. Morris.

At Deal, aged 51, J. B. Wallace, esq. head clerk of the Military Auditor General's office, in the East India Company's service, which office he filled above 26 years so as to obtain the respect and esteem of all; and when his health rendered it necessary to return to his native land, the Hon. Company expressed their high sense of his services by a liberal pension for life.

At South Kilworth, co. Leicester, in his 71st year, Rev. Charles Chambers, rector of South Kilworth, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

Mrs. G. J. Smith, of Pendyffryn, co. Carnarvon. She was the widow of J. Morgan, esq. of Tredegar, co. Monmouth.

March 28. At Henley-upon-Thames, Capt. Edward Piercy, R. N.

At Cowley, near Oxford, in his 46th year, Rev. Robt. Hughes, B. D. fellow of Jesus college, and rector of Yelford, Oxon.

At Dorchester, Anne, wife of Capt. H. Barwell, R. N.

March 30. Aged 57, Mr. Drury, printer and bookseller, of Lincoln.

In his 49th year, John Clark Langmead, esq. of Derriford, near Plymouth, alderman of that borough, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Devon.

Mr. Wm. Gerrish, of the Rodney Pill, 27 years one of the Warners to the society of Merchants at Bristol; a man of the most honourable character.

March 31. In Greenfield-street, in his 59th year, Charles Wilmot, esq.

Lately. In Beaumont-street, Lieut.-col. Wm. Beatty, late major of the 64th regt. and lieutenant-colonel of the 12th regt. Portuguese Infantry.

In Dartmouth street, Westminster, aged 83, Capt. R. H. Baudin, the last remaining officer at the Battle of Quebec.

At Greenwich, Peter Verney, esq.

Berks—At Datchett, aged 75, Letitia, widow of T. Dell, esq.

At Warfield-parsonage, John Terry, esq. impropriator of the parish of Warfield.

The wife of Rev. Dr. Hemus, of Padworth rectory.

At Hurley, aged 84, N. Micklem, esq.

At Swallowfield, near Reading, the wife of C. R. H Bailey, esq.

Cambridgeshire—At Cambridge, Mrs. Day, relict of James Day, esq. late clerk of the peace for this county.

At Cambridge, aged 20, Chas. Wm. Atkinson, esq. of Jesus college, eldest son of Rev. Wm. Atkinson, rector of Warham All Saints, and lecturer of Broadford, co. York.

Aged 83, John Newling, esq. alderman of Cambridge.

At Newton, Anne, relict of Christopher Pemberton, esq.

Cheshire—At Chester, the wife of George Wilbraham, esq.

At Davenport hall, near Congleton, Mrs. Broome, relict of Wm. Broome, esq. of Dedsbury, a magistrate for Lancashire.

At Overleigh-hall, aged 28, Susan, wife of Rev. James Smedley.

Cornwall—At Gwithian, Rev. Rowland Veale.

Henry Braddon, esq. an alderman of Camelford.

At Moorwinstow, James Pinney, esq.

At Penryn, aged 62, Mr. Jonathan Hornblower, a very eminent engineer.

At Iselill, near Helstone, Mrs. Pascoe, widow of Rev. Mr. Pascoe, vicar of St. Keverne.

Cumberland—At his son-in-law's, (Dr. Blamire, of Carlisle), aged 79, Thomas Harrington, esq.

At Whitehaven, Isabella, eldest daughter of Ralph Cook, esq.

At Whitehaven, aged 51, John Dixon, esq. major in the Whitehaven local militia.

Derbyshire—At Derby, aged 62, W. Ingham, esq. of Mount Pleasant House.

At Cromford-bridge, aged 81, Mrs. Evans, relict of George Evans, esq. and sister of Peter Nightingale, esq. late of Lea and Woodend.

At West Hallam, aged 56, Rev. Thomas Bloodworth.

Devon—At Exeter, aged 24, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Cutliffe, esq.

At Exeter, aged 55, Rich. Rooke, esq.

At Exeter, aged 62, Mary, wife of Thomas Sparkes, esq. banker.

At Exeter, Mrs. Drewe, widow of the late F. R. Drewe, esq. of the Grange, near Honiton.

At Exeter, Mr. Wm. Davey, principal registrer and secretary to the Devon and Exeter hospital.

At Exeter, aged 81, J. Polson, esq. formerly of the 68th regt. He closed in the bosom of his family, a most active and honourable life, the greater part of which had been devoted to the service of his country.

At Mr. Joseph Joseph's, Plymouth, (where he had resided 35 years) aged 70, Rabbi Moses Ephraim. In his earliest infancy, he was so distinguished for his attain-

attainments, that he had the rare honour of receiving the diploma of a Rabbi when only eight years old.

At Plymouth, Capt. Peter Cow, of the Chatham transport, in which ship in some time since engaged, and in the most gallant manner beat off, a privateer of much superior force. During this action, he received two wounds, from the effects of which he never perfectly recovered.

At Teignmouth, J. A. Ward, esq. late judge-advocate in Admiralty at St. Nevis.

At Chudleigh, John Gawler, esq. late a captain in the Cornwall militia.

At Bideford, S. Willcock, esq. banker.

At Court Place, Tiverton, Robert H. Row, esq.

Dorsetshire—At Weymouth, Wm. Backwell, esq.

At Millbrook-house, Child Okeford, Mrs. Seymour, relict of Henry Seymour, esq. of Hanford.

Durham—At Darlington, aged 73, Francis Hall, esq. formerly in the East India trade.

At Aycliffe, near Darlington, aged 38, John Boazman, esq.

Essex—At Colchester, aged 89, John Kendall, a member of the Society of Friends. In the early part of his life he discovered marks of great piety; and as he advanced to maturer years the religion of his education became the religion of his judgment. His life was a series of active benevolence; and seldom was there an association for that object in his native town, but it had his countenance and support. Eight apartments for the accommodation of poor widows, built at his expence, will long attest the kindness of his disposition. Neither was his philanthropy confined to these bodies: he had a higher aim, and laboured as a faithful minister to amend the heart; and, on that errand, he several times travelled into Holland and some parts of Germany. He had a high opinion of the usefulness of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was a liberal subscriber to its funds. Amiable in his private relations, and desirous of becoming useful as an Author, he wrote and published various tracts in the cause of virtue and religion; and also extracted and edited several works of acknowledged merit. The following is a list of them: "Remarks on Stage Entertainments, Romances," &c. "Extracts from the Works of Abp. of Cambray," 12mo. "A Collection of Letters on Religious Subjects by Friends deceased," 2 vols. "Abstracts from the Old and New Testament," chiefly intended for Children, 2 vols. 12mo. "A Collection of Poems on Religious subjects," from various authors. "Extracts from the Imitation of Christ, by Thomas à Kempis." "An Abridgment of the Life of Thomas Story." "Principles and Precepts of the Christian Religion, explained by way of Question and Answer." His Epitome of the Holy Scriptures, in 2 vols. is much in use; it was not intended, as the author says in his preface, to supersede, but to promote the reading and knowledge of the Scriptures at large, comparing them to "a mine of gold, from which rich treasures have been taken from age to age."—His health and streugth had been gradually declining for some months. His remains were interred in the Friends' burial-ground, the 3d of February, attended by a large number of that sect and others, attracted by esteem and veneration for his character.

At Dedham, suddenly, aged 55, Rev. J. Eyre, rector of Sherfield, Hants.

E. Stock, esq. of Church-hall, Broxted.

Gloucestershire—At Gloucester, Mr. Hyam Barnett, silversmith, well known during near 40 years for the extent of his dealings throughout this county, Hereford Monmouth, and South Wales.

At Gloucester, aged 70, J. Mills, esq.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, William Nisbett, esq. of the Admiralty.

At Shurdington, near Gloucester, the family seat, aged 78, Mrs. Lawrence, widow of Robert Lawrence, esq.

At Chalford-bottom, aged 55, Lieut. W. Child, R. N.

Hants—At Portsmouth, Mr. James Grist, many years a respectable printer and bookseller.

At Winchester, aged 22, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Hollis, esq.

At Portsea, suddenly, James Bone, esq. of Hambledon.

At Arreton, Isle of Wight, aged 95, Henry Roach, esq.

At Romsey, aged 38, Richard Fifield, esq. one of the burgesses of that corporation.

At Pennington, the wife of George Redhead, esq.

At Itchen Abbas, Mrs. Powlett, widow of Rev. Chas. Powlett, of that place, and rector of St. Martin's, Cornwall.

Rev. John Howes, vicar of Fordingbridge.

At East-Meon, Joseph Eyles, esq.

At Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, aged 55, James Barnes, esq.

Herefordshire—At Cookshoot-Lydiat, in her 82d year, Mrs. Hunt, widow of Thomas Hunt, esq.

Hunts—At St. Ives, aged 23, Mr. W Hall, printer, who had recently commenced business.

Kent—At Woolwich, Capt. Neve, R.N.

At Sandwich, Richard Prince, esq.

At Maidstone, while sitting at dinner, John Russell, esq.

In his 90th year, R. Salmon, esq. of Hollingbourn.

Wm. Cheesman, esq. of Yalding.

Rev. Thomas Wignell, rector of Upper Hardress.

At

At Hawkhurst, Frederick Wilson, esq. of Tongs.

Lancashire—Sarah, wife of J. N. Browne, esq. of Manchester.

Helen, eldest daughter of John Montgomery, esq. of Fulwood-lodge, near Liverpool.

At Liverpool, aged 24, Mr. M. Lemon, surgeon, who lately married the daughter of Dr. Solomon; and within half an hour, in her 50th year, Mrs. Solomon, wife of the Doctor.

At Manchester, aged 51, John Ferriar, M. D. one of the physicians to the General Infirmary there. He was well known in the world of letters, by his professional publications, and also for being the first who detected the source from which Sterne borrowed many of the ideas dispersed through his eccentric performances. The Memoirs of the Philosophical Society of Manchester contain also several papers by him on subjects connected with the belles letters and archæology. His principal work, intituled "Medical Histories and Reflections," originally appeared in detached volumes, the first of which was published in 1792, the second in 1795, and the third in 1798. A second edition was given to the world in 1810, and a fourth volume was added in 1813. The plagiarisms of Sterne were first pointed out in a paper in the Manchester Memoirs, (vol. IV.) which he afterwards enlarged and published, in 1798, under the title of "Illustrations of Sterne, with other Essays and Verses," in an 8vo volume. In 1799, Dr. Ferriar called the attention of the professors of the healing art to a plant capable of furnishing them with powerful resources in certain diseases, in a pamphlet "On the Medical Properties of the Digitalis Purpurea, or Foxglove," 12mo. "The Bibliomania," a poetical epistle on the rage for collecting old and scarce books, addressed by Dr. Ferriar, through the medium of the press, to Richard Heber, esq. furnished the Rev. Mr. Dibdin with the idea of his well-known work published under the same title. The last of the Doctor's literary performances was "An Essay toward a Theory of Apparitions," 8vo, published in 1813. The high rank which Dr. F. held in his profession, not only in Manchester and its immediate neighbourhood, but through a wide circle of the surrounding country, was founded on long and general experience of the efficacy of his counsels. He was endowed by nature with an acute and vigorous understanding, which he had matured, by a life of diligent study, and of careful and well-digested observation, into a judgment unusually prompt and correct in its decisions. The purposes of his sagacious mind were pursued also with a steadiness of determination which generally secured their accomplishment; and unexpected difficulties in the treatment of diseases he encountered with firmness, and with great fertility of invention. As a professional author he had obtained a high rank, and the world is indebted to him for a large fund of valuable knowledge, conveyed in a style, which, for perspicuity, strength, and simplicity, is a model to medical writers. These works will be his durable monument as an improver in the art of medicine. His attainments as a polite scholar will be preserved by writings in which he displayed correct taste, extensive reading, and original views of his subjects. In the common relations of life he was a man of inflexible honour and integrity, a warm and steady friend, and a tender and indulgent parent.

At Manchester, aged 72, Henry Bower, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 21, Isabella, wife of Richard Scott, esq. merchant.

At Liverpool, aged 54, J. Hollywell, esq.

At Prescot, in his 77th year, Rev. Samuel Sewell, M.A. of King's college, Cambridge, vicar of that parish, and chaplain to the Earl of Derby, than whom, perhaps, there never was a more zealous labourer in the religious instruction of the poor. The Sunday schools of that town rank among the earliest in the kingdom, having been opened on the 4th of March, 1789, (the present number of scholars about 300) and have continued without intermission to the present time. In them his labours have been unceasing. In the early part of the last year, at the request of many of his former scholars, he consented to sit for his portrait, the expence of which, together with an elegant frame of Windsor pear tree, (he being a native of Windsor) was defrayed by a subscription raised among themselves, to be preserved in the Sunday school as a token of their esteem and gratitude.

At Wavertree, Rev. Richard Alanson, son of Edward Alanson, esq.

At Glodwick, aged 64, Mr. John Whitehead, a man of considerable literary attainments.

At Northmeals, near Ormskirk, Rev. Edward W. Yorke.

Lincolnshire—At Gainsborough, aged 23, Mr. S. Fisher, attorney, of Epworth, son of Mr. Fisher, attorney of the former place.

At Gainsborough, of a wound at the battle of Toulouse, Lieut. J. E. Trevor, 45th foot.

At Spilsby, aged 76, Rev. Edw. Walls, of Boothby Hall, prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of Willoughby.

Norfolk—At Brimingham, aged 63, R. G. Waller, gent. who for 30 years held a confidential situation under Sir J. H. Astley,

ley, bart. and for nearly the same period was extensively engaged in the valuation of land.

At Swaffham, aged 26, Rev. Henry Marsham, youngest son of the late Robt. Marsham, esq. of Stratton Strawless.

At Swanton Abbott, aged 50, Catherine, wife of William Blake, esq.

Thomas Forster, esq. of Swaffham.

At Lakenham, aged 14, Catherine, eldest daughter of John Matchett, esq.

Northamptonshire—Rev. T. Wright, rector of Old.

Mary, wife of Rev. G. Bugg, of Kettering.

At Thorpe Malsor, where he had constantly resided upwards of 60 years, Thos. Cecil Maunsell, esq. descended from a family long settled there. He was a Captain in the Northamptonshire militia when first raised, and long served in it as lieutenant-colonel; a verderer of Rockingham forest, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county. He was thrice married, and by his third wife had one daughter, his only surviving issue. His estates being entailed on his father's male issue, he is succeeded in Thorpe Malsor and his Irish property by Rev. Wm. Maunsell, archdeacon of Kildare.

Notts—At Mansfield, Jeffery Brock, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon.

Oxon—At Oxford, in his 34th year, Hugh O'Connor, esq. of Dublin, only son of the late V. O'Connor, esq.

Salop—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Phillips, author of "The History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury."

T. Vosper, esq. of Oswestry.

At Neenton, Henry Mytton, esq.

At Gatacre, aged 90, the wife of Edward Gatacre, esq.

At Much Wenlock, aged 76, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. M. Jones, rector of Willey.

At Whitchurch, aged 75, Mrs. Gilbert, of the New Grange; and aged 21, Miss Gilbert, her grand-daughter.

Somerset—At Bath, aged 22, Lieut. Hamilton Blair, R. N. eldest son of Wm. Blair, esq. of Blair, co. Ayr.

At Bath, aged 23, the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Taunton.

At Bath, William Bowen, M. D. an eminent physician, and one of the members of the corporation of that city.

At Bath, Thos. Roberts, jun. esq. son of T. Roberts, esq. of Charterhouse-square.

At Bath, aged 77, the wife of James Farrer, esq.

At Evershot, H. Petty, sen. esq.

At Clifton, Wm. Thomas, son of Chas. Mine, esq. surgeon to the Forces.

At Wick-House, Margaretta, wife of Charles Hill, esq.

Staffordshire—At Wolverhampton, aged 36, Mr. J. O. Cook, merchant.

At Parkfields, in her 80th year, Mrs. Sarah Wedgwood, relict of the late Josiah Wedgwood, esq. of Etruria, co. Stafford.

Suffolk—At Weston, Lieut. Charles John Molyneux.

Ellen, wife of Edw. Trafford Nicholls, esq. of Swithamley-park.

At Tenters house, near Bury, Thomas Yates, esq.

At Beccles, the wife of Rev. Dr. Owen.

At Cavendish parsonage, aged 75, Mrs. French, daughter of the late Thos. Nicholas, esq. of Antigua, and great granddaughter of Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state to Charles II.

At Lavenham, aged 61, Rev. William Blowers.

At Earsham house, the seat of Sir Windham Dalling, Miss Davison, daughter of the late Thos. Davison, esq. of Jamaica.

Surrey—At Godalming, Mr. Moon.

Sussex—Richard Green, esq. of Oving.

Warwickshire—Mrs. Eliz. Penn, of Birmingham, widow and reliot of Wm. Penn, esq. and daughter of Dr. John Harvey, formerly an eminent physician there.

Wilts—At Salisbury, aged 67, Thomas Chubb, esq. solicitor.

At Chiltern St. Mary's, aged 30, Rev. Joseph Brown Morris, M. A. third son of Joseph Morris, esq. of Mere, Hants.

At the parsonage, Bishopstrow, aged 77, Mrs. Williams, relict of Mr. Thomas Williams, of Warminster, and mother of Rev. W. Williams.

ABROAD—At Gottenburg, Sir Alexander Seton, of Preston.

At Constantinople, the Sultan Mahomet, youngest son of the Grand Seignior.

Sadut Aly, Nabob of Oude, who, it is said, died worth money enough in *specie* to discharge the debts of the East India Company, or to supply Great Britain with a year and a half's income-tax. He was that same *poor Prince* whom Lord Wellesley was said to have reduced to such remediless beggary, that he could never more hold up his head. The truth is, when Sadut Aly came to the government of Oude, he was notoriously in great distress; and it was under the arrangements of the Marquis of Wellesley that he rose to such opulence.

In his 73d year, Mr. Daniel Zimmerman, merchant, of Koenigsberg, who seems to have rivalled, in charitable donations, many of those characters for which England is so famous. He was a native of Dantzic, and the sole maker of his own fortune. During his life, among other acts of liberality, he gave 12,000 florins to the Church-school of the Old Town of Koenigsberg; 12,000 florins to the Reformed Church school; and 12,000 florins for the erection of a school on the Haberberg. He also gave 4,500 florins to the community of the Old Town Church, for the purchase of a burial-ground. By his last

last will, he increased the capital of a hospital for widows, established by his wife, with 15,000 florins; he left also to the poor of the Mennonite community, of which he was a member, 15,000 florins; and to the city poor chest, 2,000 florins. His other legacies were a bequest of 220,000 florins to the Old Town Merchant Society, towards a foundation, out of which might be paid annuities of 300 florins each to fifteen widows of decayed merchants; and annuities of 130 florins each to forty poor men or widows of other classes.

At Frankfort, of a wound in his thigh, received in the battle of Hanau, Prince Louis of Waldeck.

In the engagement on Lake Champlain, Capt. Downie, son of a respectable clergyman in the county of Ross. At an early period of his youth he entered the Navy as a midshipman, and served on board the Circe frigate in the memorable battle of Camperdown. He acted in the same capacity, for some time, in the Melampus; and afterwards in the Apollo frigate, in the West Indies, for several years. In this station, his uniform good conduct and strict attention to his duty, received the most flattering approbation of his superiors, and recommended him to the particular notice of Admiral Montague, the commander of the Jamaica station, who promoted him to the rank of lieutenant. On his return to England, for the recovery of his health, which had been much impaired, his promotion was confirmed by the Admiralty; and in 1804, he was appointed by Earl St. Vincent to the Seahorse frigate, 36 guns, then commanded by Hon. Capt. Boyle. This was the commencement of his career as a distinguished officer.

At Port Royal, Isabella, wife of Col. Smith, R. A. of Jamaica.

At Surat, George Gell, esq. in the military service of the East India Company.

At Masulipatam, Capt. Francis Green, 14th regt. Native infantry.

In the East Indies, Lieut. Rich. Wedge, 30th regt.; late captain in the Cambridgeshire Local militia.

Off the East-end of Cuba, on his passage to England, Lieut. Charles Wood, of H. M. ship Ringdove.

At Chumbley, Lower Canada, aged 21, Lieut. George Furnivall, royal marine artillery, third son of Mr. F. surgeon, Dean-street, Soho.

On his passage from the West Indies to England, struck by lightning in a tremendous hurricane, Lieut. Charles Grisdale, R. N. son of Rev. Mr. Grisdale, of Withington, co. Gloucester.

At Madeira, aged 28, Mr. Thomas Carrick, son of T. Carrick, esq. banker, Carlisle.

April 1. At Lambeth, Mary, wife of John M'Combe, esq.

Robt. Randoll, esq. of Craven-street.

At Clifton, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, which had been declining ever since his return from Italy, Sir John Stuart, knight of the Bath, and Count of Maida (a title conferred on him for his gallant conduct in the field, by the Sovereign of the Two Sicilies), lieutenant-general in the Army, lieutenant-governor of Grenada, colonel of the 20th foot, late commander-in-chief of the Western District. His remains were interred in Bristol Cathedral on the 13th inst. attended by all the military officers of distinction in the City and its vicinity.

At Bintry, near Bristol, Penelope, wife of John Cave, esq. whose amiable character and domestic virtues have their best eulogium in the grief of her family and friends, and in the tears of the neighbouring poor.

At Emanuel College, Cambridge, aged 19, Edward Burroughes, esq. fourth son of Mrs. B. of St. Catherine's hill, Norwich, and widow of the late James Burkin Burroughes, esq. of Burlingham Hall, in Norfolk. And on the 3d inst. at St. Catherine's hill, aged 22, James Burroughes, esq. another of her sons.

At his rooms, in Christ College, Cambridge, aged 19, Mr. Wilson, student of that society.

April 2. In Leigh-street, Brunswick-square, in his 52d year, W. J. Porter, esq.

At the Lodge, near Penzance, Cornwall, Miss Mary Tremenheere, whose amiable disposition and gentle manners had gained her the esteem of an extensive acquaintance: within the circle of her own family, where her merits were best known, she was tenderly beloved, and will be long remembered with feeling regret: she bore a protracted illness with patience and resignation, and at last met the approach of death with a serenity and composure at once consolatory and instructive to her afflicted relatives.

April 3. At Dover, after a few hours illness, whilst sitting at dinner, from a fit of apoplexy, attended with paralytic stroke, aged 37, Capt. Thos. Paul Perkins, R. N. son of Mr. Thos. Perkins, of Bristol, agent.

At Bristol, Mrs. Eunice Morgan. She had long been dead to the world, but sensibly alive to the sufferings of her species, whose distresses she studied to relieve.

April 5. Aged 76, Rev. Wm Conybeare, D.D. rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, father of the Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and son of Dr. Conybeare, formerly Dean of Christ Church, and Bishop of Bristol.

In Gee-street, Clarendon-square, aged 47, James Peller Malcolm, esq. F. S. A. author of "Londinium Redivivum," and other

other useful works. Further particulars of this ingenious and worthy man in our next. — [See an account of the forlorn state of his family, annexed to the present Magazine.]

April 9. In Bedford-street, Bedford-square, in his 61st year, Francis Henry Tyler, esq.

April 10. In Harley-place, Lieut.-gen. Vigors, of East India Company's service.

April 12. At Edinburgh, of water in the chest, Mr. Henry Siddons. As an actor, if not in the first line of excellence, he was always judicious, and manifested strong feeling, as well as critical knowledge of his author. He possessed literary talents which have often contributed to public gratification in novels, plays, and poetical effusions. When our great actress, Mrs. Siddons, first burst forth on the London stage, with a blaze of excellence that probably never will be equalled, Mr. H. Siddons performed the part of her child in Isabella. He was some years at the Charter-house, and was intended for the Church, but a strong hereditary attachment induced him to devote himself to the stage. He was the Patentee and Manager of the Edinburgh stage. In private life he was most amiable, and was held in high and merited esteem by all connected with him in business or friendship. Mr. Siddons married Miss Murray, daughter of Mr. Murray, of Covent-garden Theatre, whom he has left with several children.

April 13. In Oxford-street, Edward Morris, esq. one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, formerly Fellow of Peter House, Cambridge, and for many years M. P. for the Borough of Newport, Cornwall. The sudden death of this amiable and excellent man, while it involves his family, and a numerous circle of attached friends, in the deepest sorrow, may justly be considered as a public misfortune. So many virtues have seldom been united in the same character: to natural talents of the highest order, adding very extensive erudition to the softest manners, the purest morals, and the warmest heart; and to an ardent zeal for the service of his Country, the most inflexible integrity of principle: as a scholar, a citizen, a magistrate, and a statesman, his life was equally useful. He married Mary, third daughter of Lord Erskine, who with four female infants is left to deplore his loss. Mr. Morris was, in early life, the author of several successful Dramatic Works, the most distinguished of which are "False Colours," and "The Secret."

James Ware, esq. of New Bridge-street, the oldest and most eminent oculist in London. This friend to humanity closed a well-spent life at the age of 60 years. From his earliest years he endeared himself to a numerous circle of relatives and friends. His professional skill as a surgeon and oculist established his public fame, and will hand it to posterity with respect. In some instances, of which we are witnesses, we can testify to his promptitude and accurate power. We have traced him for many years through the most undeviating course of moral virtue and unaffected piety; and in some of the most valuable charges of domestic duty, we have seen the merits of his character in all the endearing relations of private life. No man was more sedulous to fulfil every incumbent duty—no one was more devoted to improve every effort, to accomplish any object that could afford comfort or benefit in cases of distress, or in promoting the study and practice of his profession—and in no instance can we recall to recollection, during a long course of his very general and respectable practice, any which can be classed with haste or inattention to the poor: the paternal interest which he took in their distress, led him to be the founder and first promoter of the School for the Indigent Blind, but the innate delicacy of his mind would never suffer the respectful acknowledgments which were due to his influence in this or any of the other exertions of humanity in which he engaged. The publick have thus to deplore a loss which his example may serve to repair; his private friends and his family will regard his memory with veneration, and dwell upon his virtues with grateful recollection. — Mr. Ware was pupil of the late celebrated Mr. Wathen, whose mode of practice he entirely adopted. His success in extracting the cataract has very rarely, we believe, been equalled.

April 17. In Edward-street, Portman-square, after a gradual decline, in his 70th year, Thomas Noel, Lord Viscount Wentworth, of Whellesburgh, baron Wentworth of Nettlested; born Nov. 18, 1745; of New College, Oxford, M. A. 1766; D.C.L. 1773; M.P. for the county of Leicester 1774; married Feb. 4, 1788, dowager Countess Ligonier, who died June 29, 1814. The Viscounty is extinct, but the Barony of Wentworth descends to his sister Lady Milbanke, whose daughter, Lady Byron, is now the next in inheritance to it. A Baronetcy, which was in the family prior to the Peerage, goes to the heir of the late Rev. Dr. J. Noel; and the estate, probably, must follow it, unless the entail has been cut off. Viscount Wentworth was a lord of the Bed-chamber, and was considered as a personal friend of his Majesty.—See an account of his Lordship's seat at Kirkby Malory in our last volume, Part II. p. 626; and an ample History and Pedigree of the Family in Vol. IV. of Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire."

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

Vol. LXXXIII. Part I. p. 182. A monument has been erected in the neighbourhood of Seville, under the direction of Sir J. Downie, to the memory of the Hon. Col. *Colquitt*, of the Foot Guards, who sunk under the fatigue occasioned by his exertions and enterprize at the deliverance of that city in 1813.

Part II. p. 626. Mr. *Thos. Ashwell* ought not to descend to the grave entirely without notice, as he was probably only prevented by a weak constitution and precarious health, from figuring among the Clines and Coopers of the day. His origin was humble, being the son of a farmer at the little village of Coddington, near Newark; and his early prospects in life were probably bounded by that narrow circle of country practice, to which infirmity condemned him in his latter years; but having studied under Sharp, one of the most celebrated Surgeons of his day, Ashwell attracted his notice, and with that union of discrimination and benevolence which distinguished all the family of Sharp for several generations, was Ashwell cherished and protected by this eminent member of it. He was introduced and recommended to most of his patron's patients, visited them constantly in his carriage, and was, to all intents and purposes, designated as his favoured protegé and successor. A pulmonary complaint, however, affected him early in life, and in time obliged him to quit the air of the Metropolis. He retired to Newark, where he practised his profession with reputation, and by excessive care and caution, numbered considerably more than threescore years.

Vol. LXXXIV. Part I. p. 95. Mr. *George Sanderson* possessed a singular union of talent, goodness, and simplicity. He understood perfectly the Principia of Newton, and could with ease demonstrate the most difficult propositions in that celebrated work. He added several to the number of curve lines enumerated by its Author, and like him was endowed with the power of patient, continued intense application of mind to the subject under consideration. Mr. Sanderson had been acquainted with Landen, Todd, Maskelyne, Wales, Hutton, Dalby, and Bonnycastle, and corresponded with other eminent Mathematicians. Next to Newton (for whom he had the most profound veneration), his favourite writers were Maclaurin and Simpson. He excelled in the application of Geometry and Algebra to each other, and was deeply skilled in the doctrine and use of fluxions. His circumstances never were prosperous, and during his last years he was much indebted to the liberality and care of his friends, Sir John and Lady Walsh and Mr. Burgoyne, whose proficiency in Mathematics had enabled them justly to appreciate his extraordinary talent and acquirements.

P. 413. Sir *John Douglas* was born at Jean Fields, Dalkeith, near Edinburgh; his father, Louis Douglas, esq.; his mother, a Miss Hunter; and his grandfather was a Lord of Sessions. As a younger son, at the age of 11 years, he was sent to Russia, it being intended that he should be educated in the diplomatic line. That country disagreeing with his constitution, he returned home, where he soon shewed an ardent desire of enterprize, that aspiration to run the career of glory in which he afterwards so highly distinguished himself. In consequence of eliciting this military spirit, the late Duke of Athol procured him when only 13 years of age, a commission in the Marine Corps; and our young hero, happy in the profession he had chosen, made his first *debut* in arms under Lord Rodney; with whom he served in the West Indies and America, seven years. His next expedition was with Lord Keith, in the Monarch, destined to Madras, in proceeding to which place they took the Cape of Good Hope, and, upon their return, captured the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. To finish the climax, he sailed in the Tigre, with the brave Sir Sidney Smith. After stopping at Gibraltar, and having delivered the presents sent to the Dey of Algiers, the Tigre proceeded to Constantinople, and from thence sat down before St. Jean d'Acre. The Marines under Lieut.-Col. Douglas were landed, and their active exertions and usefulness were elicited, during a siege which lasted 62 days. Of the happy result we need not speak, nor amplify upon the merits of the heroes that did indeed, before the walls of Acre, "cover themselves with glory." This object obtained, Lieut.-col. D. who was made a Colonel to enable him to take the command of the British and Ottoman forces, under the orders of the Grand Vizier, proceeded to sit down before the fort of El'Arish, then occupied by the French. Within its walls are inclosed the wells, and it is denominated the Key of the Desert. After a short siege, it surrendered, March 25, 1798, to Col. Douglas, who, after mounting the walls, received the sword of the French Commander, Monsieur Cazalet, which oftimes graced his side at the British Court. In 1799, Col. Douglas sailed in the Tigre to Constantinople, from whence he returned to England, charged with the dispatches that contained the account of the capture of El'Arish. The courage, skill, and military talents of Col. Douglas, were so well appreciated by the Grand Vizier, that he wrote a letter himself to his Majesty, recommending him to his attention and favour. This epistle was written

written in Arabic, upon vellum; and after being translated, the original was lodged in the Foreign-office. On our gracious Sovereign's perusing what did so much justice to the character of Col. Douglas, he offered him Knighthood: which was gratefully accepted as a reward for past services, and a marked approval of his conduct. It having been represented to the King that this enviable distinction had been bestowed upon a soldier of fortune, who had only his pay to support his rank, having had the misfortune to lose the value of 2000*l.* in property, by the blowing up of the Queen Charlotte, at Syracuse, in which he had embarked the accumulated savings of a life spent in honourable warfare; his Majesty most graciously bestowed upon him a pension, as a remuneration for his losses and services, and to mark his approval of the Grand Vizier's recommendation. The military talents of Sir John Douglas, his unshrinking valour amid contending armies, his high sense of honour in the station which he filled, gained him the esteem of all those Officers who were subordinate to his command in his public character. Among his private friends, he was kind, affectionate, chearful, hospitable, and benevolent. The high-wrought blood of a Douglas flowed in his veins, and animated his actions to all that was just, praise-worthy, and honourable!

Part II. p. 192. a. *A. P. Molloy*, esq. received his death by falling down the stairs of Montpelier-house, and injuring his back. He served under Lord Howe, in the battle of the 1st of June, 1794, when he commanded the Cæsar of 74 guns; and was tried and acquitted by a Court-martial, for not answering signals when bringing his ship into action, which arose from the confusion which reigned on board the vessel, from a ball having struck her sternbeam, and rendered her unmanageable.

Vol. LXXXV. Part I. p. 181. a. Mr. *Richard Witts* was originally in trade in the Borough of Southwark. He married the only child of Lee Steere, esq. of Jays, near Dorking, in Surrey; a gentleman of a considerable land estate, and of great opulence, but the match was entirely against his inclination. Mr. Witts had two sons and a daughter; and to them Mr. Steere left his fortune under a strict entail, they leaving the name of Witts, and taking that of Steere only. The eldest of the sons now possesses the estate, and has married a daughter of Mr. Harrison, banker in London. Mr. Steere made a slight provision for Mrs. Witts, whose death is mentioned in p. 188.

P. 185. a. Mr. *Scrivens* of Hastings many years ago kept the King's-head-inn at Dorking in Surrey, then the chief Inn in that town. He went from thence to the Swan at Hastings, which he kept many years with great credit, and from which he had retired to a private life.

P. 188. b. Mr. *Roberts* was chief clerk in the office of Mr. Stratford, one of the Masters in Chancery.

P. 189. The whole estate of the Duke of *Dorset* descends to his two sisters. If the Viscount Sackville had inherited the Dorset estate as well as the title, he must have given up that he has under the will of Lady Betty Germaine in Northamptonshire, &c. which is better than the Dorset.

Meteorological Table for April, 1815. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather April 1815.
Ma.	o	o	o		
27	50	55	55	29,52	stormy
28	55	56	49	,75	fair
29	50	60	50	,98	fair
30	47	55	49	,99	cloudy
31	51	68	5	,91	fair
*A.*1	53	68	56	,68	fair
2	56	61	50	,88	fair
3	47	56	45	,90	fair
4	45	58	44	,92	fair
5	44	58	44	30,28	fair
6	45	57	55	,20	fair
7	47	67	50	,11	fair
8	50	60	49	29,98	fair
9	49	60	50	,96	fair
10	49	58	52	,90	rain
11	50	62	54	,94	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather April 1815.
Ap.	o	o	o		
12	52	63	50	29,92	cloudy
13	50	56	44	,68	thund. rain
14	40	45	39	,72	fair, sleet
15	38	44	40	30,13	cloudy
16	40	45	39	,15	fair
17	39	52	41	,28	fair
18	42	53	42	,38	fair
19	42	53	45	,16	fair
20	45	55	41	29,82	cloudy
21	44	43	40	28,85	rain
22	44	47	43	,93	rain
23	43	55	42	29,20	stormy
24	42	46	42	,42	stormy
25	4	45	44	,70	cloudy
26	45	54	43	30,05	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 22, to April 25, 1815.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 1067	2079		Males - 838	1606	
Females 1012			Females 768		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		403			

Between					
2 and 5	157	50 and 60	173		
5 and 10	66	60 and 70	127		
10 and 20	66	70 and 80	109		
20 and 30	111	80 and 90	58		
30 and 40	151	90 and 100	13		
40 and 50	172				

Peck Loaf 3*s.* 11*d.* 4*s.* 0*d.* 4*s.* 1*d.* 4*s.* 1*d.* 3*s.* 11*d.*
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½*d.* per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 15.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Middlesex	66	5	00	0	31	9	28	4	34	11
Surrey	70	0	36	0	31	2	28	8	36	0
Hertford	62	8	28	0	33	0	25	0	40	5
Bedford	71	11	36	0	31	6	23	4	32	9
Huntingdon	68	6	00	0	30	6	20	8	30	5
Northamp.	73	4	40	0	30	4	21	4	32	0
Rutland	68	0	00	0	30	0	22	0	34	0
Leicester	75	8	44	0	33	0	22	8	33	6
Nottingham	76	8	43	0	34	6	25	0	40	4
Derby	81	4	00	0	34	8	27	8	41	0
Stafford	78	1	00	0	33	9	26	6	42	2
Salop	81	11	55	6	36	5	28	6	46	2
Hereford	74	8	40	0	27	8	28	2	38	6
Worcester	75	9	38	0	33	11	29	2	39	7
Warwick	79	9	00	0	35	0	25	0	43	1
Wilts	69	4	00	0	30	10	26	8	44	4
Berks	69	2	00	0	31	0	28	2	40	2
Oxford	79	9	00	0	31	6	26	0	33	9
Bucks	74	2	00	0	31	6	25	4	36	3
Brecon	74	10	38	4	30	9	18	8	00	0
Montgom.	80	0	39	5	30	5	23	2	00	0
Radnor	74	7	00	0	29	2	27	10	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.
71 9|39 0|31 1|24 8|36 4

Average of Scotland, per quarter:
00 0|00 0|00 0|00 0|00 0

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain .....00 0|00 0|00 0|00 0|00 7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Essex	64	6	30	0	31	0	24	6	32	6
Kent	65	0	41	6	27	4	27	4	31	8
Sussex	68	8	00	0	29	0	26	0	00	0
Suffolk	66	9	32	0	30	5	24	9	29	11
Camb.	67	6	00	0	24	11	18	2	32	7
Norfolk	66	5	31	6	28	1	21	4	30	10
Lincoln	66	8	32	0	28	9	18	1	30	7
York	66	4	41	4	31	2	21	11	38	5
Durham	71	9	00	0	40	0	29	6	00	0
Northum.	64	7	42	6	27	4	23	11	32	0
Cumberl.	70	9	43	4	30	6	26	4	00	0
Westmor.	77	4	48	0	35	2	30	4	00	0
Lancaster	76	9	00	0	00	0	26	9	00	0
Chester	78	6	00	0	37	2	23	0	00	0
Flint	72	7	00	0	36	5	27	4	00	0
Denbigh	71	2	00	0	35	3	28	10	00	0
Anglesea	63	0	00	0	27	0	19	0	00	0
Carnarvon	71	6	00	0	28	9	24	6	00	0
Merioneth	77	10	00	0	35	3	31	2	00	0
Cardigan	68	0	00	0	30	3	16	9	00	0
Pembroke	57	9	00	0	29	10	16	0	00	0
Carmart.	67	5	00	0	31	4	16	0	00	0
Glamorg.	69	6	00	0	25	6	25	4	00	0
Gloucest.	80	6	00	0	32	1	27	4	38	10
Somerset	74	4	00	0	31	1	00	0	36	0
Monmouth	75	4	00	0	29	7	00	0	00	0
Devon	73	9	00	0	25	2	22	4	00	0
Cornwall	75	2	00	0	29	3	25	6	00	0
Dorset	71	1	00	0	28	7	28	3	40	0
Hants	67	1	00	0	28	8	26	8	35	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 24: 60*s.* to 65*s.*

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from April 10 to April 15: Total 9,078 Quarters. Average 70*s.* 3½*d.*—3¾*d.* higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 15, 29*s.* 6*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 19, 60*s.* 9½*d.*

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 24:

Kent Bags	5*l.* 5*s.* to	8*l.* 4*s.*	Kent Pockets	6*l.* 6*s.* to	9*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex Ditto	4*l.* 15*s.* to	7*l.* 0*s.*	Sussex Ditto	5*l.* 15*s.* to	7*l.* 15*s.*
Essex Ditto	6*l.* 15*s.* to	8*l.* 8*s.*	Farnham Ditto.....	11*l.* 0*s.* to	13*l.* 13*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 24:
St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 18*s.* Clover 6*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*—Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Clover 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

SMITHFIELD, April 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Lamb.....7*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 8*d.*		
Mutton .....4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market April 7:		
Veal .....5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts 620	Calves 160.	
Pork .....5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep 5,400	Pigs 340.	

COALS, April 24: Newcastle 43*s.* 0*d.*—52*s.* 0*d.* Sunderland 37*s.* 0*d.*—41*s.* 3*d.*
SOAP, Yellow, 90*s.* Mottled 100*s.* Curd 104*s.* CANDLES, 13*s.* 0*d.* per Doz. Moulds 14*s.* 6*d.*
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4*s.* 1½*d.* Clare Market 0*s.* 0*d.* Whitechapel 4*s.* 2*d.*

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY mar-April 1815 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, Londonprice-Neath Canal, 240*l.* ex half year's dividend 7*l.* 10*s.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 214*l.* ex dividend.—Warwick and Birmingham, 273*l.*—Grand Junction, 200*l.* 208*l.*—Peak Forest, 69*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 20*l.* 10*s.*—Ellesmere, 80*l.*—Lancaster, 20*l.*—Grand Union, 65*l.*—Chelmer, 80*l.*—Severn and Wye Railway, 35*l.*—West-India Dock, 151*l.* per cent.—London ditto, 82*l.*—Globe Insurance, 105*l.*—Imperial, 49*l.*—Highgate Archway, 9*l.* per share.—Chelsea Water-Works, 12*l.* 5*s.*—London Institution, 40*l.* 19*s.*—Russell ditto, 18*l.* 18*s.*—Surrey ditto, 12*l.* 12*s.*—Covent-Garden Theatre, 400*l.* 405*l.*—Drury-Lane New ditto, 56*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1815.

Days	Bank Stock.	3per Ct. Red.	3per Ct. Cons.	4per Ct. Cons.	5per Ct. Navy	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5per Ct.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Sou Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. South Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.
1			57¼ ⅜		87⅞								1 dis.	3 dis.
2	Sunday													
3			58 57		88						62	56½	4 dis.	5 dis.
4			57 56½		87⅜						61¾	56¼	par	1 dis.
5			57⅜ ⅝		87⅜			57⅛				57¼	2 pr.	3 pr.
6		56½	57¼ ½	73¾	87½	14⅛			3½				2 pr.	2 pr.
7	223	56⅝	57⅞ ½	73⅜	87⅞	14½		57¼					3 pr.	4 pr.
8		56⅜	57¼ ½	73	87⅝	14½							4 pr.	4 pr.
9	Sunday													
10	225	56⅛	57⅛ ⅞	73⅜	88⅜	14⅛		57¼					4 pr.	5 pr.
11	226	56½	57¼ ½	73⅜	89¼	14½							4 pr.	5 pr.
12		56⅝	57½ ¼	73¼	89⅛	14⅛		57					5 pr.	5 pr.
13		55⅞	57 56¾	72½	88	14⅜	85¼						8 pr.	6 pr.
14	231	56⅛	56⅞ 7¼	72¼	87⅜	14⅜		56½					9 pr.	6 pr.
15		56⅛	56¾ 7⅛	72¼	87½	14½			3½				9 pr.	6 pr.
16	Sunday													
17		56	57 6¾	72	87¼	14⅜							8 pr.	6 pr.
18	232	56⅛	56¾ 7⅛	71⅞	86½	14⅜				175½			8 pr.	10 pr.
19	232	56⅜	57½ ⅛	72	86½	14½		56¾					8 pr.	10 pr.
20	232	56½	57½ ¼	72⅛	86⅜	14⅜				175½			8 pr.	10 pr.
21	230½	56¼	57¼ 57	72	86¼	14⅜		56½					10 pr.	8 pr.
22		56⅛	57¼ ⅛	72	86⅛	14⅜				175½			12 pr.	8 pr.
23	Sunday													
24	230½	56¼	57⅛ ⅜	72	86¼	14¼	85	56					13 pr.	9 pr.
25	Holiday													
26	230	56⅛	57⅛ 67⅛	71⅞	86⅛	14⅜				175½		55¾	14 pr.	6 pr.
27		56	57⅛	71⅛	86	14¼							13 pr.	6 pr.
28														
29														
30	Sunday													

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Preston—Plym. 2
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Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of Higham Ferrers Church, co. Northampton; and Sketches of the Remains of a Druidical Temple at Gorwell, co. Dorset.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY kept at EXETER.

Apr.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.52	51	5 D	Very, very fine.....	29.45	61½	23 do.	Do.	29.54	54	11 do.	Do.
S 2	29.70	50	9 D	Very, very fine.....	29.76	61	28 do.	Do.	29.78	46½	22 do.	Do.
3	29.78	46	13 D	Fine, but foggy; at 11 fine.	29.78	56	26 do.	Do.	29.84	42	22 do.	Do.; little frost.
4	29.85	44½	13 D	Fine, though hazy; after 10	29.87	53	21½ do.	Fine.	30.00	44	20 do.	Do.
5	30.18	44	12 D	Fine.....[clear.	30.20	55	23 do.	Do.	30.20	44½	22 do.	Do.
6	30.16	50	18½ D	Fine, though hazy.....	30.13	57½	17½ do.	Do.	30.08	53½	13⅛ do.	Do.
7	30.01	54⅛	14 D	Fine, though hazy.....	29.90	64	19 do.	Do.	29.86	56	18 do.	Do.; slight frost.
8	29.80	57	15 D	Fine.....	29.77	60½	24 do.	Do.	29.77	52	19 do.	Do.
S 9	29.78	50½	16 D	Fine.....	29.78	66½	25 do.	Do.	29.81	54	11½ do.	Do.
10	29.81	50	17 D	Fine, though hazy.....	29.81	54	23 do.	Do.	29.80	50	21 do.	Do.
11	29.86	52	19 D	Fine, though hazy.....	29.88	61	16 do.	Fine.....	29.88	50	17 do.	Do.
12	29.85	54½	15 D	Very fine.....	29.82	67½	22 do.	Do.	29.82	53½	19 do.	Do.
13	29.78	54½	17 D	Very, very fine; aft. 11 cloudy.	29.67	52	17½ do.	Cloudy, with some rain.....	29.68	42	21 do	Fine; sharp frost.
14	29.68	41½	15 D	Small showers of rain & sleet.	29.82	44½	24½ do.	After 4 fine.....	29.90	35	23 do.	Do.; sharp frost.
15	30.02	40	22 D	Fine; frosty.....	30.03	52	35 do.	Very fine.	30.03	38	30 do.	Do.
S 16	30.04	42	25 D	Fine, but cloudy and cold...	30.04	50	29 do.	Do.	30.04	42	29 do.	Do.
17	30.03	40½	25 D	Fine.....	30.03	50½	27½ do.	Do.	30.15	44⅛	28 do.	Do.
18	30.27	42	28 D	Very fine.....	30.23	56	41 do.	Do.	30.23	43⅛	36 do.	Do.
19	30.20	42⅛	33 D	Very fine; after 12 hazy....	30.10	55	36 do.	Do. Do.....	29.99	42	35 do.	Do.
20	29.85	47	33 D	Fine, tho' cloudy; some drops.	29.72	55	33 do.	Fine.	29.63	42	35 do.	Do.
21	29.04	45½	32 D	Cloudy, with small showers.	28.94	42	22½ do.	Wind, with frequent showers.	29.92	38	20 do.	Do. Do.
22	28.90	42	21½ D	Small but more moderate...	28.97	48	20 do.	Fine & clear, windy & cold.	29.08	42	21 do.	F & C.
S 23	29.14	44	22 D	Fine, with clouds, & windy.	29.21	51	21 do.	Do.	29.27	40	20 do.	Very fine.
24	29.24	48	———	Fine; after 10 cloudy & show.	29.35	51	———	Cloudy, with sleet and hail.	29.40	40	———	Fine; frosty.
25	29.46	44	———	F. and C.....	29.53	49	———	Do.	29.70	39	———	Do.; frosty.
26	29.78	44	———	Cloudy; at noon clear.....	29.91	44	———	Fine.	29.98	40	———	Do.
27	30.04	41	21 D	Very fine.....	30.04	54	35 do.	Fine.	29.97	44	———	Do.
28	29.93	51	33 D	Hazy & lowering; aft. 11 fine.	29.80	62½	35 do.	Do.	29.76	52	34 do.	Do.; some rain.
29	29.64	48	24 D	Hazy & gloomy; sm. showers.	29.59	53	25 do.	Fair and cloudy.	29.55	47	17 do.	Do.; some rain.
S 30	29.47		22 D	Cloudy and lowering.....	29.42	52	20 do.	Do.	29.40	48	19 do.	Do.

*** My House and Room where I keep the Hygrometer are very dry, yet I almost invariably find the Atmosphere outside the window to be dryer than within.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1815.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 25.

AMONGST the numerous readers of the Magazine, I must acknowledge myself one who was much pleased with the inscriptions, inserted some months since, in the grounds of the ingenious and amiable William Lisle Bowles, A. M. and was led, on perusal of them, to recollect that there were several, little known, in the different rural retreats and places of resort, in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis. I have transcribed from a collection among my papers four, by Authors whose compositions have been generally admired; and if these are approved and favourably received, others shall follow. J. C.

I.

In a Summer-house at Wickham in Kent.

Not wrapt in smoky London's sulphurous clouds,
And not far distant, stands my rural cot:
Neither obnoxious to intruding crowds,
Nor, for the good and friendly, too remote.

And when too much repose brings on the spleen,
Or the gay city's idle pleasures cloy,
Swift as my changing wish I shift the scene;
And now the country, now the town enjoy.

GILBERT WEST, LL.D.

II.

In the Garden of JOHN SCOTT, *Esq. at Amwell. In an Alcove.*

To scenes where Taste and Genius dwell,
Unwillingly we bid farewell:
For these, of more than mortal birth,
Strangers and sojourners on earth,
Have far from every vulgar road
At Amwell fix'd their fair abode.

JOHN LANGHORNE, D.D.

III.

In the same Garden, in another Temple, under the words MIHI ET AMICIS.

Thy friends have access to a nobler part,
They share the open temple of thy heart!
O may no sighs from that calm region borne,
Thy grove's soft echoes change to sounds forlorn.
To please by art, by nature's charms to please,
The first great object is a mind at ease.

JOHN LANGHORNE, D.D.

IV.

On a Stone erected on planting a Grove of Oaks at Chillington, the Seat of THOS. GIFFORD, *Esq.* 1790.

Other stones the æra tell
When some feeble mortal fell:
I stand here to date the birth
Of these hardy sons of earth,
Which shall longest brave the sky,
Storm and frost, these oaks or I?
Pass an age or two away,
I must moulder and decay:
But the year that crumbles me
Shall invigorate the tree;
Spread the branch, dilate its size,
Lift its summit to the skies.

WILLIAM COWPER.

P. S. In the quotation from Quinctilian, p. 291 in the last Magazine, for *mutant* read *mulcent*.

In the Verses on the Monument at the Hot Wells Chapel, Bristol, by *Hannah More*, on the Lady of Sir James Stonhouse, for the line

In death thy last best lesson still impart,
Read
Let death thy strongest lesson then impart.

The lines on the Tomb in the Churchyard at Hertingfordbury, near Hertford, were written by Sir Brook Boothby, and make part of the Inscription in Ashbourne Church, inscribed to his Parents.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 17.

IN answer to a query in p. 310, I send you a copy of Mr. Warton's verses. An old house and oratory, called *Bret's Hall*, were pulled down about the year 1750, and the stones of the oratory removed into the old gardens of Ansley Hall, where in a small dale they were formed into a cell for an hermitage, and at present remain so. Mr. T. Warton, the celebrated Poet Laureat, wrote the annexed copy of verses there in April 1758:

"Beneath this stoney roof reclin'd,
I sooth to peace my pensive mind;
And while, to shade my lowly cave,
Embowering trees their umbrage wave;
And while the maple dish is mine,
The beechen cup unstain'd with wine,
I scorn the gay licentious crowd,
Nor heed the toys that deck the proud.

Within

Within my limits lone and still,
The blackbird sings in artless trill;
Fast by my couch, congenial guest,
The wren has built her mossy nest;
From social scenes, by Nature wise,
To lurk with innocence she flies;
Here hopes in safe repose to dwell,
Nor aught suspects the sylvan cell.

At morn and eve I take my round,
To mark how blows my flowery mound;
And every budding primrose count,
That trimly paints my blooming mount:
Or o'er the sculptures quaint and rude,
Which deck my gloomy solitude,
I teach in many a wreath to stray
Fantastic ivy's gadding spray.

While such pure joys retirement wait,
Who but would smile at guilty state?
Who but would wish his holy lot
In calm Oblivion's thoughtful grot?
Who but would cast his pomp away,
To take my staff and mantle grey;
And to the world's tumultuous stage
Prefer the peaceful Hermitage? T. W."

"These verses, as printed in the several editions of Mr. Warton's Works, are taken from an altered copy, published by himself, with other Poems, in 12mo. London, 1777.—The facts are as follows: Mr. Warton was tutor to the last Earl and late Marquis of Donegall, of Trinity College, and as such visited Ansley Hall in the Easter vacation 1758, when he wrote and left these verses in the cell. He never saw Ansley Hall after that time above once, if ever, and that the following year. Lord Donegall leaving Oxford in 1759, or thereabouts, came of age in 1760; and of course all connexions between Mr. Warton and Ansley Hall ceased. The two poems are now before the publick; and let them be the judges whether the natural and local simplicity of the original, written upon the spot, with all the objects around him, and on the spur of the moment, is not preferable to the stiff and affected style of the altered copy published by the finished Poet, afterwards Poet Laureat, certainly above 18, if not nearer 20 years after he had ceased visiting Ansley Hall, and of course forgot all the *locality* of the Poem. And as the copy he has given the publick is very different from the original, having little or no resemblance (except in the first and last words, and *first verse*, and this is even mutilated, and the word "co-genial," in the second verse, which he still retained), I verily believe he wrote this entirely from memory, without a scrap of the original Poem in his possession, though he knew I was resident at Oxford at the very time, and could have furnished him with a copy at any time, as I always carried it in my *port-feuille*, and he knew the original, in his own hand-writing (which I still have safe at Ansley Hall) was in the hands of the late Miss Juliana Ludford, carefully preserved." J. N. L.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

SANCTIMONIOUSNESS and Piety are distinct things. A good man is influenced by religion in every thing which he says, or does; but he does not make it a practice to *say* he is. If I ask a man the hour of the day, or the road to the next village, and he cannot tell me without obtruding some scriptural phrase, or some moral reflection, I cannot regard this, which he perhaps deems piety, otherwise than as an instance of using the word of God, or serious things, lightly and irreverently. If on the Lord's day I take a walk, for recreation or for health, alone or with a friend, without interfering with any duty, public or private, there are persons who hold this to be absolutely *sinful*. The very same men, if they are consistent (which, to say the truth, they very seldom are) would have condemned our Lord's disciples for rubbing in their hands a few ears of corn, as they walked through the fields on the Sabbath day. Two noted Infidels of the age we live in, as I have been credibly informed, were one of them a Methodist, and the other the son of a Dissenting Minister, whose father chastized him for playing with a cat, on what he, I suppose, called the Sabbath. In this, as in many other instances, Puritanism had the same effect as Popery often has abroad, where men of some reading and of some reflection, but of shallow judgment, rejecting the absurdities and fooleries of the religion which they see, reject all religion.

The "liberal maxim," alleged by a Correspondent, p. 311, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," should perhaps, if the deceased left any literary works behind them, be altered into, "De mortuis nil nisi *verum*." Your Correspondent is right in supposing I was not "acquainted" with the late Rev. Sir James Stonhouse, though I knew several of his near relations. My conception of his character was formed partly from what I have generally heard of him, and partly from what I see in his writings; and on these

these grounds, though I did not imagine the Rev. Baronet had any immediate "connexion with the religious sect called Methodists," I did fear he was apt to lay too much stress upon trifles, and raised scruples sometimes about things in themselves as harmless and indifferent, as whether I tie my shoe with a string, or fasten it with a buckle. Such being my apprehension respecting the worthy Baronet, as I had occasion to mention him, I did not think I was "travelling out of my way," but discharging my duty, by intimating my fears, that those who read his works might avail themselves of the hint, if they saw occasion; and if not, there is, I trust, no great harm, in these times and on such a subject, in giving superabundant caution. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, May* 9.

SEEING in your last, p. 311, remarks on the Rev. Sir James Stonhouse, perhaps the following letter may be acceptable to R. C. and T. C. and others. On reading the remark, I asked a friend, who well knew Sir James, what he thought of his principles? He answered, "he did not know that he had any connexion with the Methodists;" but, *perhaps*, he might be a little tinctured with Calvinism, from his great intimacy with the Rev. James Hervey." Thus the words of "*perhaps a little tinctured with Methodism*" came about in the same way; for it frequently happens that ideas float in the brain without any *certain* knowledge, and end in a "*perhaps.*"

The following letter he wrote to me a few days only before his death:

"DEAR BEN, *Bristol Wells, Nov.* 23, 1795.

"Enclosed I send you the *third* Edition of my MATERIALS; three of which in England, and one in Scotland, have been printed since the 1st of January last. This is a satisfaction to me; for it appears to *me* of great importance what *early* associations of ideas are communicated and habituated to the minds of children. The benefit of *this plan* has now been confirmed ON TRIAL in various places, and been recommended by several of the Clergy, and others, as a rational, intelligible, and expeditious manner of communicating Scriptural knowledge to Children from four years of age to twelve and upwards. I give little rewards from 3*d.* to 1*s.* to such as make a progress in the contents. See pages 8, 14, and 21.

"People will soon be saying a *merry* Christmas, and an *happy* new year: I say, you ought to mean, Sir (or Madam), a *serious* Christmas, and an *holy* New Year. *Think* of this.

"I was much pleased with Mrs. H. More's *Second* Part of the Two Farmers, Worthy and Bragwell: very entertaining and very instructive, and level to the lowest capacity.

"The *sixth* Edition of my "*Considerations*" is published; but there is not much difference between *that* and the *fifth*. Mr. Heathcote bought 500 of them to give to his tenants, workmen, and neighbours, and 100 of my "Materials." May God give his blessing to my weak endeavours, and make all my writings tend to *his* glory, the honour of religion, and the salvation of *souls!*

"A gentleman who gives away a good deal of money in charity, says to any one, who THANKS him, "Don't thank *me*, but thank *Christ* "who put it into my heart." This is true piety, unaffected humility, and very suitable to the character of a *real* Christian, acting on Christian principles. The *generality* give, I fear, more through *ostentation* than principle. So thinks J. S."

The following lines were written by me three days after his death:

"On the late Sir James Stonhouse, bart. Rector of Great and Little Chiverel, Wilts.

"Stonhouse no more shall charm the list'ning ear,
But future ages shall his works revere;
Momentous truths adorn each pithy line,
And every precept 'breathes a strain divine.'
Mourn, mourn, ye poor; your heavy loss deplore,
Your gen'rous benefactor is no more!
Full eighty years the pious Veteran stood
A living monument of all that's good!
Farewell, blest shade! accept the grateful tear
Of one who holds thy memory most dear!
Walcot, Dec. 11, 1795."

B. DAWSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, May* 12.

IN reply to L. Booker your Dudley Correspondent's question to me, p. 304, whether the monumental bust of Shakespeare in Stratford Church was covered with white paint under the direction of Mr. Malone, permit me to observe that the information which

which he received was perfectly correct. Mr. M. first secured an exact copy in its coloured state, and then destroyed its original character, which, however absurd and tasteless some may have deemed it, ought to have been preserved. This process also served to fill up some of the more delicate touches of the chisel, that had been sufficiently obscured by the several coats of paint with which it was covered; and an attempt to remove them at this period when so strongly incorporated with a friable stone, might be dangerous. Indignation is almost invariably shewn by the numerous visitors to this memorable shrine; and in allusion to the celebrated anathema upon his gravestone, one of his admirers expressed his feelings in the following verses, which are perhaps too severe upon Mr. M.'s commentatorship:

"Stranger, to whom this monument is shewn,
Invoke the Poet's curse upon Malone;
Whose meddling zeal his barbarous taste betrays, [plays!"
And daubs his tombstone, as he mars his

Of your Correspondent's second anecdote I know nothing. It is certain that the bones of Shakspeare have *never* been disturbed. In June 1796, an approach was, however, made *near* to them, in digging a vault about a foot from the head of his grave, where an opening appeared into which a man might have introduced both his arms, and perhaps, with little trouble, his head and shoulders; for the soil had not *entirely* fallen in and filled up the space, although the relics of the Bard were not visible, but which an application of the spade *might* have shewn, if not already mouldered. The most scrupulous and religious care was properly taken, that the dust which immediately surrounded his grave was not disturbed in the least degree, and from personal observation I know that the Clerk was placed there until the brickwork of the adjoining vault was completed, to prevent any improper and unjustifiable examination. Indeed, very few were acquainted with the circumstance; nor should I at that time have had the opportunity of *looking* into that sacred grave, which to me was a sufficient satisfaction, had I not been in the habit of prying about our venerable Church as frequently as the doors admitted me.

As to Garrick's injuring Shakspeare's bust, by breaking off the forefinger of the right hand with his walking-cane, the information which your Correspondent received was, I believe, incorrect; for it was always said to have been the inconsiderate act of a mischievous school-boy. It was speedily repaired; and that but clumsily.

That the inquisitive traveller is liable to imposition when examining a spot memorable for some important event, is as frequently acknowledged as regretted; and allow me further to obtrude on your pages by an observation or two upon the *rarities* which once *embellished* the humble Birth-place of Shakespeare, to which the preceding remarks naturally lead me.

In visiting this celebrated building let not our credulity predominate over our "better reason." The appetite of the unsuspecting, too voracious to be easily satisfied, receives as true whatever the ignorance or garrulity of a conductor may communicate; while the less credulous, from the want of an intelligent *Cicerони*, frequently seek in vain for confirmation of their desultory inquiries. It should not therefore excite censure or astonishment that, from such accidental information as occasional ramblers are doomed to receive, errors should be so imposingly propagated and so industriously multiplied. Of this house the furniture has undergone more transmutations than the building itself; for it has, of late years at least, changed with every tenant. To the Chair, for which, in July 1790, Czartoryska, a Russian Princess, gave 20 guineas, no authenticity whatsoever was attached; and notwithstanding its being accompanied by a certificate to identify its originality, it was then as well known to have been of recent introduction, as the chair which immediately supplied its place. Although some parts of the former furniture of this house (for the *present* is undeserving of notice) were said to have originally *ornamented* it, and though the lips of hundreds of the Poet's enthusiastic adorers, of both sexes, of all ranks, and of all ages, had been impressed upon

upon it, yet that antiquated lumber, which had suffered from the pious depredations of innumerable visitors, was known to have been gathered from various extremities of the town; to have been replaced as often as it could be palmed upon a purchaser, and to have increased as often as occasional remarks suggested an addition. "Wonders are, however, willingly told, and willingly heard." An Abbey, says Mr. Pennant, is nothing without relicks; and the rotten memorials of interested imposition have been not less successfully exhibited in the Birth-place of Shakspeare, nor the inkstand, the courting chair, the bugled purse, and fringed gloves, in the dwelling of his wife at Shottery, than within the walls of the richest Convent. On reading this, the interest which perhaps some visitors have felt in looking upon what they imagined the remains of the Bard's furniture, will be considerably lessened, whatever laudable zeal they may express in resorting to his Birth-place; but, as the heart naturally loves truth, authentic information is separated from circumstances of meaner merit. In correcting an erroneous account of the "Man of Ross," Dr. Johnson says, "I have preserved it, that the praise of a good man, being made more credible, may be more solid." The reader can make the application.

Yours, &c. R. B. Wheler.

Mr. Urban, *Gray's Inn, May* 1.

In turning over some old Papers, I met with the enclosed Original Letter from Arthur Collins, the Author of the Peerage, to Mr. Ralph Thoresby of Leeds. You may, perhaps, think it worth inserting in your Repository. J. P.

"Sir, *March* 24.

"The inclosed came to me under a cover, directed for Sir George Beaumont; and yesterday I received the Collection of Epitaphs, which am much obliged to you for sending. This is a fresh instance of your friendship, in trusting me with a work that gave you so much trouble in collecting; and, I assure you, great care shall be taken of it. I returned that you sent last, by the same person that brought it me, without keeping it any time. I have been to wait on Sir Griffith Boynton, but he was gone to Mr. W.... at Brompton Park. To-morrow, I hope to see .... I think I wrote you word I had seen Sir John Rawson; I shall see him again to-morrow, and receive the account of his family corrected; and I hope I shall get the manuscript. When I was with him, he could not give it me. If you recollect yourself, you told me a relation of Sir William Hardress had continued it, and you had mislaid it, or I should have had it when you was in town; but if it is not to be found, I must do as well as I can with him. Indeed they have not done genteely by you, and I was willing to be provided of it without him, for fear of the like usage, for they owe no obligation to

Your affectionate friend
and humble servant,
Arthur Collins."

Mr. Urban, *Bedford-square, May* 18.

That the National, like the individual character, is often not sufficiently noticed and known by those to whom such notice and knowledge would be of the utmost importance, will be readily confessed by every candid and philosophic observer. Whatever therefore tends to facilitate the acquisition of this useful information should be received with gratitude, and examined with attention; and the most effectual method of attaining accurate knowledge of our National character, of its failings as well as its excellencies, is not only to study it ourselves, but also to attend to the observations of Foreigners,—writers of manners, habits, and opinions, dissimilar and often opposite to our own. Under the impression of these sentiments, I rejoice to find that an opportunity of thus *knowing ourselves*, is now put into our hands, by the translation and publication of "*England at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century*," from the French of M. de Levis, Duke and Peer of France.

I trust you will shortly give your readers a detailed criticism on this Work*.

The observations of an intelligent Frenchman on England, or to use his own words, "*Proud Albion*," at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, must supply us with many useful topics of self-knowledge: many of

* Our Correspondent will find his wishes anticipated, in p. 426.

these

these will I hope be touched upon in your review of this interesting Work. In the mean time, I should be much obliged if any of your travelled Correspondents would have the goodness to inform the British Publick, and me, as an humble individual of it, in what particulars the dwelling-houses of Paris and other Foreign Cities, so far exceed those of our Metropolis, that in M. de Levis's opinion, "to make the houses of London commodious, it would be necessary to rebuild them." Vol. I. p. 40. I should also be obliged if any of your numerous Correspondents, having the means of ascertaining the fact, would have the goodness to inform me, whether the "*Religious spirit of the English Nation*" be properly designated by what is called the "*condition of every place consecrated to worship in the Capital of that People;*" and more particularly, whether the number of places of worship, as enumerated at p. 97, be accurate; it is as follows:

"116 Parish Churches.
"62 Chapels of Ease.
"132 Chapels, Protestant Dissenters.
"17 Foreign Nonconformists.
"11 Roman Catholic Chapels.
"6 Synagogues."

A Constant Reader.

Mr. Urban, *May* 19.

In your Obituary of last Month, art. *Visc. Wentworth*, p. 380, you copy an error which had previously found its way into several Daily Papers: *viz.* that "the Barony of Wentworth descends to Lady Milbanke, whose daughter, Lady Byron, is now next in inheritance to it." The late Viscount had three sisters: one married to Sir Ralph Milbanke, whose daughter is Lady Byron; another married to Sir James Bland Burgess, who died in 1779, without issue; and a third married to the present Lord Scarsdale, by whom she was the mother of two children, between whom and Lady Milbanke the Barony of Wentworth is in abeyance, and consequently in the power of the Crown to confer upon either. A reference to any of the Peerages, under the heads Wentworth and Scarsdale, will convince you of the correctness of the above statement. The error was of little consequence as long as it was confined to the Daily Prints; but your pages give a kind of authority to it, which, I am sure, you would be the first to regret was attached to an erroneous statement. S. D.

Mr. Urban, *March* 8.

On a late attendance at the Theatre, some particulars in the management of the scenery, considering the very highly improved state of the Drama, struck me as incongruous. The Play was Macbeth; in the third scene of which the Hero of the Piece and Banquo are met and greeted by the Witches: here, to add, no doubt, to the splendour of the Piece, a number of soldiers are introduced on the stage; but surely the solemnity of the scene would be much heightened if there were no persons present at the prophetic salutations of the Weird Sisters, except Macbeth and Banquo, to whom they are addressed; the soldiers might march off the stage immediately before the entrance of their Commanders, who by that means would encounter the Witches alone.

In another part of the Play, where the assassination of Duncan is supposed to be perpetrated, we have a very appropriate scene, representing a hall or entrance-room in an old Castle, with stairs and doors leading to various apartments; the imagination of the spectator naturally leads him to suppose that one of these doors is that which leads to Duncan's chamber; instead of which, Macbeth and his Lady, while supposed to be perpetrating the murder, as well as the other characters, when it is discovered, enter and return through the stage-door, as the avenue to the King's Chamber; a door which properly belongs to the audience part of the Theatre, and is not even in the costume of the building in which the characters are supposed to reside, *viz.* Macbeth's Castle.

The only probable reason for this apparent absurdity seems to be, that the faces of the principal Performers may be more visible in a scene where the working of the countenance is requisite to be observed; but this might be easily rendered consistent, by introducing *a door in the scene* sufficiently near for the audience to view the countenance of Macbeth and his Lady, and yet making part of their supposed residence.

Yours, &c. Philo-Criticus.

Mr.

HIGHHAM FERRERS CHURCH AND FREE-SCHOOL.
Northamptonshire.

For the following account of HIGHAM FERRERS *we are chiefly indebted to "The Beauties of England and Wales;" of which elegant Work it may serve as a pleasing specimen.*

HIGHAM FERRERS, a town which gives name to an hundred, is situated on a rocky elevation, abounding with springs. It is about half a mile distant from the North Eastern bank of the Nen, and is a place of considerable note and antiquity.

Northward of the Church, is a spot called the Castle Yard, the site of a Castle which is supposed to have been erected by one of the Ferrers family; but more probably by Thomas Earl of Lancaster, son of Edmund, younger son of Henry III. who obtained this lordship in the 50th year of that Monarch's reign. In the fifth year of Edward II. he was at the head of the associated Nobility, who under the pretext of supporting public liberty, demanded and obtained the dismissal of Piers de Gaveston, the Royal favourite. Afterwards he took the lead in the armed confederacy, which brought the two De Spensers to justice, and dethroned the King. The ground of the Castle-yard is divided into two parts, by a deep foss, running from East to West. That on the South side contains about two acres: the only remains are hollows, heaps of ruin, and foundations of walls. The Northern division, both in extent and strength, appears to have been the most considerable work. It comprises nearly four acres, having on the East side a very large moat, about 50 feet wide, and 500 long; and another on the South side of similar dimensions. This, it is conjectured, was properly the site of the Castle; and the space to the South, the situation of the advanced and covering works.

The Church, (*see Plate* I.) a handsome structure, consists of a nave, chancel, and ailes to the South and North. Those of the chancel are divided from it by screens, decorated with carving. On each side the chancel are ten stalls: under the first, on the right, is a carved head of Abp. Chichele; and on the first to the left, an angel bearing a shield, impaling the arms of Chichele with those of the See of Canterbury. On the rest are carved various fanciful and emblematic devices. At the West end of the nave, on a handsome embattled tower, is raised a finely-proportioned hexagonal spire, with crockets running up the angles. The greater part of the present spire is not two centuries old; for, the old spire, and part of the tower, falling down, the re-edification was begun in 1632, by subscription, to which Archbishop Laud appears to have been a liberal contributor. In that year articles of agreement were drawn up between the Corporation and Richard Atkins, mason, of Higham Ferrers, by which the latter engaged, in consideration of receiving 135*l.* to rebuild the steeple, then raised as far as the bell-floor, so that the said steeple should be from the ground to the battlements 71 feet; and thence to the top of the spire, 99 feet in height. This is attached to the tower by flying buttresses at the angles. The Western front of the tower displays some curious architectural features. At the base is a pointed arched door-way, with two openings beneath flattened arches. The mouldings surrounding them, are charged with sculptures of figures, foliage, &c. Immediately over these are ten circular compartments, or pannels of basso-relievo, filled with very rude sculptures of the life of our Saviour: they probably were removed from an older church, when Archbishop Chichele, who was a native of this town, erected the present tower. There are still some tracings to shew the figures have been painted; and most of the back grounds were of a fine light blue: the centre had a much larger figure, as appears by the projecting pedestal.

"The 1st division represents the Angel appearing to the Virgin Mary, and the salutation of the Virgin Mary and Elizabeth.

"2. The three Wise men bringing their offerings.

"3. The Angel appearing to Elizabeth.

"4. Christ among the Doctors.

"5. The Baptism of Christ in Jordan.

"6. The Angels appearing to the Shepherds.

"7. The Crucifixion.

"8. The Agony in the Garden.

"9. The Angels appearing to the Women at the Sepulchre, about which are four sleeping Soldiers, who were intended for its guard.

"10.

" 10. The descent of Christ into Hell to deliver Souls out of it*."

"On the North side within this porch, is a figure sitting in the stocks, with a musical instrument in his hand *."

In the chancel, under an arch on the North side of the altar steps, is a free-stone monument, covered with a marble slab, having a brass inlaid, on which is a portrait of a man, bearing on his breast this inscription,

" Fili dei miserere mei."

Above, and on the sides, were placed 18 figures, of Apostles and Saints, most of which have been sacrilegiously removed. Round the frieze of the arch,

" Suscipiat me Christus, qui vocavit me. In sinu Abrahe angeli deducant me."

On the marble beneath the portrait,

" Hic jacet Laurentius de St. Mauro, quondam rector istius Ecce, cujus anime propicietur Deus."

Upon a marble in the North part of the chancel is this inscription, to the memory of the parents of Archbishop Chichele.

" Hic jacet Thomas Chichele, qui obiit xxxv° die mensis Februarii anno D'ni millimo cccc° et Agnes uxor ejus, quorum animabus propitietur deus. Amen."

On a stone in the same chancel are engraved figures in brass, of a man, habited as a Monk, and a woman in the dress of a Nun, included in a niche supported by pillars, representative, as supposed, of William Chichele, brother to the Archbishop, and Beatrix his wife. On various stones have been emblems and inscriptions, but most of the brasses are removed.

A College was founded here, in the year 1422, by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, for eight secular canons, one of whom was to be master, four clerks, one to act as grammar-master, another as musick-master, and six choristers; for the support of which, he endowed it with various estates. By the survey made of the possessions in 1535, it was found to have an annual revenue of 204*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* and after different deductions, one of which was a penny a day to 13 poor persons, to pray for the soul of the founder, a clear income remained of 156*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* per annum. This, with the house, in the 35th year of King Henry the VIIIth's reign, were surrendered to the Crown. The building, which appears to have been of a quadrangular form, but now in a ruinous state, was some years since converted into an inn; and the chapel desecrated to the purposes of a kitchen. A portion of the revenue forms the endowment of the present Free-school, the house for which is a handsome stone building, situated at the North-west end of the Church, having an embattled parapet. (*See Plate* I.) It is 36 feet in length, and 16 feet in breadth; and is supported without by four buttresses on each side, with a pinnacle at the top of each. On the North side are three windows filled up; at the East end is a window of five divisions, and a like window at the West end. On the South side are three windows, consisting each of three divisions, and between the two upper windows to the East is a stone pulpit fixed in the wall, with stone stairs to ascend it. The roof was formerly wainscoted, and painted with different colours, but is now most of it fallen down. Great part of the windows on all sides is stopt up *."

" In the Church-yard is a handsome Cross standing on a large stone, the corners of which are hollowed away in the form of seats; its basement consists of four circular steps; the whole measures 11 feet from the ground; the shaft, exclusive of the head-stone, is six feet in length †."

The Alms, or Bede-house, on the South side of the Church, was also founded and endowed by Archbishop Chichele, for 12 poor men and one woman, with a daily allowance of one penny. The oldest pensioner is styled the *prior*.

The town of Higham is a borough by prescriptive right, and was incorporated in the reign of Philip and Mary. The Corporation comprises a Mayor, seven Aldermen, 13 Capital Burgesses,

* Schnebbelie's "Antiquaries Museum," in which volume is given an etching of the Sculptures. They are also engraved in Vol. II. of the "Antiquarian Cabinet." In that elegant work will likewise be found Views of Higham Ferrers Church, the West door-way at large, the Cross, and the Chapel of the Bede-house; accompanied by a very satisfactory description of the whole.

* Bridges, vol. II. p. 178.

† Antiquarian Cabinet.

and

and other inferior officers. The Aldermen are chosen out of the Burgesses, and the Mayor elected annually out of the Body of Aldermen. The Mayor has a right of holding a Court every three weeks, for the determining actions for debt, in any sum under 40*l.*; and annually he holds a Court-leet, previous to the expiration of his office. By virtue of the same charter, the place sends one Member to Parliament, and the elective franchise is vested in all the inhabitants, except such as receive alms.

The town is small, consisting of two streets, a lane, and what is here called the market-stead, in which stands a Cross, bearing a cube at top, and on the four sides are carved in stone, different figures, emblematic of the crucifixion. The elevated situation of the town renders it clean and dry, and from the salubrity of the air, it is generally considered a pleasant place for residence. By the returns under the Population Act, 1811, the number of houses is 145, and inhabitants 823. From its formerly having had three weekly markets, it was very probably then much more populous. Those kept on Mondays and Thursdays have long been disused, and the one held on Saturdays is much decayed, though here are still seven well-accustomed fairs.

Henry Chichele *, justly the proud boast of this place, was born here, educated at Winchester School, and made by William de Wykeham, one among the first Fellows of his newly founded College at Oxford. After having been appointed to several preferments in the Church, in 1409 he was sent by King Henry IV. to the Council of Pisa, and was by the Pope consecrated Bishop of St. David's, at Vienna; and afterwards advanced to the See of Canterbury, by King Henry V. From motives of policy, he refused to accept of a Cardinal's cap. Though zealous for the spiritual power of the Romish See, and a violent persecutor of Lollardism, yet no man in his situation was ever a stronger assertor of the English liberties, or a more strenuous opposer of papal usurpations and encroachments, than Chichele. He made, and clearly defined, the difference between *State* Popery and *Church* Popery, oppugning the one, and espousing the other. When the Parliament which met at Leicester in the time of Henry V. formed a plan for the dissolution, he artfully by his policy rendered it abortive; satisfying the Royal wishes by a grant of a large benevolence from the Clergy, and promises of more. Of his love of learning, and his liberal encouragement for its diffusion, the noble institutions he founded and endowed are strong and lasting monuments. St. Bernard's Hospital, afterwards converted by the additional bounty of Mr. White into a College, by the name of St. John's, in Oxford, was erected and supported at his expense. And if no other remained, All-Souls' College, in the same University, founded by him, in 1438, would be sufficient of itself to immortalize his memory. He died in 1443.

* A Portrait of Abp. Chichele is given in our vol. LIII. p. 284, from an Original Painting now deposited in Stationers Hall.

Mr. URBAN, *Stoneleigh, March* 26.

THINKING that any particulars relative to that great Champion of English Liberty, the illustrious Hampden, would prove interesting to your Readers, I present to you the copy of a MS. which has been many years in the possession of our family.

Yours, &c. A.

A true and faithfull Narrative of the Death of Master Hambden, who was mortally wounded at Challgrove Fight, Ann. Dom. 1643, and on the 18th day of June.

Prince Rupert, perswaded therunto by one Urrie, a Scottishman and malignant renegado, having, under the coverte of darkness, fallen upon our defenseless Quarters at Wickenham, and cowardliwise put to the sworde 57 of our men and three officers, carrying off with them one greate gunn, a quantitie of munition, and other booty, with some prisoners, was retiring towards Oxford, when the alarum came to the Earl of Essex, who dispatched some horse with all spede to skirmish with and hinder the enemie, while himself with the foot would cutt off their returne. Master Hambden voluntiered his service with the horse, albeit he had a Colonelcie in a regiment of foot: he courageouslie advanced; and when the enemie bye this rough charge were on the point of being throwen into confusion, he received two carrabine shott in his arme, which brake the bone; yet, being thus wounded,

wounded, he would not presentlie leave the fielde, seeming regardlesse of the paine and greate letting of bloode, manfullie saying, "he would not onlie loose his arme, but lay downe his life in that good cause he was ingaged in." He was conducted to the house of Master Ezekiel Browne (a well-affected and godlye man, who afterwards did good service in our armie). He, contrarie to all opinion of skilfull Chirurgeons, appeared to have no hopes of a recoverie from that hurt, and would so long as his strength sufficed, write directions for the vigrous prosecution of the warfare, which were bye speciall Messengers fowarded to the Parliament; and these his letters, in the sober judgement of men, have, under God his providence, rescued these realms from the hands of wicked men, who Ahitophel-like, gave to a weake and credulous King that advice which has embroiled these kingdoms in the present lamentable war. Being well nigh spent and labouring for breath, he uttered this praier, which I being present did presentlie commit to writing as well as my recollection served me.

"O Lord God of Hosts, great is thy mercie, just and holie are thy dealings unto us sinnful men. Save me, O Lord, if it be thy good will, from the jaws of death: pardon my manifold transgressions: receive me to mercie. O Lord, save my bleeding Countrie: have these realms in thine especiall keeping: confounde and level in the dust those who would rob the people of their libertie and lawfull prerogative: let the King see his error: and turne the hearts of his evil-counsillours from the malice and wickednesse of their designes. Lord Jesu, receive my soule! Amen."

After these his devout breatheings he mournefullie uttered, "O Lord, save my Countrie! Oh Lord, be mercifull to ....." Here his speech failed, and he fell back on the bedd, and to the greate griefe of all good men, gave up the ghoste, after having with more than humane fortitude indured most cruel anguish for the space of 15 dayes.

Aboute seven houres afore his deathe he received the holie sacrament, after the manner sett forth by Law; saying, that though he could not awaye with the Gouvernance off the Church by Bishops, and utterlie did abominate the scandalous lives of some Clergiemen, yet did he think its doctrine in the greater parte primitive, and conformeable to God his worde, as in holie scriptures revealed.

The whole Armie at his buriall followed, singing the 90th Psalme; and at their returne the 43d; with ensignes furled and muffled drums, their heads uncovered. Never were hearde such pitcous cryes at the deathe of one man as at Master Hambden's: trulie he was a wise and good man, who was bye all lookeu up to as the deliverer of his Countrie from Kinglie tyrannie and arbitrarie power. He had in all his actions a view not unto his own particular good, but that of the common weal; of integritie uncorrupted, of a good courage, and moste winning demeanour. In his young dayes he had entered too largelie into the vaine pastimes of the world, but was reclaimed, as I have heard him confess, by an inward call from the Lord, which enforced him to laye aside those his pursuits. For his noble opposing of that unjust subsidie Ship-money, I need saye nothing, it being in the dailye converse of all men; but shall conclude this my narrative, hoping the Lord, of his marvellous mercie and loving kindness to us, will forward the good cause, and bring these our present troubles unto a happie and peaceable conclusion.

By me Edward Clough,
in the year of our
Redemption
1643.

Letters from Dr. G. Burnet *to the Marchioness of* Wharton.

Letter II.

IT was a very welcome surprize to me to receive both so long a Letter from you, and to have it come three days sooner than I expected: for which, if I followed my inclinations, I would write you so many thanks as would almost cover this paper, but that I fear the avoiding that for the time to come, would move you to be both more slow and sparing of your pen; and since I see that which you call chiding does not please, I shall carefully avoid it; though, for my part, nothing makes any correspondence more acceptable than some of that sharp sauce discreetly mixed with other good and kind things. But there is no disputing of tastes; and since you love syrups, I shall not serve you up verjuice any more.

As for what I said of some conceits tending to Atheism, review that line,

"In death's dark mists the working soul 's dissolv'd."

You also seem uncertain what the will of God about us shall be in another state, even whether we shall praise him or not. I do very readily acquiesce in your explanation, and freely acquit you

you even many thoughts. But let me tell you that Servitius, Hobbes, and the greatest of our polite Atheists, never advance Atheism in foul or flat words, and seldom further than to some expressions capable of a better sense; but the dissolution of the soul in death, and the darkness of another state, are their common ways of battery against the belief of the next life: therefore I hope you will hereafter avoid expressions that need an explanation. And as for your legal Religion, I will say nothing of it in this way, since you decline it; but one thing I will add, that nothing the Law enacts can go beyond an outward behaviour; for I have no inward esteem to any thing because it is enjoined by Law, nor am I bound to it. For all the Law strikes at is my actions or discourses: so a Religion grounded upon Law cannot have any internal operation on the mind, and so is not a Religion, but a denomination and a method of acting. And let me add one thing more, that as he who preached at Whitehall last Sunday, when he happened to name Popery, added, "a modester name for Paganism," I look upon that Religion as such a composition, that if I can think of the Divine Being by such thoughts as I feel in myself, I who know I would rather one should wholly neglect me than come and treat me as a fool or child, cannot but look on that Religion as little better than a modest sort of Atheism in those who have understandings awakened to consider what God and Religion must be: for if Religion is turned to a Pageantry, it is only a toy for children and fools—I will not add women.

As to your verses to Mr. Waller, I do assure you, he looks on them as the greatest honour of his life; and has gone about all his friends as in triumph, shewing them: and he says, when you have learnt to correct, you will outwrite us all. I send them about to all my female friends, who know not what to think of you. I hope you will not be proud for all this, and indeed you have too much weight hanging on you to swell very much. But I will say no more of corrections, for I must only give you sweet sauce.

I am very glad you allow the visit intended the beginning of March, which now will be thought to come on very slowly: and I hope, before it, you will have made all the visits you owe, that in that interval you may have the opportunity of staying at home.

As for your commending my obedience, and the effects you hope may follow upon it, I must tell you I have a great opinion of the decencies inferiors owe to their superiors, and therefore do what I do. But, at the same time, I do not care to receive an obligation from some sorts of persons; for to a generous mind no fetters pinch more than these favours do: and, since I will preserve my liberty, I will not give any such a hold of me as that would be, even to my thoughts.

I shall add at the bottom, the rest of the conceits that were swimming in my thoughts when I wrote last; but I had not then leisure to make them chime right. Your approving them as you do is a great mortification to me; for, since you tell me you are silent when you do not like things, this makes me reflect on your former silence, as a condemning all I wrote formerly: but this will not hinder me from writing the next time you give occasion for it.

And now I am at an end: but pray do not depart from beginnings; and since your hand is in at writing a long letter, hold on in that good way; and for all the insinuation you gave me, I will return to the old and simple conclusion of

Adieu.

Underwritten,

Perhaps the Sisters, mov'd with high disdain
To see themselves outdone by such a strain,
Refuse to give the finishings of skill
To one whom Nature furnishes so well.
Wit, Fancy, Judgment, Memory agree
To raise in you a perfect harmony:
Wit gives the treble notes, so brisk, so high,
A copious Fancy makes them gently fly,
And gives a killing sweetness to your song;
The base is Judgment deep, and clear, and strong:
All fitly set, who can resist them long?
The Muses here may well their labour spare;
You are above their skill, beyond their care,
Or if they haunt you, 'tis not to inspire,
But to take heat at your etherial fire:
From whence they carry sparks to some cold brain,
And dart a flame that imitates your strain.
But flat and languid is a forced heat,
It 's hardly kindled, and doth feebly beat.

Thus

Thus do the Muses that about you fly,
Learning new strains, like those above the sky,
Come and reproach all that about the town
The glorious name of Poets boldly own.
They, with an art like yours, your song do sing: [harps unstring,
The Poets damp'd, give o'er — their
Their ill-deserved titles they lay down,
And join their laurels to adorn your crown.
Thus they inspir'd with your well-guided rage, [age),
(Some spite of all defects, some spite of
No other theams they'l any more pursue,
On you th' imploy their art, out-done by you.

If you like these as you did the former, cause me write them both out in one paper. If there is any thing in them that is valuable, it is the subject and the truth of them that give them their value.

At this momentous crisis, the following very curious article, communicated by an old and much-respected Correspondent, cannot fail to be highly interesting.

THE KOSACS OF THE DON.

KASANKA is the first stanitza of the Kosacs of the Don, situate in an open plain, and has a Starschina for its commandant. Immediately on arriving hither, we perceive a sensible difference in the whole face of the country. Not that the soil is not exactly the same with that of the adjacent districts, but because every thing appears wild and uncultivated, and presents nothing but a void desert to the wearied eye. Hitherto, we have seen the inhabitants of other countries turning to account the advantages with which the liberal or parsimonious hand of Nature has blessed them. They in some degree acquiesce in the general denunciation of Heaven to the human race — In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. But in this country of the Kosacs, the whole face of the earth is bare and arid; and their vast uncultivated steppe extends without interruption from Kasanka to Tscherkask. Except therefore the observations that arise from natural objects, we hardly meet with any thing worth remark; or, to speak more properly, perhaps, we meet with nothing that can occupy the mind.

The Western shore of the Don is mountainous, and almost destitute of wood; while the Eastern is level, and strewn with oaks, poplars, willows, and other trees. The Don divides this region into two steppes of large extent: whereof that which lies on the Western side is called the steppe of the Don, properly so termed, and that on the Eastern the Kalmuc steppe, and likewise sometimes the Donskoi steppe. Here are hordes of the Torgots, who cross the Volga to pass the summers in the latter of these deserts. Both of them comprehend, in their enormous waste, a number of lakes and bogs, of which some are permanent, and others only formed by accidental inundations of the Don or the rivers that fall into it.

The common wormwood, *tragon*, and golden-rod cover these steppes in so great abundance, that the largest vehicles might be loaded with them; and it is pity that no use is made of them in medicine. The cows and horses eat of every kind of wormwood, while the sheep will not meddle with any. Great quantities of elder might likewise be got here. The Kosacs take the herb golden-rod, *solidago virga aurea*, by way of infusion, like tea, for non-retention of urine. They are acquainted with the salutary properties of the barberry as well as the Russians. They make corks of the *parenchyma* of the second bark of the black poplar; and fasten it likewise in larger pieces to their fishing-nets for keeping them upright in the water, which by its extreme levity it does excellently. The Dutch fishermen, as well as those on the Weser, employ to that end a wood called in Holland *zoll-hout*; it is of a reddish brown colour, very light, and is composed of filaments extremely fine. A pound of it sells at Amsterdam for three stivers. The Hollanders fetch it from the Baltic, and send great quantities of it into Germany. — What sort of wood can this be? Is it half-rotten elder, or black poplar *?

The Don, about Kasanka, is abundant in sturgeons and sevrugas. The falcon flies over the steppes, and makes its nest in the tops of the trees. Sea-gulls of the species called *larus*

* See Beckmann's Phys. Œconom. Biblioth. tom. II. p. 594.

varius,

varius, are also very common on the Don.

From hence there are three different roads to Tcherkask. The first leads straight across the steppes, and makes the distance little more than 500 versts; but, excepting some little patches, a sort of inclosure, which here and there appear, the whole country is so forlorn and abandoned, that it would be impossible to procure horses. The second is the great post-road, and is in length 800 versts. As the third, which accompanies the Don in all its windings and sinuosities, and goes through the stanitzas, is the safest and most pleasant, it is therefore the best.

The nature of the soil changes near Ustchoperskaia, on the Western bank of the Don, and becomes a chalk mixed with sand. But the whole country is totally bare of wood. Here the river produces great quantities of the aquatic spunge *, which is so common at Mosco in the Moscva, which the common Russian women there take so much pains to collect. Both they and the Kosac women dry it, and then rub their cheeks with it by way of fard. This plant grows in all waters that flow gently, by pushing out its branches, which are of a considerable thickness, perpendicularly; whereas in more rapid currents it strikes them in a horizontal direction. In that case the branches are not above two or three lines in diameter, and interweave themselves in such a manner as to form a kind of basket-work. There is not the smallest degree of irritability perceptible in this plant, nor the smallest movement, so as to give room to surmise that it has any principle of life; and yet, on burning it, the smell it exhales should seem to indicate that it belongs to the animal kingdom; a circumstance that deserves examination by an exact chemical process, and the rather as this plant has never hitherto been analysed with that attention it seems to deserve. Both the Russians and the Kosacs take it inwardly against worms; and it is very probable that so sharp a powder must excite irritations in the folds of the bowels sufficiently violent for expelling these troublesome inmates. At Perekopskoi, the greater kali grows in abundance; but this plant is rejected by all the cattle, except the camel, who eats it when young. The steppe that borders on Kremenskaia is nothing but an adust and barren soil on all sides, as at Kasanka; but the opposite shore of the Volga is very well wooded. The rose-coloured thrush is found here in incredible numbers. All the known kinds of liquorice grow in the environs of Petibenskaia, but the *glycirrhiza glabra* is predominant the whole length of the Don; and it would be as easy to get the juice of it for the pharmacies, from these parts, as from the banks of the Volga. The Kosacs make a ptisan from this root, which they administer in the sea-sickness, when they embark at Azoff. A domestic remedy, very hurtful, and even fatal to numbers of persons, much in use amongst the Kosacs, is the root of white hellebore, which they employ indiscriminately in almost all disorders.

The Kalmuc horde of the Vice-khatun Mandera*, making its sojourn in these parts when Mr. Gmelin visited them, he made a short journey to it, where he found an advanced post of camels and dromedaries grazing, tended by little boys quite naked. He got out of his carriage in a kibitka, near the tent of the khatun, and sent to ask permission to pay his respects to her; which was granted him after an attendance of some hours. All this time was employed by the lady *à faire sa toilette*, who doubtless would not suffer herself to be seen with only half her charms. On entering her tent, the Professor made her a profound German reverence; and on lifting up his eyes, saw her sitting on a raised seat, at the head of a long table, by the side of which was placed a bench of the same length, whereon all her children sat. Without returning his salutation, she bade him sit down in a chair that was on the right hand of the bench, while the priests and nobles were seated on the ground to the left, the whole length of the tent. The companions and interpreters of Mr. Gmelin were obliged to do so likewise. The khatun, after informing herself of all that personally related to the Professor, asked him many

* *Spongia fluviatilis.*

* A female Vice-khan. Khatun is the feminine of khan.

ques-

questions on what was then going forward at St. Petersburg, and inquired particularly about the affairs of the war. Then, turning to her own people, she entered into conversation with them; or rather bawled to them in such a manner as to give room for thinking that she was rating them soundly. But they answered her in the same key, and seemed in general not to treat her with the highest respect. During all this time the Professor was employed in surveying the tent, which was properly the hall of audience, where the lady never made her appearance but in her most sumptuous attire. Her ordinary apartment is in an adjoining tent, which is also her bed-chamber. This hall of audience was of a circular form, terminating in a point at top; and differed from the other tents no otherwise but as it was more spacious. It was covered on the outside with white felt; and the inside was hung with crimson damask, crossed in some places by ribands of green silk. In the most conspicuous part of the tent, was raised a baldaquin, covered likewise with damask and taffety. Lower down were placed various idols of cast metal, before which were set pots of very fine odoriferous flowers, and others with every kind of fruit. By the side of the table where the Princess sat with her children, and which was covered with a white table-cloth, stood a boiler full of tea, from which it was served round, with camels' milk. The khatun was dressed in a long robe of violet-coloured silk. Her head was uncovered; but over her forehead was a broad silk riband. Her hair was plaited in tresses, some of which were brought forwards on the two sides of her face. After the tea, brandy was presented to the company all round; and the women who served, when they offered any thing to the khatun, made such low curtsies that they seemed to touch the ground every time with their knees.

The little land that is cleared for cultivation in the neighbourhood of the Don towards Kobilenskaia, is used for raising melons, *cucurbita pepo*, and water-melons *cucurbita citrullus*. They grow in the open air, and without any other pains than that of choosing the most sandy places for them. These plants thrive best in such a soil, whether it be on a rising ground, or on the plain; and if, after their blossoming, the season should prove somewhat moist, they succeed the better for it. In some places also they cultivate a little rye, oats, and wheat. Kobilenskaia is situated on the Eastern border of the Don; and, from its low position, is subject, every Spring and Autumn, to the frequent overflowings of that river. At such times it seldom or never fails to sweep off a number of houses by the velocity of its current. Another inconvenience arising from this position of the place, is the utter impossibility of having cellars.

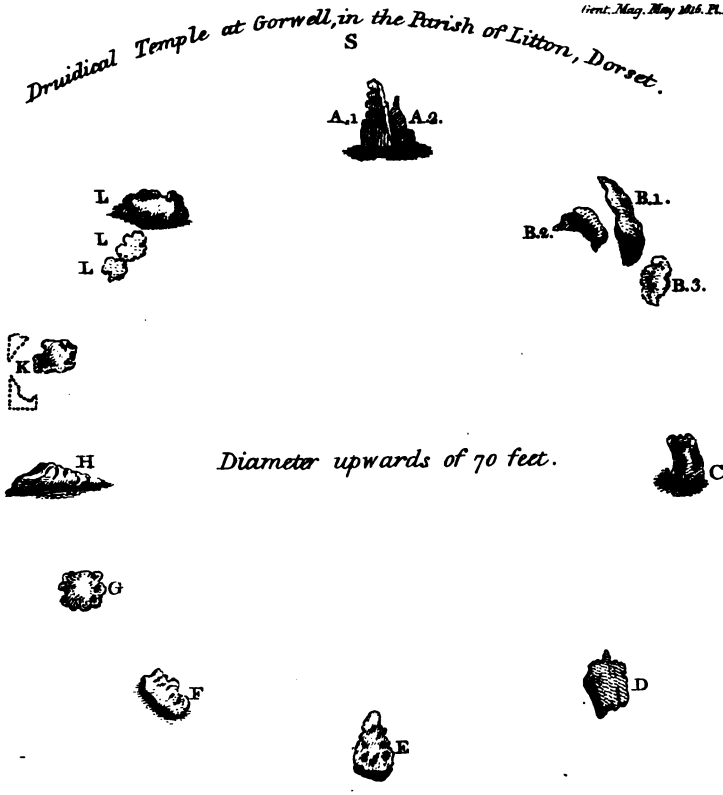
On the way that leads to Yesaulofska, are to be seen great quantities of wild geese, which fly about in very numerous flocks. They take so extremely high a flight, and are withal so shy, that it is with much difficulty any of them are caught. In the Spring season they feed on the first buds of the large willows, the plant called horsetail, and the cones of the fir. In Summer they visit the cultivated fields, and choose by preference those of peas, rye, and oats. If we judge of the damage they do by their prodigious numbers, it must be very considerable. The banks of the Don, and the lakes it forms, are likewise frequented during Summer by different kinds of ducks, which repair to them in great flights. Some of them are, the teal, *querquedula*, the dabbler, *anas steptera*, and the duck with the sharp tail, *anas acuta*. They often flock by hundreds at a time, at sun-rise, about the rivers and marshy meadows that abound with grass.

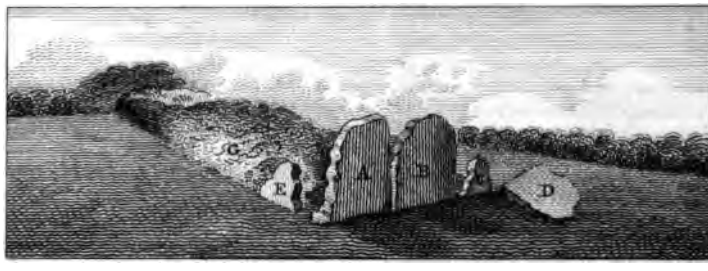
The inhabitants of this country unanimously assert, that when the sheep have once eaten of the watery hemlock, *phellandrum aquaticum*, they necessarily perish. The celebrated Linnæus attributes this deadly quality, which is above all experienced by the horses, to a scarabeus of the *curculio* species, which lives on this plant; but it has been examined more than 100 times, and neither this scarabeus nor any worm has yet been found. Moreover, these people assure us that this plant is mortal to the sheep in all seasons; and, as it grows in shady and humid places, it is almost impossible not to suspect it of being venomous by nature.

Proceeding downwards along the Don, the wood diminishes by degrees. And there is not a tree to be seen for near 100 versts on its Western bank, while

Gent. Mag. May 1816. Pl. II. p. 411.

Druidical Temple at Gorwell, in the Parish of Litton, Dorset.





A Cromlech or Kistvaen, called the Grey Mare & her Colts, at Gorwell.

while the opposite shore, inhabited by the Kalmucs, affords at least some small willows scattered here and there. The inhabitants use them together with their roots, when dried, for firewood.

As the aquatic fowl delight most in the places where rivers disembogue themselves, because they generally abound in reeds and rushes, there are various remarkable species of them near Verchnoi Kurman, where the Kurman falls into the Don, among which we may distinguish the following: the spoon-bill, *platea leucopodia*; his membraneous œsophagus, which he dilates at will as he gobbles his prey, sufficiently resembles the pelican's sack for giving him a great analogy with that bird. His spoon-shaped bill, which denotes him an aquatic fowl that feeds on fishes, is constructed in such a manner as to facilitate the procuring them: but the form of his toes, and his custom of nidificating in the summits of the highest trees, give him a still nearer affinity to the heron.

The baglan, *pelecanus carbo*, which is the true cormorant, swims in troops on the waters of this country. When he has a mind to feed, he extends his wings, which are then four feet and a half from one extremity to the other, and, by the motion he gives them, makes a noise that may be heard to a considerable distance. As soon as he sees a fish coming up to the surface, he strikes on him immediately, dilates the skin that unites the two parts of his under-jaw, and swallows down his prey. These birds make their nests in companies in the trees, so that it is no extraordinary thing to find five or six of their nests in one single tree. They construct them of twigs and roots, and make them very spacious. The cormorant swims with incredible swiftness, and flies uncommonly high. These parts likewise abound in numbers of the various sorts of the heron genus, the *ardea nivea*, the *ardea castanea*, the *ardea ferruginea*, the fire-coloured curlew, *numenius igneus*, and the green curlew, *numenius viridis*.

It is a certain fact that all the kinds of birds we have mentioned arrive in these parts every Spring, and return in Autumn, over the Black-sea, into more Southern climes. We have every reason to imagine that they go and take up their abode in Egypt, Arabia, Greece, or some other province situated in those latitudes. That at both these seasons they take their route by the way of Azoff, is a truth founded on so long an experience of the Kosacs, that there remains no room to doubt it. But what can be the reason for their never going up the Don higher than to a small distance from its mouth? Whence is it that we see other herons, other water-fowl, other wood-cocks, other blackbirds, &c. towards the source of the Don, at two thousand versts distance from this mouth, which pass here in the Spring and Autumn; part of whom remain, while the other part does not at all appear during the whole Summer? How happens it that the former dare not venture farther? The aquatic birds would every where meet with fish and worms, as the thrushes and the other granivorous species would find the same sort of grain. Places where rushes grow are as plenty, the mouths of rivers are as numerous, in the upper part of the Don as in the lower. The length of the way can by no means be admitted here as of any consideration. What journeys does the stork not take in Spring, though she might more easily find subsistence in her own neighbourhood? The pelican, which frequents the lakes near Pavlofsk, is never visible here; and yet he would find these waters of the same nature with those in which he delights. Might one not be tempted to infer from hence, that the instinct which leads the birds to migrate, supposes neither so much foresight nor so much reflexion as is commonly imagined; and that the choice of the places where they fix is generally accidental, or at most dependent on habit? With regard to Russia, we must observe in general, that the Don supplies it with the rare birds of the Euxine, and the Volga those of the Caspian sea.—*(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

THE following account of Druidical Remains in Dorsetshire *(see Pl. II.)* was originally drawn up by the late Rev. James Knight Moor, for the pages of your useful Miscellany. It having been previously printed in the new Edition of the History of Dorsetshire, (from the necessary confined circulation of that Work,) will

will perhaps be no objection to your inserting it. B. N.

"The County of Dorset has been long celebrated for its Roman and Saxon Antiquities; and its Military Roads, Stations, and Monastic Remains, have been again and again explored and described. It has also considerable claim to the notice of the Antiquary, on account of the traces it contains of our British ancestors. The Downs have certainly been the scene of the mysterious rites of the Druids, and, perhaps, of their last struggle with the Romans in this part of Britain. Besides the two small Temples and other Druidical reliques described by Mr. Hutchins, near Winterbourne Abbas, the remains of a similar Temple and Cromlech have been lately noticed in the same neighbourhood by the gentlemen who have been appointed by the Board of Ordnance to survey, and make a map of the county. They are situated upon a level plain, on the summit of the lofty eminence between Kingston Russel and Gorwell, having the deep vale watered by the river Bride to the North and North-west, and Gorwell farm, in the parish of Litton, in the vale to the South. The Roman camp at Abbotsbury is upon the opposite hill to the South, and completely overlooks the whole plain, the deep valley beneath it, and the surrounding country to the West and North-west, as far as Eggardon camp.

The site of the Druidical Circle or Temple is only a few yards from the South-eastern extremity of Kingston Farm, and immediately above Gorwell-house. This Farm or hamlet appears to take its name from the fine piece of water which runs at the foot of the hill near the house, and glides through a deep sequestered valley (whose almost precipitous sides are still mantled with woods), till it falls into the Bride *. This temple, though little now remains except the mere bases of the upright stones, was of greater extent than any hitherto noticed in the county. One stone only, and that in a very mutilated state, is at present standing: the rest have been all thrown down, evidently with design, and broken to pieces. The fragments which remain, form a circle of between seventy and eighty feet diameter, and appear nearly as represented in the Plate. There are no traces of an exterior circle. Two or three large stones, which lie at a little distance, have evidently rolled to their present situation since the destruction of the Temple. The entrance was probably on the East side, and (if a conjecture may be made after the lapse of so many ages, from the stones which still lie upon the ground partly covered with turf) we may suppose that it was formed by two uprights and an impost. The stones consist of very close and solid masses of conglutinated flints, of the same nature and texture with the craggs which project from the side of the hills above the town of Abbotsbury. The dimensions, as given below, being merely taken with a riding-stick, cannot be perfectly accurate, but are sufficiently so for a general description:

A 1. An upright stone, five feet high, about two thick.

A 2. A smaller stone, four feet long, one foot and a half thick, lying by the former, from the top of which it was probably broken off.

B 1. B 2. B 3. Three stones thrown down, and partly buried in the ground.—B 1. about eight feet long and three broad in the widest part.—B 2. four feet and a half by three feet; they are about one foot and a half above ground.—B 3. is nearly covered by the turf.—These are probably fragments of the same upright.

C. about one foot above ground; four feet and a half by three and a half of the surface of the stone appear above ground.

D. about one foot above ground; surface four feet and a half by three and a half.

E. about one foot and a half above ground; six feet and a half long, three broad.

F. about five feet long, four broad, nearly buried.

G. but little above the turf. This is probably only a fragment broken from F or H.

H. seven feet and a half long, two feet and a half broad.

K. large fragments, partly covered with turf. Probably the entrance.

L. L. L. fragments partly buried.

Upon

* May not the spring which gives name to the vale South of the Temple derive its name from the bloody sacrifices of the Druids, or some unrecorded cruelties of the successful enemies? and its sister stream, the Bride, or Brede, from the same word which has given name to the whole Island?

Upon the same plain, nearly opposite to what we may suppose to have been the entrance of the Temple, and only a short distance from it, are several other large rude stones, which appear to be the remains of a Cromlech, or Kistvaen. From their situation we may reasonably conjecture that they were originally an appendage to the Temple; and perhaps an altar upon which the Druids consumed their bloody and inhuman sacrifices. These stones, which are known by the name of *The Grey Mare and her Colts*, are upon an oblong Barrow in a field near Gorwell farm; and command a fine view of Abbotsbury encampment to the West, and beyond that of the sea and the bold cliffs on the coast of Dorset and Devon as far as the eye can reach. The view of the sea to the East and the South is intercepted by Blackdown and Abbotsbury hills. The Cromlech is distant from the Druidical Circle about a quarter of a mile, and perhaps formed the termination of an avenue leading to the East entrance of the Temple.

A. B. C. D. Stones which formed the East end of an oblong Barrow.—A. B. are still standing, about seven feet high, six broad, and one a half thick.—D. is about the same dimensions, but has been thrown down.—C. appears to have been the base of another stone, which stood in the same line, or of the one now lying upon the ground.

E. a stone about two feet high, a little West of the former, probably one of the supporters of the lower side of the impost.

F. a large stone lying upon the Barrow, probably a part of the flat stone which formed the top of the Cromlech, of an irregular shape, and appears to have been designedly broken to pieces.

G. an oblong Barrow, which rises with a gradual ascent from West to East, so as to form an easy ascent to the summit of the Cromlech.

A hedge passes over the lowest or West end of the Barrow, which is overgrown with thorns. These stones, like those in the Druidical Circle near it, consist of flints conglutinated with a kind of stone of very hard and close texture. They appear as if they had been originally chipped into form for the purpose they might be designed for, with a mason's hammer; but are of too hard a nature to have been wrought with an edged tool.

The peculiar fitness of the situation for the purposes of Druidical worship and superstition; the extensive horizon, and elevated plain (for astronomical observations), surrounded by deep and almost impervious valleys abounding with their favourite oak, may lead us to suppose that this place was of considerable note among the Druids; though it might not, like Stonehenge, or Avebury, be metropolitan, or of the first rank. The number of Barrows (undoubtedly the work of a settled people) dispersed on all sides over the surrounding downs, and the strong Roman camps in the neighbourhood, tend to strengthen this conjecture. The Barrows are now well known to be British, and are supposed to be family burying-places; the different groupes being appropriated to different families, and each Barrow to some particular individual, or branch of the family. They are more numerous upon these downs than in any other part of the West of England, except in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge and Avebury. May we not therefore suppose that these groupes of Barrows, both here and in Wilts, owe their origin to the same cause? the vicinity of the downs to a favourite seat of Druidical worship, and to that desire which many (particularly uncivilized) people sometimes show, to have their mortal remains deposited near some sacred spot or temple? If we suppose (what the nature of the country, which bears a strong resemblance to some parts of Wales, might lead us to believe) that this was a seat of the Druids, and perhaps one of those strong situations or fastnesses to which they retired upon the successes of the Romans, we have a probable reason for the erection of so many camps within a short distance of each other. The camps at Eggardon, Abbotsbury, Maiden Castle, and Kingston, all within a short distance of Gorwell, are so situated as to cut off all communication either by sea or land, and might be intended to overawe the Britons, to drive them from their strong retreat, and suppress their superstitious rites. Coins of Vespasian have been frequently found in this neighbourhood. We may therefore probably fix the destruction of these Monuments of our British ancestors, the erection of these strong camps, and the final submission of this part of the Island to the Roman eagle,

eagle, to the beginning of his reign under the government of Petilius Cerealis, or his immediate predecessor, before the invasion of the country of the Silures. J. K. Moor."

Topographical Notices of WRESTLINGWORTH *in the County of* BEDFORD.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 1.

IF the following brief notes, which were taken in haste on the 21st of last month, meet with your approbation, the insertion of them in your Magazine will greatly oblige

Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

WRESTLINGWORTH, in the County of Bedford, about three miles from Potton and five from Biggleswade, is a Rectory, in the hundred of Biggleswade and Deanery of Shefford, in the gift of the Crown; rated in the King's Books at 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; certified value 48*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* For the following particulars relating to the descent of property I am indebted to Messrs. Lysons's Bedfordshire, pp. 155, 6:

"King Henry III. in 1218, gave the Manor to Isolda de Dover, till such time as he should please to restore it to the heirs of Reginald Damartin, Earl of Boulogne, whose property it had been, promising her in that case to give her a pension in lieu of it. After that it was successively in the families of Huntercombe and Raghton; from the latter it passed by a female heir to the Asplions. In 1475, it was granted to Anthony Lord Grey, of Ruthin; in 1485, to Margaret Countess of Richmond, who settled it on Thomas Earl of Derby. Of late years it was in the family of Downing, and is now the property of Jacob Whittington, esq. An estate in Wrestlingworth, which belonged also to the Downings, forms part of the endowment of the College which is to be built in Cambridge, pursuant to the will of Sir Jacob Downing. The Parish has been enclosed by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1801, when allotments of land were assigned to the Rector, and to the Rector of Cockayne Hatley, Thomas Ryder, esq. and others who had portions of tithes in Wrestlingworth; under the same Act, part of Hartley Field was allotted and added to the parish of Wrestlingworth, which was computed to contain about 1860 acres."

The Rectory-house, which is situated at the East end of the Church, was formerly surrounded by a moat, at present choaked up, but partly discernible. The house appears antient and incommodious. The bye roads in this part of Bedfordshire are very bad. The unusual phenomenon of a post-chaise passing through the village never fails in throwing the whole parish into great consternation.

According to the Return made to Parliament, pursuant to the Act for ascertaining the population of the kingdom in 1801, there were in Wrestlingworth 56 inhabited and three uninhabited houses; 74 families, including 330 persons. In that of 1811, 57 inhabited houses and 1 building; 65 families, including 366 persons.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a tower, nave, North and South aile, chancel, and South porch. At the West end of the nave is a commodious gallery erected for the children of the Sunday School. The font stands on the North side of the nave, and is adorned with quatrefoils. The reading-desk and pulpit are fixed in the North-east corner. There is a South-door into the chancel, and near it a large slab once inlaid with the figure of a man, with a label from his mouth, under a canopy; all the brass is gone.

Within the altar-rails, an upright stone is thus inscribed:

"Ricardus Thistlethwait, Bacal. Artium, 1657."

In the South wall there are three stone seats for the officiating Ministers, and a piscina. Over the latter there is a mural monument of white marble, bearing the following inscription:

"Here lyeth the Body of Mary the wife of Timothy Bristow, late of this Parish, gent.: she was daughter of Edward Herbert of Kingslanley, in the county of Hertford, gent. by Jane, daughter of John Chishull, gent. and Susan Combe his wife: she died the fourth day of December 1729, aged 65 years. Timothy Bristow * her son was admitted to Francis Combe's exhibition in Sidney College, Cambridge, Jan. 14, 1697, and enjoyed the same six years."

Against the North wall there is a neat monument of white marble, composed by, and erected at the ex-

* A. B. 1700. A. M. 1704.

pense

pense of the Rev. Charles Simeon, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge:

"In memory of the Rev. Joseph Crowder, M.A. late Fellow of Magdalen College in Cambridge. He commenced, and after 14 years finished, his ministerial course as Curate of this Parish. Having experienced in his own soul the power and grace of Christ, his first care was to recommend the Saviour to his flock; and in this he laboured with fidelity and success. No less active in his regard to their temporal welfare, he shewed, in a distinguished manner, how much good a resident Minister, with a contracted income, but a benevolent heart, may through God's help effect. His humility and meekness, his wisdom and candour, his spirituality and cheerfulness, his fortitude and zeal, were uniformly conspicuous; and have endeared his memory to all who knew him, but most of all to those who knew him best. Reader, be thou a follower of him, as he was of Christ. He died March 19, 1804, aged 42."

In the Church-yard:

"Maria Bristow, uxor Timothei, Feb. 26, 1687, demta est.
"Qualis erat vivens, si poscas: audijt una: [Deo."
Martha Domi, Domino Sara, Maria

The present worthy Rector is the Rev. D. Lewis, A.M. late of Jesus College, Oxford, and Rector of Kimbolton in the County of Huntingdon. The Rev. Robert Clowes, A.B. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, is the present Curate. RICHMONDIENSIS.

CHARACTERS DRAWN FROM REAL LIFE IN 1761.

ANDOCIDES is a man who laughs at all the world, shews a pride in great acquaintance, affects the technical part of his profession when he talks of it, and is in every thing perfectly dogmatical. He finds something to laugh at in all men, events, and circumstances, not from any thing ridiculous in them, but from a certain mechanical tendency of his muscles to laughter. He finds fault with every thing, not like a cynic, but like an opiniated person, who thinks he has one or two great names, or a few friends connected with great names, on his side; and he can never allow rest to the man who will not follow all his methods of thinking or acting: yet ANDOCIDES is far from being a gentleman in sentiment or carriage, and his notions and taste are grossly depraved. He is excessively impertinent: he thinks he knows every body and every thing; and persons, or circumstance which he knows not, must be alike insignificant.

CASSIODORA married him for liberty to see the world, which she is as free to censure as her husband; but, woman-like, less sparing of and more attentive to scandal; she affects management, and because she has the advantage over ——, she claims it over all the world besides. But her superiority here is founded in the different degrees of their understanding, not in the one's having a whit less prejudice or obstinacy than the other; and if she has a superiority over POSIDONIUS, from having come somewhat sooner into the world, she is sure to take all occasions of shewing an advantage, which she uses without modesty, or sense of any imperfection. She ought to have contented herself with such a condition of life, or such a match, as might have kept her within a little circle, where she would have done good: but she is now under a necessity of acting parts she is quite unqualified for.

POSIDONIUS, by not advancing into the world quite early enough, through certain inevitable disadvantages attending his education, has confirmed an inveterate passion for retirement, which is by no means to be ascribed totally to education. His natural sentiments are such as will not consist with a mixt commerce with the world; whose faults and follies he can make all candid allowance for, but not bring himself to submit to or imitate. Yet POSIDONIUS has both faults and follies himself. This is another reason why he loves retirement. But it is his misfortune, that certain mistaken friends pursue him thither, and, when they cannot drag him from it, carry off and expose them. POSIDONIUS claims no more than the liberty natural to all thinking beings, of acting according to their own feelings, which in good dispositions will never produce any harm to society, though they may deprive it of useful members. He is not, like Cato the Censor, for compelling all to come into his notions: nor does he set them up for standards at all; he only *acts* them. Pride is the basis of his principles. He some-

sometimes carries it too far. He suspects all men; but neither tells them so, nor lets them suppose it. He cannot accommodate himself to the insipid or impertinent.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

AS no reflecting mind can be insensible to the numerous and great advantages attendant on the art of *reading* in a chaste and impressive manner, the following brief investigation of the cause to which we are chiefly to ascribe the extreme difficulty of attaining to that excellence, will be deemed, I trust, by many a peruser of your instructive pages, by no means devoid of interest.

When treating, however, on this subject, I am naturally prompted in the first place to inquire, whether, in the general construction of *written prose* (for to *poetical composition* I shall not, at present, extend my notice) there be opposed to the modulating powers of the human voice any greater obstacles than those which ordinarily occur when such powers are exercised in the act of spontaneous speaking? And on this head I hesitate not to express it as my full conviction, that as far as the mere constructive order of the language is concerned, the *Reader* has, in general, greatly the advantage over the *Speaker*; just (I mean) in the same degree in which words deliberately chosen and arranged are wont to be more harmoniously disposed, than such as are extemporaneously uttered.

This preliminary question, then, thus determined, I proceed at once to the main object of the present investigation; *viz.* to inquire, whence it happens, that, with regard to chaste and appropriate inflexion of the human voice, the very finest Reader is, in general, so much excelled by the most rude and uneducated Speaker? or, in other words, whence it comes to be, beyond comparison, so much more easy to give the just emphatical expression to our own spontaneous language, than to that which we recite from books?

Now, with a view to the eventual decision of this question, I shall take occasion in the first place to remark, that every rational human being, endowed with the sense of hearing and the faculty of utterance, will be readily acknowledged, by the attentive observer of human nature, to manifest, at the very earliest age, an innate perception and love of melody; so much so, as to be almost invariably found, from the very moment when he is first heard to express his thoughts and wishes by means of articulate sounds, giving to each significant term he uses a certain accordant tone. Such, however, being confessedly the case, and it being also (if that be possible) still more obviously true, that language is, in most instances, the only effectual and adequate vehicle of human sentiment; we cannot reasonably be surprized at finding men's ripened thoughts so intimately connected on most occasions (through the force of early and constant association) with the verbal signs by which only those thoughts can be intelligibly expressed, as to appear to have, for the greater part, one common and simultaneous origin; at seeing them (if it be permitted me so to speak) as soon as ever they shall have been completely formed, emerge at once, like the matured conceptions of the womb, from their native state of darkness, and severally assume a sensible and distinctive shape.

But, if this view of the subject, and this statement of the case, be just and accurate, it will be found by no means difficult to return a satisfactory answer to the question originally proposed; *viz.* Whence comes it, that the modulation of the human voice in reading is usually so much less perfect than in speaking? The reason of this (it will readily occur to the reflecting mind) can be no other than the following:

In *speaking* it is the *thought* which almost simultaneously suggests the *language*; and for each component part of the several sentences so suggested, the natural discrimination of the human ear uniformly and insensibly prescribes the proper emphasis and tone of voice. Whilst, in *reading*, this method is reversed; since, *here* it is not the *sentiment* which is to prompt the *words*, but the *words* which are to prompt the *sentiment*; which latter operation (reason and experience abundantly demonstrate) will seldom be equally effectual, and can never be equally instantaneous with the former.

And hence (and hence only) it appears to me, may we rationally deduce

duce the striking superiority of the Speaker over the Reader. For since (agreeably to the preceding representation) the train of inward thought, on any given subject, is in general no sooner perfected, than it is also, either audibly or mentally, associated with correspondent language; all that the spontaneous Speaker has to do is, in reality, little more than this,—to perform the easy task of a literal interpreter; to give (I mean) a clear verbal exposition of his sentiments, just in the same order in which they naturally present themselves. In doing which, however commonly men may be found offending against the established rules of just pronunciation and phraseology, Nature herself will seldom fail of prescribing to them a completely correct method of vocal modulation.

When, however, the contrary process is to take place, *i. e.* when, instead of expressing a man's own thoughts by means of his own words, he is required to excite ideas in the minds of others, through the medium of language *not his own*, recited, for the first time, out of books; the difficulty of giving to each articulate sound he utters its proper emphasis and tone must necessarily be increased an hundred fold. For since it is the *relative* force and meaning of each individual term made use of in any given passage, and *that* exclusively, which should regulate both the kind and the degree of vocal emphasis to be laid upon such term; and since on this head even the most sagacious reader will often find it a thing impossible to form a perfectly correct judgment, until he shall have made himself thoroughly acquainted with the context; it will hence inevitably follow, that whilst occupied in reciting audibly, for the first time, any literary work whatever, either the vocal inflexion of the Reader will be in numerous instances palpably incorrect; or, for the purpose of enabling himself to take, as he proceeds, a long prospective view of what he is about to read, his utterance will be unnaturally, and consequently ungracefully retarded.

In corroboration of which opinion I must beg leave further to observe upon the subject, that what constitutes the principal charm of extemporary or spontaneous speaking, is its *vivacity*. But of this prime excellency, if we seriously investigate the source, we shall, confessedly, no where find it but in the peculiarly lively interest which every person naturally takes in the subject-matter of his own voluntary speech; an interest which it is scarcely possible that any one should ever feel, whilst occupied in the formal task of expressing audibly the sentiments of another person, in language not his own.

And yet, this interest unfelt, no one (it is abundantly manifest to reason) can ever give to each component member of the several connected sentences which he thus recites, its appropriate emphasis and vocal modulation. We might, with equal consistency, expect to find the same uniform propriety of gesture and of manner, whether a man shall be seen acting in his natural, or only in a personated character; the same chastely expressive physiognomy, whether the human countenance shall be animated with real, or only counterfeited passion; the same elastic energy of muscle, whether the blood shall be propelled into his general system by the healthy action of a man's own heart, or merely by the tardy and defective process of unnatural transfusion.

OXONIENSIS.

THE CHAMOIS-HUNTER,

Extracted from the "General Outline of the Swiss *Landscapes."*

AT Sion I saw a couple of Chamois-hunters for the first time. The few who grow old in this occupation bear on their physiognomy a strongly marked expression of the life they lead. A wild savage air, something squalid and ferocious, makes them easily distinguishable amidst a crowd, even when they are not in their hunting-costume. This bad physiognomy is what induces the superstitious peasantry to take them for sorcerers; and to imagine that in these solitary places they have commerce with the Devil.

The Chamois-hunter sets off commonly by night, in order to arrive by break of day at the most elevated pastures, where the chamois always feeds, before the arrival of the flocks. As soon as he can descry their haunts, he takes out his spying-glass—if no game is to be seen, he mounts still higher

higher until he descries some. He tries to get above them, and to approach them, slyly stealing along some ravine or rocky eminence. Whenever he is near enough to be able to distinguish their horns (which is the rule by which he computes his distance) he levels his rifle-barrelled gun, resting the muzzle-end of it on a rock, takes his aim with deliberation, and seldom misses. Generally the rifle-barrelled gun kills at the distance of three or four hundred yards. He runs up to his prey, hamstrings it, and then considers how he shall get it home. If the way is very rugged and steep, he takes the skin only; but if the way is at all practicable, he flings his prey across his shoulders, and carries it home — often across precipices, and to a very great distance. He maintains his family with the flesh; which, when young, is excellent; and he dries the skin for sale.

But if, as is mostly the case, the vigilance of the animal warns it of his approach, it is then that the fatigue of the chamois-hunter begins. Carried away by the eagerness of pursuit, he minds no danger; he passes over snows without dreaming of the abysses they may conceal. He strikes into the most difficult passes; and springs from rock to rock without giving himself any anxiety about how he is to return. Night often overtakes him as he is thus in the middle of the chace. He passes his night, not at the foot of a tree, nor in a cave carpeted with soft verdure, but under a naked rock. There by himself, without fire or candle, he takes out of his knapsack a morsel of cheese and oaten-bread, of which his daily food consists. The bread is so hard that he is obliged to pound it between two stones; or to cut it with the little hatchet he always carries with him to hew out his steps in the ice. His forlorn repast being over, he places a stone under his head, and falls fast asleep while he is considering what direction the chamois can have taken he is in pursuit of. Presently the freshness of the morning-air awakens him; he gets up benumbed with cold, scans with his eye the precipices he is yet to cross, takes a dram of brandy (of which he always provides himself with a little store) replaces his knapsack on his shoulders, and embarks in fresh dangers. These men remain thus often many days together, in this solitude. And during all that time their family, their poor wives especially, are a prey to the most alarming uneasiness; they dare not go to bed for fear of seeing them in their dreams. For it is a received superstition in the country, whenever a man perishes on the ice or on some unknown rock, that his ghost appears by night to that person to whom he is most dear, in order to mention where his corpse is to be found, and to entreat for it the last funeral obsequies.

Coxe describes the body of the Chamois as being of "a yellowish-brown, and whiteish under the throat. The hair is short and smooth. In winter their coat lengthens, and grows dark, so as to resemble that of a bear. Sometimes, but very rarely, they have been found speckled, or of variegated colours. And lately a chamois entirely white was shot upon the Engelberg.

"Linnæus has classed the chamois with the goat genus: but Pallas with more judgment has ranked them among the antelopes. He has been followed by Pennant and all succeeding Zoologists."

According to De Saussure, it is most difficult to approach them when they are in a herd together. When this is the case, one of them, while the rest are grazing, stands sentinel on the point of some rock that commands a view of all the approaches towards their pasture. The moment he perceives any cause of apprehension he sets up a kind of whistle, upon which alarm all the others crowd about him, as if to judge with their own senses of the nature and reality of the danger. And then, if they see a wild beast, or a hunter (the same thing to them) the oldest among them puts himself at their head, and they scamper off in a line, one after another, into the most inaccessible places.

Very often quarrels arise among their hunters, especially if they are natives of different valleys, or even parishes. The following story I had from a man who was the principal actor in it. He was following up a chamois that he had mortally wounded. Two chamois-hunters of the Vallais had afterwards fired at the chamois, and had dispatched it. The rule among them is, that the game always belongs to him who has first wounded it.

it. Accordingly the Savoyard, happening too to be nearest to it, took it up, and flung it across his shoulders. The Valaisans, who were posted below, and who could not get directly at the chamois on account of a precipice between, called to him to lay it down; at the same time they made a ball whistle close by his ears. He still persisted however in carrying it off, when a second ball passed close by him: so that, not being able to move along very expeditiously, loaded as he was especially, and the path being so rugged, and having no ammunition to return them the compliment he had received—in a rage he flung down the chamois, and abandoned it. But, determined on revenge, he hid himself in a spot whence he could watch every motion of the two Valaisans. He judged that, as the day was far spent, they could not get home that night, and that they would stop to rest in some chalet or other. This happened exactly as he had foreseen. He marked well the spot, so that he might find it again: and then ran down to a village six miles off, got powder and ball, charged his rifle-barreled gun, and returned up to the chalet. Through the chinks of the walls he saw the two Valaisans warming themselves by a fire they had kindled. He inserted the muzzle of the gun at one of the openings, and was just going to lay them both infallibly dead on the floor, when he recollected all of a sudden that, as these men had not been at confession since they had robbed and fired upon him, they would thus inevitably die in the very commission of a capital sin. Renouncing his intention, he rushed into the chalet, told them and made it clear to them what he might easily have done, and the imminent danger they had been in. Struck with gratitude at this proceeding, they acknowledged themselves to have been in the wrong, and gave him up the chamois. L. S.

Mr. Urban, *May* 5.

In dipping into those excellent and amusing papers written by that eminent prosaic, Dr. Johnson, I could not help being struck with the coincidence in the following prediction, contained in No. 29 of that Work; and the revolution that has taken place in the country there described since 1808. The passage is as follows:

"The natural character of the Spaniards is very different from that of the French, and the habits of life in Madrid as opposite as may be from those which obtain at Paris. The Spaniards have been a great and free people; and though that grandeur and that freedom are no more, their traces are yet to be seen amongst the Castilians in particular. The common people have not yet contracted that obsequiousness and submission, which the rigour of their government, if no revolution recurs to redress it, must in time reduce them to.

"The condition which this gallant nation is now found in, between the despotism of the throne and the terrors of the Inquisition, cannot be aggravated by any description; body and mind are held in such complete slavery by these two gloomy powers, that men are not willing to expose their persons for the sake of their opinions, and society is of course exceedingly circumscribed; to trifle away time, seems all they aspire to; conversation turns upon few topics, and they are such as will not carry a dispute; neither glowing with the zeal of party, nor the cordial interchange of mutual confidence; day after day rolls in the same languid round through life; their seminaries of education, especially since the expulsion of the Jesuits, are grievously in decline; learning is extinct; their faculties are whelmed in superstition, and ignorance covers them with a cloud of darkness, through which the brightest parts cannot find their way.

"If this Country saw its own interests in their true light, it would conciliate the affections of the Spanish Nation, who are naturally disposed towards England; the hostile policy of maintaining a haughty fortress on the extremity of their coast, which is no longer valuable than while they continue to attack it, has driven them into a compact with France, odious to all true Spaniards, and which this Country has the obvious means of dissolving.

"It is by an alliance with England that Spain will recover her pristine greatness; France is plunging her into provincial dependency. There is still virtue in the Spanish nation; honesty, simplicity, and sobriety, are still characteristics of the Castilian; he is brave, patient, unrepining; no soldier lives harder, sleeps less, or marches longer; treat him like a gentleman, and you may work him like a mule; his word is a passport in affairs of honour, and a bond

bond in matters of property. That dignity of nature, which in the highest orders of the state is miserably debased, still keeps its vigour in the bulk of the people, and will assuredly break out into some sudden and general convulsion for their deliverance. If there are virtue and good sense in the administration of this Country, we shall seize the opportunity yet open to us."

Yours, &c. T. C.

The following Additions to the Account of BABERHAM *came too late for insertion in p.* 300.

IN the chancel are two achievements.

Against the North wall:

Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, three serpents entwisted, proper; 2. Azure, a dragon rampant, proper; 3. Gules, a chevron —, and in chief two fleurs de lis, and in base a lion rampant, — impaling, quarterly, Gules and Argent, on a bend engrailed Argent, two towers of the first.

South wall:

Quarterly, 1 and 4. Argent, on a chevron between three stags heads cabossed Sable, three crescents Or, for *Adeane*: 2. and 3. Sable, on a chevron between three antelopes' heads Or, three mullets of the first. On an escutcheon of pretence, quarterly 1 and 4. Argent, three serpents entwisted, proper; 2 and 3. Azure, a dragon rampant, proper.

William Warren was Vicar, 1715.

.... Wilson was Vicar in July 1730.

Henry Lloyd *, D. D. Regius Professor of Hebrew in Cambridge, is the present Vicar.

.... Holme †, B. D. Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, is the present Curate.

Robert Coe, Parish Clerk.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dadlington, April* 24.

I AM sorry to say, the projected erection over King Richard's Well, with Dr. Parr's very elegant and classical Inscription (see vol. LXXIII. Part ii. p. 573) does not proceed; and I know not why: such was the ardour for subscribing to it, that it was thought requisite to limit individual subscriptions that every one who wished might have an opportunity to contribute his mite. I think there only wants an active leader in the business. D. M.

* Trin. Coll. A. B. 1785; A. M. 1789.

† A. B. 1793; A. M. 1797.

Mr. URBAN, *Leamington Spa, May* 8.

IN answer to the Querist S. P. W. in your Magazine for April last, p. 326, who asks "If there is such a place as YNGTON in Staffordshire?" I beg leave to observe that the village of *Erdington*, four miles beyond Birmingham on the Lichfield road, is generally called YENTON, which I presume is the place he enquires after. There is an old mansion-house near it, ycleped *Yenton Hall*: it lies two miles N. E. of the antient and venerable seat of the late Sir Leicester Holt, of Aston Hall, at present the residence of Heneage Legge, esq.

The undersigned lived upwards of 80 years in Birmingham, and never heard of Erdington under any other appellation than Yngton (or Yenton) until his daughters went to a Boarding-school in that village, when he found its proper name on the card of terms.

Your very valuable and intelligent Correspondent, William Hamper, esq. who lives in the parish of Aston, will be very likely to furnish S. P. W. with every requisite information relative to the family he inquires after. J. BISSET.

Mr. URBAN, *High Wycombe, May* 7.

THE Rebellion in 1745 was fatal to the persons and property of many eminent Scots families, not only by the operation of the law, but in consequence of voluntary banishment. Three distinct families of the Murray Clan, were implicated in this unfortunate affair; William Murray, Laird of Taymond, John Murray, Laird of Broughton, and Sir George Murray, Baronet of Dynnyrne. The two first were pardoned: the latter, it is thought, retired to Denmark, and entered into the service of the Monarch of that country.

If any of your readers can communicate, whether any representative of that antient family is now in existence, it will be a favour; also what are the Armorial Bearings of Murray of Dynnyrne. Sir George Murray, the last Baronet as above, is supposed to have married with a Lenox, and to have had a numerous family.

Yours, &c. C. C. C.

Post-

Postscript to the Bp. of ST. DAVID'S *Second Address to Unitarians; continued from p.* 316.

IN the following Postscript I have given extracts from Eusebius's *Chronicon* and *Ecclesiastical History* relative to the succession of the Bishops of Jerusalem, and to the orthodoxy of the Hebrew Christian Church. When Adrian rebuilt Jerusalem after his destruction of it, he called it Ælia Capitolina. As late as the Council of Nice (canon vii.) it was called Ælia. But during Constantine's reign it recovered its old name. In his Chronicle Eusebius always calls it Jerusalem, except at the first mention of its building; and generally in his History. He uses both terms in his treatise *de Martyribus Palæstinæ*.

EX EUSEBII CHRONICO.
Interprete Hieronymo.

1. A. D. XXXIII. Ecclesiæ Ierosolymitanæ primus Episcopus ab Apostolis ordinatur JACOBUS, frater Domini.

2. A. D. LXII. Jacobus, frater Domini, quem omnes Justum appellabant, a Judæis lapidibus opprimitur, in cujus thronum SYMEON, qui et Simon, secundus assumitur.

3. A. D. CVIII. Trajano adversus Christianos persecutionem movente, Simon filius Cleopæ, qui in Ierosolymis Episcopatum tenebat, crucifigitur, cui succedit JUSTUS.

4—9. A. D. CXII. Post Justum Ecclesiæ Ierosolymitanæ Episcopatum quartum suscepit ZACHÆUS. Post quem quintus TOBIAS, cui succedit sextus BENJAMIN; ac deinde septimus JOHANNES; octavus MATTHIAS, in cujus locum nonus constituitur PHILIPPUS.

10—15. A. D. CXXV. Ierosolymis decimus post Philippum constituitur SENECA. Post quem undecimus JUSTUS; cui succedit duodecimus LEVI. Post quem tertius decimus EPHRES, quartus decimus JOSES, quintus decimus JUDAS. Hi omnes usque ad eversionem, quam ab Hadriano perpessa est, Ierusalem, ex circumcisione Episcopi præfuerunt.

16. CXXXVI. Ierosolymæ primus ex gentibus constituitur MARCUS, cessantibus his, qui fuerunt ex Judæis.

17—25. CLVII. Ierosolymæ episcopatum post Marcum septimus decimus suscepit CASSIANUS. Post quem octavus decimus PUBLIUS, cui succedit nonus decimus MAXIMUS, vicesimus JULIANUS, vicesimus primus GAIANUS, vicesimus secundus SYMMACHUS, vicesimus tertius GAIUS, vicesimus quartus JULIANUS, vicesimus quintus CAPITO.

26—34. A. D. CLXXXVI. Ierosolymis vicesimus sextus ordinatur Episcopus MAXIMUS. Post quem vicesimus septimus ANTONINUS, vicesimus octavus VALENS, vicesimus nonus DOLICHIANUS, tricesimus NARCISSUS, tricesimus primus DIUS, tricesimus secundus GERMANIO, tricesimus tertius GORDIUS, tricesimus quartus rursum NARCISSUS. Tantis apud Ierosolymam constitutis episcopis non potuimus discernere tempora singulorum, eo quod in præsentem diem Episcopatus eorum anni minime servarentur.

35. A. D. CCXIII. ALEXANDER tricesimus quintus Ierosolymarum Episcoporum ordinatur adhuc vivente Narcisso, et eum eo pariter Ecclesiam regit.

36. A. D. CCLII. Alexandro Ierosolymarum Episcopo apud Cæsaream Palæstinæ ob martyrium interfecto, et Antiochiæ Babyla, THEOPHILUS et Fabius, Episcopi constituuntur.

37. A. D. CCLXVII. Ierosolymarum episcopatum tenet HYMENÆUS.

38. A. D. CCXCIX. Ecclesiæ Ierosolymitanæ vicesimus septimus [tricesimus octavus] ordinatur Episcopus ZABDAS.

39. A. D. CCCIII. Ecclesiæ Ierosolymarum vicesimus octavus [tricesimus nonus] præfuit HERMON.

40. A. D. CCCXV. Ierosolymarum trigesimus nonus [quadragesimus] constituitur Episcopus MACARIUS.

In his Ecclesiastical History Eusebius's account of the Bishops of Jerusalem ends with Hermon, as the last before the Diocletian persecution.

Ex Eusebii Eccles. Hist. Excerpta.

Των γεμην εν Ἱεροσολυμοις επισκοπων τους χρονους γραφη σωζομενους ουδαμως ευρον· κομιδη γαρ ουν βραχυβιους λογος κατεχει γενεσθαι. Τοσουτον δ' εξ ελεγχραφων παρειληφα, ὡς μεχρι της κατ' Αδριανον Ιουδαιων πολιορκιας, πεντεκαιδεκα τον αριθμον αυτοθι γεγονασιν επισκοπων διαδοχαι· ους παντας Ἑβραιους φασιν οντας ανεκαθεν, την γνωσιν του Χριστου ΓΝΗΣΙΩΣ καταδεξασθαι. Lib. iv. C. 5.

What Eusebius meant by the *genuine* or orthodox knowledge of Christ, *as professed by the Bishops of Jerusalem*, we know from his account of Paulus Samosatenus, who was deposed for denying the Divinity of Christ. The expulsion of Paul from his Bishoprick Eusebius ascribes to the eloquence and acuteness of Malchion, who "detected his hidden meanings and deceitful evasions;" and was rewarded by an honourable appointment in the Church of Antioch for "the eminent sincerity of his faith in Christ," δι' υπερβαλλουσαν της εις Χριστον πιστεως ΓΝΗΣΙΟΤΗΤΑ. (L. VII. c. 29.) Hymenæus, the 22d Bishop of Ælia, and 37th of Jerusalem, took an active part in the confutation and expulsion of Paul. In another

another part of his history, speaking of distinguished Bishops in the time of the Emperor Commodus, he mentions Narcissus, the 15th Bishop of Ælia, and 30th of Jerusalem, and adds, that "he enumerated only those, whose orthodox writings had descended to his time," ὧν γεμὴν εἰγραφος ἡ της πιστεως εις ἡμας κατηλθεν ορθοδοξια. (L. V. c. 22.) Of Alexander, the 21st Bishop of Ælia, and the 36th of Jerusalem, from whose library he derived the materials of his history, he gives a very interesting account. (L. V. 8. 11. and VI. 39.) In the 5th book (c. 12,) he distinguishes the two successions of Jerusalem and Ælia. He calls Narcissus the fifteenth Bishop in succession from the siege of Jerusalem by Adrian, and the 30th in uninterrupted succession from the Apostles, τριακοστον απο των αποστολων κατα την των ἐξης διαδοχην γεγενημενον. The order of these successions he gives from written records and tables of succession, (εἰγραφα L. IV. c. 5. and αἱ των αυτοθι διαδοχαι L. V. c. 12.) Irenæus (L. II. c. 3.) and Tertullian (de Præscript, adv. Hæret. c. 32. et advers. Marcion. L. II. c. 5.) appeal also to authentic records and even to the original writings of the Apostles, against the heresies of their days. *We* may easily admit the existence of such original records in the *second, third,* and *fourth* Centuries, who are now in possession of a manuscript of the Scriptures, which is probably 13 or 1400 years old. Woide ascribes the Alexandrine MS. to the fourth Century. The Codex Bezæ, indeed, is allotted by others to the second or third Century.

I have brought these extracts from Eusebius, and have mentioned these particulars, for the sake of the professed Deist, as well as the Unitarian, in proof of the authenticity of the Scriptures, — of the uninterrupted succession of the Christian Ministry, —and therefore of the truth of Christianity. For Mr. Belsham I have a passage in reserve, from a letter written by a Bishop of Ælia,—that Bishop of Ælia, who with other eminent Bishops, opposed the *Unitarianism* of Paul of Samosata, and deposed him from his office for denying the Divinity of Jesus Christ. In this letter Hymenæus and the other Bishops declare the Divinity of Christ to be the faith delivered down from the Apostles, and preserved in the Church to their day; and pronounce him who denies the Divinity of Christ, to be an alien, or apostate, from the faith of the Church, αλλοτριον του εκκλησιαστικου κανονος *, which, in their Synodical Letter to Dionysius and Maximus, is called αποστας του κανονος. For this reason Tertullian calls heretics "*extranei* et inimici Apostolis;" and says of all heresies, that "nec sunt Apostolicæ, nec recipiuntur in pacem et communicationem ab Ecclesiis quoquo modo Apostolicis." (De Præscript. adv. Hæret. c. 13. & 39.) The original passages of the letters before mentioned may be seen in Dr. Routh's valuable work, entitled *Reliquiæ Sacræ*, vol. II. p. 465—489.

In the same work (Vol. II. p. 7, 8), is the celebrated fragment of Caius (who lived A. D. 210), in refutation of the pretensions of certain Unitarian heretics to Apostolical antiquity. They asserted that their opinions were prevalent till the time of Victor, who excommunicated Theodotus for his heresy. "What they assert," says Caius, "might perhaps appear credible, *if they were not* contradicted by the Holy Scriptures, and by the writings of Justin, Miltiades, Tatian, and Clemens, and many others, who lived before the time of Victor, in all whose books the Divinity of Christ is maintained. For who is so ignorant as not to know the writings of Irenæus and Melito and the rest, in which they declare Christ to be both God and man. Psalms also and hymns written (απ' αρχης) from the earliest days of Christianity by believers, all celebrate Christ, the Word of God, declaring him to be God." They called him so, no doubt, on the authority of St. John, and not of Justin Martyr, as Dr. Priestley pretends, but whose *gratis dictum* is clearly refuted by the expression απ' αρχης.

Of this passage of Caius in Eusebius, Mr. Belsham says: "The assertion of the Unitarians is contradicted, but not disproved, by Eusebius and others." (Calm Inquiry, p. 403.) If the Scripture be adequate authority,

* Ινα δε φανερωτερα ἀπῃ· ἑκαστος φρονει, γενηται, και πιστεως ασφαλεστερον τα αμφισβητουμενα λαβῃ, ἐδοξεν ἡμιν ἐγγραφον την πιστιν, ἡν ἐξ αρχης παρελαβομεν, και ἐχομεν παραδοθισαν, και ΤΗΡΟΥΜΕΝΗΝ εν τῃ καθολικῃ εκκλησιᾳ μεχρι της σημερον ἡμερας ΕΚ ΔΙΑΔΟΧΗΣ ΥΠΟ [ΑΠΟ] ΤΩΝ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΩΝ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΩΝ.

and

and the primitive Fathers competent judges of Scripture, then the Unitarian pretension was not only contradicted, but disproved.

Caius says, the pretensions of these heretics to Apostolical antiquity might, perhaps, appear credible, *if they were not* contradicted by the Scriptures, and by writers who lived before the time of Victor, ει μη &c. Tertullian makes the same appeal to antiquity against Marcion's apocryphal Gospel, in a very remarkable passage, which I am desirous of laying before you, that I may shew you how Mr. Belsham has *concealed the truth* from you. In his Appendix to a Discourse published last year (1814) Mr. Belsham says, "Marcion contends for his copy being an authentic history of Christ. This, Tertullian is *ingenuous* enough to *allow*. I say (says the *honest* polemic) that mine is the true copy; Marcion, that his is true. I affirm, that Marcion's copy is adulterated; he that mine is. Who shall decide between us*?" Such indecision as this would have been very favourable to Mr. Belsham's notions of Christianity. But Tertullian has not left the question in suspense, as Mr. Belsham has. He says indeed, *Quis inter nos determinabit*—but, then, he replies immediately, as Caius did, that *priority of time* gave his copy authority, which Marcion's had not: "Quis———*nisi* temporis ratio ei præscribens auctoritatem, quod antiquius reperietur, et ei præjudicans vitiationem, quod posterius revincetur?" To suppress † this answer, which decides all doubt,—which convicts Marcion of imposture, and Mr. Belsham of concealing the truth,—was neither *ingenuous* nor *honest*, nor worthy of an advocate for *free inquiry*.

Mr. Urban, *Panacombe, March* 29.

I TAKE the liberty of offering a few observations upon a letter in p. 121, addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby, by a Correspondent signing himself, "A Friend of the Church of England," in consequence, as he says, of his Lordship having for some time turned his attention to the regulation of the affairs of the Clergy. The first sentence in this letter, after a compliment to his Lordship, which I presume to be sincere, concludes with an assertion "that the manner in which *it* has been performed, will be a matter of sorrow and regret with the Church for ever." By the manner in which it has been performed, I presume the writer alludes to the provisions of the Act of the 53 Geo. III. c. 149. the object of which is to render the Curate independent of the Incumbent; to provide for him a salary not less than 80*l.* per annum, if the Living will admit of it, and as much as 150*l.* when the parish contains a population of 1000 souls; "excepting in those cases, where the incumbent has become incapable of performing his duty from age or sickness, *or other unavoidable cause, or any other special and peculiar circumstance, from which great hardship and inconvenience will arise.*" "If the most bitter enemy of the Church," the writer proceeds, "had wished to institute a persecution of the Clergy, short of personal violence, he could not have taken a more effectual method, than by enacting such laws as have been introduced by Sir William Scott and your Lordship."—"The last of these laws was forced on the country contrary to the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and the whole Bench of Bishops." Now, Sir, allow me to ask this Friend of the Church of England, as he styles himself, what he deems the Church of England? Does he intend, by that appellation, the people professing the Established religion? does he mean the officiating Ministers? does he mean the idle Incumbents? or does he mean the Bench of Bishops? No friend of the Church surely can regret

* The original of the words here translated by Mr. Belsham, are in Tertullian's treatise Adv. Marcion, L. IV. c. 4. "Ego meum dico verum: Marcion suum. Ego Marcionis adfirmo adulteratum: Marcion meum. Quis inter nos determinabit, *nisi temporis ratio ei præscribens auctoritatem, quod antiquius reperietur*, ET EI PRÆJUDICANS VITIATIONEM, QUOD POSTERIUS REVINCETUR." In his Note Mr. Belsham quotes in Latin the words which are in Italics, but omits the important words which follow.

† The same suppression was made before by a writer in the Monthly Repository, as I learn from a valuable Volume of Sermons, which are worth Mr. Belsham's reading. (Falconer's Bampton Lectures for the year 1810, p. 163.)

that

that every Parish should be provided with a resident Clergyman; that such Clergyman should have the means of preserving some respectability of appearance (if an income of from 80*l.* to 150*l.* per annum can be said to be the means of doing it); nor that incumbents who do not chuse to perform their duty, and cannot plead exemption from residence "by age or sickness, or other unavoidable cause, or peculiar circumstance, from which great hardship and inconvenience will arise," should be obliged to supply those means, without having the power of turning out their Curates if they should have the audacity to demand them. Surely, Sir, the writer does not suppose that the Church Establishment was provided only to maintain an idle Priesthood, and that the administering the Sacraments, the visitation of the sick, and the various other duties which it is the office of the Clergy to perform, should be entrusted to those who will do it cheapest! a galloping Parson for half a dozen parishes! That the Bill passed through its various stages, and became a Law, contrary to the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and the Bench of Bishops, can be a subject of regret to those only who think it desirable that there should be a fourth estate of the realm, constituted by these high personages, without whose concurrence no Bill should pass. But the name of Sir William Scott is a sufficient guarantee to the Country that it is a salutary enactment. "The idea" of altering the Law, the writer observes, originated in some "vexatious informations against the Clergy for non-residence." Vexatious informations! A person professes that he feels a spiritual call for ordination; he accepts a Living conditionally that he shall reside upon it, or be subject to a penalty of 10*l.* for every month he may be absent; he is sued for the penalty, and his advocate calls it a vexatious information! The soldier and sailor who protect the State, the Lawyer and Physician who attend to our temporal concerns and our health, all these, in the event of their neglecting their respective duties, are dismissed the service, or lose their clients, or their patients. Is it the Clergy alone, to whom are committed the care of our immortal souls, that shall be suffered to eat the bread of idleness? The incomes of other professional men are in proportion to their exertions: the Clergy have a fixed and settled stipend, they have no motive for exertion save the desire of doing their duty, and if that stimulus fails, the Law does well to provide that some small portion of such stipend should be applied to the maintenance of an adequate substitute.

The next complaint is, that, from the annual Return made to the Privy Council, the people may infer, that the greatest number of Livings are without a resident Clergyman; but the writer does not reflect, that such Return is not given to the publick. He next observes, that, from the regulations his Lordship has made, he seems not to be well informed of the state of the middle rank of the Clergy, "who bear the burthen and heat of the day," and have most to do with parochial concerns and the practical duties of their profession; but, Sir, those who bear the heat and burthen of the day, and have most to do with parochial concerns, are not subject to be injured by the provisions of the Act, which is framed expressly for the purpose of providing that these persons, being Curates, shall not be altogether subject to Incumbents who take no thought of their Cures but to squeeze out of them as much as they can. "It appears however," he proceeds, "that the impracticability of this (what?) system is found out, and that, in consequence, the indulgence of non-residence is in certain cases to be granted; but the application is to be made in the most humiliating manner, disgusting to every ingenuous and *upright* feeling" (the regulation of the affairs of the Clergy, which has before been asserted to be a matter of sorrow and regret to the Church for ever, is now then discovered to be impracticable, and the whole grievance consists in the form of the petition). "I have been shewn one: it is called the humble petition of A. B. Rector of C. D. to E. Lord Bishop of F.; and, after stating the particulars of any preferment he may have, ends with, as in duty bound will ever pray." "Can any thing be more degrading to a Clergyman of education, asking for a rational indulgence on the very grounds allowed by this Law, to be obliged to make use of a form which is

is used by paupers when begging for relief, or by felons when addressing the Executive for a mitigation of punishment? Is that the manner in which the constitutional instructors of the people ought to be treated? Is this the way to gain respect and attachment to the Established Church?" Perhaps, Sir, I have been the dupe of a piece of irony, and have supposed your Correspondent to be in earnest, when in reality he means a compliment to Lord Harrowby. Is it possible that a servant of Him who was meek and lowly of heart, can complain that a Clergyman should be required to address his Diocesan in the ordinary language of all petitions, and to engage, in the event of that petition being granted, that, as in duty bound, he will for ever pray! But, Sir, what will your readers say when they learn that no such petition is to be found in the Act, and that the form which has been shewn to the writer is all a hoax? The Incumbent is required by the 18th §. when he applies for a licence, to state in his application what salary he proposes to give his Curate, and whether the Curate proposes to reside. If the Right Rev. the Bench of Bishops demand such a form, no blame lies at the door of Lord Harrowby. The writer then complains that a Clergyman of the Church of England should be subjected to the expence of education, while a Dissenting minister may preach without one; (a most singular lamentation!) and concludes by praying his Lordship will propose a repeal of those laws. I trust, Sir, on the other hand, that, until the Friend to the Church makes out a better case, his Lordship will rest assured that his Act has given great and general satisfaction; that the prevailing opinion is, that the residence of well-paid and decent ministers is highly expedient and beneficial; conducing to that respect which the Clergy ought always to possess; and that the only matter of regret is, that the Bishops should be allowed by the Act, any dispensing power, excepting in the cases of sickness and old age. D. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 2.

IN your Magazine for March you have presented to your numerous readers an analysis of the assertions of *Laicus*, a writer in *The Times*, against the order of the *Jesuits*; together with the motives which induced him to paint them in such black colours. You cannot be ignorant that five letters in answer to these positions have appeared in *The Pilot*, under the signature of *Clericus*; and thus a contradictory controversy is engaged between these two champions, which certainly will draw the attention of many of your inquisitive readers. As you have already favoured their curiosity by stating the terms of *Laicus*, your established reputation for impartiality will surely engage you to gratify them, by briefly summing up the opposite terms of *Clericus*. To spare you trouble, I offer you the following summary, without any pretension to judge, or to decide between the two combatants.

Clericus in his first letter confidently imputes to *Laicus* a design of raising a public commotion, by spreading ungrounded alarms. He asserts that the order of *Jesuits* was overturned abroad by the artifices of Calumny, of which many of their fiercest enemies afterwards repented. Their destruction, he says, was the main link in the chain of causes which produced the late Gallic Revolution. He argues from the general esteem in which the *Jesuits* were held by Princes and Prelates, that they were not the men described by *Laicus*. Hence he infers several incoherences, contradictions, and, as he maintains, absolute falsehoods, in his antagonist's imputations.

2. His second letter opens with a criticism on the *Monita Secreta Soc. Jes.* cited by *Laicus*, and lately printed in *The London Chronicle*. He flatly contradicts the account given of the *Monita*, which are ascribed by *Laicus* to *Laines*. He vindicates at some length the character of this noted General of the *Jesuits*, and assigns a very different origin to the *Monita*. He hints at the secret views of *Laicus* in advancing these imputations, and he supposes them to be the same which influenced the rivals of the *Jesuits* in past times, when they laboured to obtain their exclusion from the benefit of different acts of grace, expected from Government. He then proceeds to arraign *Laicus* for misstatements, the several subjects of which are, the power and authority of the General of the *Jesuits*; the indis-

indiscriminate admission of persons of all religions into their order; the murder of Pope Innocent XIII.; the assassination of Henry III. by a *Jesuit*; the League against Henry IV. whose affection for the society is here asserted; the profession of four vows by Louis XIV. &c. &c. He treats these positions of *Laicus* as extravagancies, evidently false and impossible.

3. The third letter examines the authorities on which *Laicus* rests his several charges, especially Prynne and De Thou. He invalidates the evidences of these two works, and particularly of the latter. He here reflects on the writer of the historic articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and in his strictures on modern corrupters of History, he is severe on De Thou, as the foremost and most guilty of them all. Here also are some strictures on the spirit of the old Gallic Parliaments. To all the authorities alleged by *Laicus* against the *Jesuits*, he opposes the sentiments and the commendations given of them by three eminent Protestants, Bacon, Leibnitz, and Grotius.

4. In his fourth letter he speaks with disdain of the two imputations of king-killing, and loose morals, with which the *Jesuits* are upbraided by *Laicus*. On the first count, he justifies them, from the speech of Henry IV. in their favour; and on the second, from the acts of a special assembly of French Bishops, purposely convened on their cause, by Louis XV. He infers the purity of their morals from the impossibility of finding a single guilty Jesuit at the period of their destruction. He next describes the origin and motive of the *Extraits des Assertions*: he characterizes that work, and the *Histoire generale des Jesuites*, of *Coudrette*, upon which *Laicus* principally depends. He concludes, that the *Jesuits* were universally allowed to be firm supporters of religion, morality, learning, good order, and Monarchy. Hence they merited the special protection of the present, and of the two late Sovereigns of Russia: hence again the Pope is justified in his attempt to revive their Order.

5. In the fifth letter *Clericus* undervalues all the criminations and inferences of *Laicus*, which he treats as only subservient to private passion. He scouts the apprehension of mischief from *Jesuits* at the present time; and from this he passes to a short account of the *Jesuits*, who once frequented the mission of England. This introduces the mention of the present prevailing spirit of toleration, and the necessity of attaching all Catholics and their Ministers to the common cause of the Empire, without exasperating any by invidious distinctions and suspicions. This is illustrated by the constant favour which all Continental Powers shewed to the active Order of *Jesuits* during 200 years, and by the services which their governments received from them, especially in foreign missions, and in the management of schools at home. The incapacity of those governments to replace the *Jesuits* in either of those departments, is here stated.

From all this results the justification of the Pope and other Sovereigns, who are endeavouring to recover their services, in imitation of the Russian and Prussian Courts, who steadily protected them in their greatest distress. *Jesuits* peculiarly odious to Buonaparte. *Jesuits*, and all other Catholic Priests, are highly interested to maintain order and tranquillity among the lower orders of their own communion; and in this point, they will be steady allies of the Established Church.

I trust that this is a fair abridgement of *Clericus's* five letters. Without wishing to interfere in the dispute, it appears to me, that *Laicus* is bound to substantiate his charges, because they are denied; and that, if *Clericus* has truly told us what *Jesuits are not*, it is incumbent upon him to inform us what they *really are*. T. M.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

THE motto of the Wellesley family as borne by the late Earl of Mornington (father of the Marquis Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington) was "Unica virtus necessaria." The motto now borne by Lord Wellesley is "Porro unum est necessarium." Does not this latter motto appear to refer to the former one? or what is its allusion?

In page 274 of your Number for March last, Prosser of Usk is said (surely without foundation) to be the *only* surviving branch of Protector Cromwell. G. W. H. CASSANDER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 5.

THE specimens of Theocritus, with which Mr. Elton has favoured the publick, consist of the Third Idyllium, the Fifteenth, part of the Eighteenth, part of the Twenty-fourth, and the Fourth Epigram, or "Inscription," as he properly terms it, after Mr. Polwhele.—First, for the third Idyll. It begins simply:

"I go to Amaryllis."

But Elton says:

"I go, to pipe my Amaryllis' praise."

Elton proceeds:

"Thy flock of goats upon the mountain *strays*,
And Tityrus *drives* them."

Tityrus, then, is *driving* the goats over the mountain: yet at the same moment, it seems, they *go astray!* We find no such Hibernicism in the original.

"But that white buck beware, in Afric bred," &c.

Qu. Was the goat or Tityrus bred in Afric?

"*For fear* he goad thee with his butting head."

Extremely elegant!

"That Libyan ram with butting head beware" POLWHELE.

Seems unexceptionable.

"Sweet Amaryllis! why no longer laid
All *at thy length*, *beneath this cave's cool shade*,
Do *you* not lisp me fondly, as of late,
Your little love?" ELTON.

"To lisp," I conceive, is used as a verb neuter only. "To lisp in numbers." But, in sooth, "no *longer laid* at *length*, to *lisp*, as of *late*, your *little love*," is very pretty alliterative nonsense.

"When to-morrow *paints the sky*."

A truly goatherd-like expression.

"O *would I might become* a *humming* bee,
To pierce thy grot, *invisible* to thee;
Creep midst the fillet that thy hair inweaves,
And whisper through its fern and ivy-leaves." ELTON.

"*Become* a *hum*" is meant, I suppose, as an echo to the sense, or rather to the nonsense. Echoes, of this description, are very frequent.

"O were a humming bee's my happier lot!
Then would I waft me to thy shady grot,
Unheeded, thro' its fern and ivy creep,
And with soft murmurs lull my love to sleep!" POLWHELE.

The tenderness of the original is here, in my apprehension, happily transfused.

"O *gem!* O soft-eyed maid, of blackest brow." ELTON.

So, it seems, the "παν λιθος," *all stone*, is transmuted into a *gem!* He might as well have exclaimed, "O *gemini!*" Yet Polwhele's, though the true meaning, is too fine. It is as uncharacteristic of the goatherd as Elton's "to-morrow paints the sky."

"Sweet-smiling nymph, whose ebon eyebrows own
Beauty's soft touch, though all thy heart be stone!" POLWHELE.

"*You'll* force me, piecemeal, the torn wreath to strew,
Dear Amaryllis! which I kept for *you!*" ELTON.

Observe by the way, *you*, and *thee*, and *thou*, are used indifferently, just as the rhymes may require.

"Oh! woe is me! whose destiny is run!
Wilt *thou* not hear me? Why am I undone?" ELTON.

Miserable indeed!

"Stript of my gaberdine of skins, I 'll leap [the *deep*,
From yon high *cliff* down *headlong in Where* fisher Olpis," &c. &c.

i. e. the deep where Olpis is *diving* for tunnies. If this be the sense of Theocritus, the Sicilian Poet stands alone in his description of the tunny-fishery. Polwhele's version is,

———"What power can save
A wretch undone! I 'll rush into the wave,
Where, yonder, Olpis, on the rocky steep,
His tunnies marks, *reflected from the deep*."

Flaccus affects not to understand the last line: in explanation of which, Mr. Polwhele refers us to Warton's Theocritus, vol. II. p. 48, where we are told, that, "in order to catch tunnies, the fishermen used to place a sort of specula on the highest rocks that projected over the sea, whence they might observe them in the water." Strabo calls it, θυννοσκοπεια.

"She told me, I should fall in *headlong* love;
(*Headlong* again!)
"But no return, save slighting scorn, *I prove*.

Lo, a white goat that teem'd with kids, for thee
I keep, which Memnon's daughter *begg'd of me;*
Brown Erithácis.——————
My right eye leaps! shall I behold *the maid?* [shade:
I'll sing, reclined beneath this pine-tree
And she may see me, listening to my chant,
For sure her bosom is not adamant."
ELTON.

Except the last line, *turpe et miserabile.*

"The goat so snowy-white, that kidlings bears, [airs)
(Since now I 'm slighted by thy haughty
I give Erithácis: 'Tis true, she's brown—
And yet, she will not meet me with a frown!
My right eye itches! shall I see her still?
I sit me down beneath the wildwood hill;
And haply, as I pipe, the wandering maid [shade!
May hear my music from the pine-tree
And she may look on me, perchance; and grant
My prayer: for sure, she is not adamant!"
POLWHELE.

* * * *

"From Othrys' mount the seer Melampus drove
The herd to Pylos, as the dower of love."
ELTON.

"From Othrys' top, the seer Melampus drove
His herds to Pylian plains, impell'd by love."
POLWHELE.

* * * *

"What shooting pangs distract my head? Away! [lay:
Thou carest not: no more *I'll trill* the
Here will I stretch my limbs for wolves to eat;
This to thy palate were as honey sweet."
ELTON.

"My faint head throbs!—Yet what avails the sigh?
No tear of pity melts thy scornful eye.
Here then, I throw my vain, vain pipe away, [prey;
And lay me down to ravening wolves a
While my torn limbs, asunder as they part,
Shall please, like honey to the taste, thy heart."
POLWHELE.

* * * *

Mr. Elton's next specimen is "the Syracusan Gossips." From the Dialogue, and from the Ode, I shall produce a few parallel passages.

——————"Why, that wise-acre
Has found me out a den, and not a house,
At the world's end, *for fear we should* be neighbours."
——————"That person
Some time ago (we'll speak of all, as happening
Some time ago) *he was to bring* me rouge,
And nitre from a shop."
——————"Some water:
Quick, fetch it, Eunoe: you've grown dainty, jade:
Here, place it, wench: "Cats love to sleep on cushions." ELTON.

* * * *

——"'Tis the fault of my plaguy old soul! [a hole.
And here must we live, and put up with
What a desert!—To vex me, he tries all he can; [man."
He was ever a strange unaccountable
"This fellow then (we may disguise it, you know, [ago)
And speak of the thing, as if some time
This block of a fellow once happen'd to stop, [shop."
To buy me some nitre and paint at a
"'Tis high time to go; and we'll talk at our leisure.
Bring water—come quickly, you slut!—What a pleasure
These cats must enjoy on the down of a bed!—
Go—drive them away!" POLWHELE.

"Hui! ut feles illæ, molles et delicatæ, amant
Lecticulum! Apage! Ocyus eas fuga."
&c. &c.
See WARTON'S Theocritus, vol. II. p. 172.

The Greek girl's Song thus opens in Elton:

"O Venus! *swimming all in gold*
[This is beautiful!]
——Oh queen
That lovest the Golgian groves, Idalia's green!"

——"Slow the hours *may roam;*
Yet come with blessings, when at last they come."

"O eagles, *bearing* in your upward flight
The youthful *Cupbearer* of Jove! Behold,
Softer than sleep, the purple carpets *roll'd!*"

"Then now let Venus *with her* bridegroom *woo;* [ing-dew,
But throngs of maidens, with the morn-
Shall to the frothy waves his image *bear,*
With trailing vestures, and dishevell'd hair;
And thus begin the song with bosoms *bare.*" ELTON.

* * * *

"Sweet-smiling Arbitress of love,
Queen of the soft Idalian grove,
Whom Golgos and the Eryctan height,
And thy fair fanes of gold delight,

How

How lov'd the downshod hours have led
Thy own Adonis from the dead,
To all thy ardent wishes dear;
Restor'd, to bless the closing year!
Still, though they move on lagging wing,
The hours some balmy blessing bring!"
——"See two ivory eagles soar,
Swift carrying to the seats above
The blooming Cupbearer of Jove!"
"Behold that tapestry diffuse
The richness of the Tyrian hues!
E'en they who tend Milesian sheep,
Would own, 'tis softer far than sleep!"
"Now let her joy.—But, ere the morn
Shall dry the dews that gem the thorn,
His image to the shore we 'll bear,
With robes unzoned, and flowing hair—
With bosoms open'd to the day;—
And warble thus the choral lay."

POLWHELE.

The best part of all Elton's translations is the following passage in the Epithalamium of Helen:

"As morn with *vermeil visage* looks from high, [*denly;*
When solemn night has *vanish'd* sud-
When Winter melts, and *frees* the *frozen* hours,
And Spring's green bough is gemm'd with silvery flowers;
So bloom'd the virgin Helen in our eyes,
With full voluptuous limbs, and towering size."

But it is to be objected that the *sudden vanishing* of the night (as at Sparta) is not a painting from nature. It would be just, as applied to Jamaica, &c. &c. &c. And the melting of Winter, the setting at liberty the frozen hours, and the green bough of Spring gemm'd with flowers (simply, in the original, λευκον εαρ χειμωνος ανεντος) greatly confuse the image of Helen, compared as she is to the furrow, to the cypress, to the horse of Thessaly.

"Of all our Virgin tribes, that oft are seen
Anointed for the revels of the green,
Beside Eurotas' cooling baths—not one
A spotless form, compar'd with Helen, shone.

Obviously, "not one form, shone, spotless," &c.

——As the cypress in the garden fair,
Or the tall steed that draws Thessalia's car,
Or, as the rising of the purple morn,
When, far, far off the wintery clouds are borne—
E'en as the morn, when Spring's soft zephyr blows,
With roseate charms the golden Helen glows."

POLWHELE.

It is plain enough that, in the last comparison, Helen (literally, "the golden Helen") is represented as glowing like the morning.

In Mr. Polwhele's prose translation (as imitative of Solomon's Song) Helen

"Looked forth, as the eyelids of the morning, when the rainy night is passed, and the winter is over and gone. She rose, like a furrow in the field; or a cypress in the garden; or the horse in the chariot of Thessaly."

The next specimen exhibited by Mr. Elton, is a portion of the 24th Idyll, in blank verse.

——"Sleep—oh my boys! the *sleep*
That *wakes again*—sleep, sweetest souls! dear twins!"

Qu. Can *sleep* be said to *wake?*

Soon afterwards, two "*heinous* monsters" glide in, "there to devour the infant Hercules." Yet they did not devour him, for "he squeez'd the serpents necks, abhorr'd of Heaven, where lurk'd the *heinous* poison." *Heinous* again! The wife then cries out to her husband:

"Dost thou not hear—our youngest son how loud he cries? And lo! [band dear!
Discern'st thou not, that in untimely night
The walls are visible? something, hus-
Something of strange and of miraculous
Is now within our dwelling—Yea, even now." ELTON.

* * * *

"Sleep, sleep secure, my boys! the night away; [day:
Sweet be your easy rest, till dawning
She spoke—and strait their heavy eyelids yield [shield."
To slumber, as she rocks the cradling
——"See, what a light o'er all the chamber falls—
Though not yet day, how visible the walls!" POLWHELE.

But enough: Your readers will not decide, I suspect, in favour of blank verse. The specimens of Theocritus are closed with the Fourth Epigram. Mr. Polwhele had imitated, in this Epigram, the style of Akenside's Inscriptions. By your leave, Mr. Urban, I will conclude my letter with the two rival versions—where it will instantly be seen that Elton's blank verse is constructed on Polwhele's model.

"Oh Goatherd! Wind adown that village road [beyond
Where oaks are growing. Thou wilt find
A new carved fig-tree image. Though three-legg'd,

Bark'd

Bark'd with rough rind and earless, know, the God,
Genial Priapus, speeds the soft designs
Of Venus. He is circled, where he stands, [brook,
With a fair chapel; and a running
As clear it sparkles from the rock, looks green
With myrtles, bays, and aromatic boughs
Of cypress trees; and there a branchy vine [of the Spring
Spreads broad its clusters. Blackbirds
Re-echo shrill their varied whistling pipe;
And tawny nightingales, perch'd opposite,
Strain their sweet throats with soft low-gurgled tone.
Sit, therefore, in that spot; and pray the God
Gracious Priapus, that I might abhor
The love for Daphne. Promise at my hand
A goodly kid. But, if he still deny,
Three victims I devote in sacrifice;
A heifer, and a shagged goat, and lamb
Fed in the stall; and may the God be kind!"

"Haply thro' yonder village if thou bend
Thy footsteps, turn thee, Goatherd! by the grove [ly-wrought,
Of wide-o'erarching oaks. There, fresh-
A fig-tree statue thou wilt find; though rough [yet prompt
With bark, three-legg'd, and void of ears,
For pleasure's pranks: while, near, a hallow'd fane
Low rises; and a sweet perennial spring
Flows tinkling from the living rock, that gleams [the shrub
Through bowering laurel, myrtles, and
Of odour'd cypress — where the clustering vine
Diffuses many a tendril. In these shades
The vernal blackbird warbles his clear note
Yet varied; and the yellow nightingale
Responsive in a sweeter murmur, trills
Her rival minstrelsy. Amid this scene
Repose; and to thy god Priapus pray,
That he will free my bosom from the power
Of cruel Daphne!—So the bleeding goat
Shall grace his shrine!—Yet haply, if I gain
The Virgin, these fair victims will I slay—
A goat, a spotless heifer, and a lamb
Fat from the stall. Propitious may the god
Attend; and crown my wishes, and thy prayer!"

Yours, &c. ATTICUS.

*** A Correspondent requests G. W. H. (p. 8) will leave his address with the Editor. Two letters written by Mr. W. GREATRAKES will then be communicated to him, and several particulars respecting the Relations of Mr. Greatrakes.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

PERHAPS you will not object to the insertion of a few more arguments in favour of the plan recommended in your last, for the improvement of the Serpentine River in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens; which I am persuaded that all who give any attention to such objects, will agree with me in wishing to see executed. It would perfect the beauty of a scene, of which it would be (as indeed it already is) so distinguished a feature: and it would give as much variety and picturesque effect (though without any striking boldness of form or feature) as might be consistent with the calm repose and simple grandeur, which are, and must continue to be, the chief characteristicks of that scene. Whoever rides or walks along the South side of the Serpentine River, must be struck with the very disagreeable effect of the Head that now interrupts the continuation that might be given to that beautiful piece of water, in a hollow between rising and varied banks (as they would then be made) cloathed with wood, amongst which its termination might be hid. This should be done with a simple and easy flow, as there is nothing to justify any very sudden turns or abrupt breaks, which would only produce littleness and confusion. Any alterations or additions should always be suited to the character of the place (the "Genius Loci") in which they are made. The walk above-mentioned, when separated from the rides by a rail, and joined to that above it, near the garden gate, would be one of the most beautiful of any in the Park. That in the gardens would be at least equally so, by being carried in a winding manner along the two sides of the water, which it would look down upon, and command the reaches of. The whole would ensure the admiration of all who are alive to the beauties of Nature, whose harmonies are more connected with, and have a greater influence over those of the moral world, than may at first be imagined. Those who are sensible of the one, cannot well but be so of the other. Those who have no taste for the beauties of Nature, cannot well have a just one for those of Art. An attention to the latter may indeed sometimes preclude the former; but there may be a latent disposition to the other, which such a work as this

this would not be unlikely to bring forth. It might induce some at least of those who now prefer the passing and repassing along a uniform road, close by a dead wall that separates it from Park-lane, and catching a transient view of each carriage that passes by them; with its gay and splendid ornaments and liveries, and the still gayer and fairer faces that adorn its inside. But why should not the face of Nature have its turn for observation? The beautiful drive that goes round the other part of the Park would vary their enjoyments, though its calmness might give some interruption to the more lively sensations (whatever they are) that animate their breasts amidst the crowds of their fellow-creatures and acquaintances. But the perpetual dwelling on these is little more (though in a higher style indeed) than the amusement of a house-maid, who stands at the house-door on a Sunday, to see the passengers in the street, or, as she would term it, "to see stirrings:" with this difference in her favour, that hers is but a weekly relaxation from labour that occupies her the remaining six days. This may be "magnis componere parva;" but what is she, but the servant of those who are themselves also the servants of a far superior Power, in whose sight all are equal? But to return to our Park Promenades, the variety of which, if regulated as above mentioned, would afford no unapt representation of human life, varied with objects, and strewed as its path is with roses and thorns, against the latter of which indeed our feet may be so "shod," as to defend us from all their points. But this may be somewhat too serious for the subject of my letter; let us then keep in view the pleasanter objects in life's path, selecting and arranging them in such a manner as may produce that variety which we are all more or less in pursuit of, but which we may sometimes mistake, so as to substitute monotony in its stead. I have too good an opinion (generally speaking) of the sons and daughters of Britain, to believe they would persist in this mistake, if made aware of it. I think too they will join their suffrages with mine for the adoption of the plan I have proposed; that those of the highest rank will be inclined to favour it, as well by their own good taste, as by the interest they take in whatever concerns the satisfaction and good of the people: and I am confident that you, Mr. Urban, in considering it, will not forget that you bear the name of *Sylvanus* also, though your literary seclusion, in the most crowded part of a crowded and extended Capital, confines you chiefly to the imaginary enjoyment of the beautiful scenes which your *prænomen* alludes to. Your public labours, however, may allow some occasional relaxation, of which the enjoyment of what I have proposed may make no unpleasing part, and may conduce as much to the health of the body, as to that of the mind; by invigorating the one, and expanding and elevating the other to still higher objects. The wish that you and I, with so many others, may live to share in it, is, I believe, by no means unimportant to our real happiness: for, however trifling the object of this letter may appear to those who are occupied with what they deem the more interesting, and what are really the more agitating, businesses and pleasures of life, a fitness for such enjoyments as I have (not exclusively) recommended will, I believe, be found among the requisites that best enable a man to profit by the counsels, and to merit the consolations, of that faithful friend—his pillow.

Yours, &c. RURICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 28.

I TRUST I may be allowed to make an inquiry, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, into a point which materially concerns the Clergy, and which, a few years since, was made the subject of particular discussion. I am led to make this inquiry, by a rumour of a very respectable Clergyman's having been threatened with being put to trouble and expence on the subject. It was then said, Sir, that

"It was the duty of every Clergyman, previous to the publication of Banns, to go to the houses of the persons intended to be married, and there to make inquiries as to the facts of residence, &c.; and that, if any Clergyman neglected to do so, he was not only liable to Ecclesiastical Censures, but also to punishments of another description."

A com-

A communication signed "Senior," shewing the impracticability in many instances, and downright absurdity in all, of a Minister's complying with the above opinion, was inserted in vol. LXXIX. p. 1213; but, as this writer substituted irony for argument, I did not think his letter satisfactory, though I quite agreed with him in opinion, as to the hardships such a doctrine, if established, would inflict upon the Clergy. Mr. Stockdale Hardy of Leicester, (vol. LXXX. p. 128) followed "Senior" in some remarks on this subject, and very properly treated it in a legal point of view; and I think it may be fairly gathered from that intelligent Gentleman's Letter, that he conceived there were some antient Canons which favoured the opinion alluded to, although he evidently joined in wishing that they might be considered as repealed by the 26 Geo. II. c. 33. I could have wished that Mr. Hardy's Letter had been noticed at the period it was inserted, as the point was one which then gave many of the Clergy great uneasiness, and has continued to do so ever since.

Under these circumstances, I think I cannot do my brother Clergymen a greater benefit, than by endeavouring to guard them against any sudden attacks upon an unprepared position; and, in order to do this, I think that if some of your professional Correspondents, who have turned their thoughts to this subject, would be so obliging as to favour us with a few remarks thereon, they will be doing us a most material service. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, May* 16.

AMIDST the various productions of the pen and the pencil of the present day, I am surprized to see nothing produced relative to that great man and good citizen, Sir Thomas Gresham. He has certainly left behind him memorials sufficient to establish a claim to notice—to the notice and respect of *us* in the present day.

A beautiful statue of him stands in a niche in the North-west corner of the Royal Exchange, which would form a good frontispiece to his memory: and all your readers know that to him we owe the comfort and advantage of enjoying the opportunity of meeting with commercial men from all parts of the world, in the most comfortable structure that any nation can boast of.

His Company * (I say *his*, for it is an honour to be attached to the character of so worthy a citizen) are repairing, and very judiciously improving the pavement round the Royal Exchange, removing the steps that frequently were overlooked in the crowd, and occasioned falls. It is no uncommon thing for the mind, frequently occupied as it must be by many who attend there, not only to lose a recollection of the steps as they walked, but also as they stand immerged in business, not even to hear the beautiful chimes that play at three o'clock.

Be it also remembered that Sir Thomas founded some admirable Lectures, which are open during Term for the improvement of such as are disposed to avail themselves of so laudable a foundation.

A MERCHANT TAYLOR.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 17.

IN Hamel's excellent French Grammar, it is observed, after rule 147, that, "when the English address God, they put the pronoun and verb in the singular; the French, on the contrary, put them in the second person plural in prose; not *Notre père qui* es *aux cieux*, ton *nom soit sanctifié*, as in some Prayer-book printed in England." As I have never met with the Prayer in French but as last mentioned, I wish to be referred to some foreign book in which it is given in the plural, according to Hamel's observation. In a French Prayer-book, printed at Amsterdam in 1678, the Lord's prayer runs thus: *Nostre Pere qui es ès cieux*; Ton *Nom soit sanctifié*. Ton *regne vienne*. Ta *volonté soit faite en la terre comme au ciel*. Donne *nous aujourd'hui nostre pain quotidien*. *Et nous* pardonne *nos offences, comme nous pardonnons à ceux qui nous ont offencez*. *Et ne nous* indui *point en tentation, mais* delivre *nous du malin*. *Car à* toi *est le regne, la puissance, et la gloire, ès siecles des siecles. Amen.* M.

*** In p. 278, H. V. D'Esterre, Captain in the Limerick Militia, who died at Ross Cottage, co. Clare, is strangely confused with Mr. D'Esterre of Dublin, killed in a duel with Counsellor Connell. The other facts you mention are correct as relating to Mr. D'Esterre of Dublin.

G. W. H. CASSANNY.

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* The Mercers.

ARCHI-

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CCIV.

Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND *in the Reign of* ANNE.

(Continued from p. 232.)

BEFORE we proceed with the illustrations of other houses in the neighbourhood, both of castellated and Grecian features, marking the more consequential performances of our professional Knight, attention is directed to the

Water Tower on the Palace-green, Kensington. In this small, though curious design, the broad style of Sir John is powerfully manifested; it possesses the characters of defiance, enlivened with the decorations of the time, and has ever demanded the meed of praise from all ranks of architectural professors, as well as that of amateurs. Plan; a square tower, on West aspect the entrance, North and South ditto, small attached square towers; that North for circular stairs; that South, tool-deposits. At the four internal angles, strong piers for the support of the enclosed machinery of the water-works, which, if our recollection is correct, was most complex, and singularly ingenious: some years have passed since we saw the apparatus; at present no trace of its parts are in being, therefore the interior is become useless and neglected. Elevation; West, square tower, the angular uprights of which have inclined directions bastion-wise; two stories, first ditto, circular-headed door-way, over it a window, an entire circle; string course. Second story; circular headed window, parapet with machicolations. East; similar decorations except that in lieu of the door-way on the West, a circular-headed window is adopted. Attached towers; three stories; the upper stories of which rise above the centre square tower, wherein are circular-headed open windows; parapet with a centrical rising battlement. In the North and South aspects of ditto, towers, windows, circular-headed, whole and half circle ditto. Windows to first story shew cills, but set within their openings. Material, brick; strings to the upper stories stone.

Charity School, Kensington. Sir John is singularly fortunate in this design, his lines presenting a restrained degree of civil architecture in the middle class of uprights; width three divisions, centre ditto in advance; height, four stories, for kitchen, hall, principal and second floor. Plan; Hall story; porch centrically, hall, on left, chamber: in depth of house centrically, an avenue, on left and right, small rooms in continuation; on right, principal stairs for the girls, and back stairs for the boys. Principal story; width allotted into one room front, for girls' school, one room behind on left, on right the two stair-cases. Second story, similar disposure for boys' school. By this arrangement the girls and boys are instructed separately. Chimneys placed in angular situations. Elevation, South; the angles of each division distinguished by rustics, and in each story of ditto a single window circular headed with key-stone. Head of door-way to porch similar; head of centre window to second floor breaks into a square tower of two tiers; (here the Vanburghian character takes place,) with angular buttresses; circular-headed openings for a bell, and pediment sustaining a pedestal, whereon was placed, either a statue or vase, now destroyed. On string to second floor a parapet with compartments, and a half rising pediment. Againtst the returns of centre division, light and left brackets supporting the costumic statues of a charity-boy with a pen and scroll, on which, "I was naked and ye cloathed me," and a charity-girl presenting a prayer-book: hall and second floors marked with strings, principal ditto, with a dentil cornice: chimneys masked in square pedestals with breaks: materials, grounds brick, dressings stone. Interior: girls' stairs have an air of consequence, baluster railing; rooms without wainscotting, or chimney-piece dressings, except the girls school, which shews much panneling, circular-headed door-way and a chimney-piece with plain mantle and jambs; over it a chimney glass, with ornamental cuttings; small figures of charity boy and girl, and date 1713.

Sir John Vanbrugh's town-house of residence, White-hall; near which, the sites have been often pointed out, where also dwelt I. Jones, Sir C. Wren, &c. The Royal confine has yet its residences and offices for persons belonging to the Board of Works.

In

In the design before us, Sir John's passion for comprehending the "great within the little," is still maintained; though in his works enriching our future progressive observations, what spreading forth in more than giant constructions, exceeding all compass and all praise, then his Country's pride, their Hero's just reward*. And may our present Champion, who, following a brighter path of glory, no less than conquering peace for surrounding nations, receive also a like august trophy of national gratitude, of national triumph, wherein to pass his future days in calm and blest repose!

Plan; a square with small breaks left and right, South; much disfigurement has of late years marked this building, two Adametic† wings in advance have been attached; the West side also has submitted to inferior blockings up of the primitive design, which in fact is wholly obliterated, (except the mere South aspect,) in modern laying out of hall, stairs, kitchen, dining parlour, saloons, &c. If memory is to be depended on, Sir John's plan consisted of a hall or lobby, stairs, parlour, and side closets, one his study, the other his book-repository; above, dining-room, and small bed-rooms. Elevation; South, nearly perfect, three divisions in two stories; centre division, three circular-headed windows to each story, grounds rusticated. Side divisions one square-headed window with treble key-stones to each story also; rustic quoins: general parapet with breaks and compartments. Innovations; windows to both stories of centre division, cut down Adametic fashion to the floor lines, with continued balcony and Venetian awning: from side divisions, the two run out wings, in Venetian windows, fan arched heads, &c. Notwithstanding these excrescences in architectural taste, there is enough left of the original chaste and unassuming upright, to give great satisfaction, and instructs us, that although a given space may be circumscribed in dimension, an intelligent hand may bring out features, at once elegant and beautiful, as if the professional field was left unbounded, and skill permitted to roam at will. Interior; not a vestige of Sir John's finishings: "nothing remains" to meet the sight but modern fancy light decorations of the Adams's school, unnecessary now to particularise, as such-like flights in art will be brought out for comment when our progress advances more towards our own times.

AN ARCHITECT.

* Blenheim House will be described in progress; but much more to the purpose, and more to the honour of the Noble Owner, if, on the present occasion, a new survey was entered upon, and under his immediate protection and authority. It certainly would be gratifying to his Country, thus to afford the means of information, as well as Architectural instruction. An opening is thus left for a gracious communication to "J. C. at Messrs. Nichols, Son, and Bentley."

† Adams, architect.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

P. 8. a. l. 48. and b. l. 9. read Sampayo.—P. 279, read Lord Dunboyne.

The lines which appeared in p. 350, carried with them *a note* which was not written by F. M., but by the Friend who transmitted them; and which the duty she owes to herself compels her thus openly to disclaim.

A Friend to Accuracy expresses himself much gratified by the obliging manner in which his enquiry, p. 28, concerning the anecdote of Swift's dining with Sir Robert Walpole, is answered in p. 105. That the letter of Lord Peterborow to Swift was actually left out of Dr. Hawkesworth's Collection *subsequently to the fifth edition*, he says, does not admit of a doubt, as he has lately seen the sixth edition, 1767, 3 vols. 18mo, wherein it is not to be found; the Number CCCLXXXV, which it bore in the preceding impressions, being, in this, affixed to the letter that had immediately followed it, *viz.* "Dr. Swift to Lord Arran," and the total number specified in the contents of the three volumes is consequently less by *one* than in the former editions.—This omission, combined with the "convenient want of recollection" in Sir Robert Walpole's youngest son, mentioned in p. 570 of our last volume, he thinks, must be allowed to afford, at least a presumptive ground for the remark in p. 28 of the present volume.

G. H. W. informs us that the Driffield Estate, co. Gloucester, was purchased (see Vol. LXXXIV. Part ii. p. 613), not by the first Baron Coleraine, but by his Lordship's ancestor, John Hanger (see Lodge's Peerage.)—And that the Marquis of Bute (see p. 606) married a coheir of *Viscount* Windsor. The Scotch Earldom of Bute is now merged in Dumfries Earldom.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

61. *The* English *Works of* Roger Ascham, *Preceptor to Queen* Elizabeth. *A new Edition. 8vo. pp.* 391. White, Cochrane, *and Co.*

THE name of Roger Ascham, familiar to every Scholar, has been long and deservedly respected; and we are glad to see a new and handsome Edition of his Works—in a form better adapted for general circulation than the preceding, edited by the Rev. James Bennet, which appears, from its tardy sale, to have contributed little to bring them into greater notice.

"The best feature of that edition was the Life of Ascham, which the Editor procured to be written by Dr. Johnson: in other respects he did little, and that little was not done well. The 'Report and Discourse of the State of Germany,' and the 'Toxophilus,' were reprinted, preserving the old orthography, while, with great inconsistency, the 'Schoolmaster' presented the modern orthography, from the text, and with the notes, of Mr. Upton's edition. The 'Letters,' then first published, appear to have been printed from an inaccurate transcript.—The Editor of the present edition pretends to little merit beyond avoiding the errors of his predecessor: following the example of Mr. Upton in the 'Schoolmaster,' he has conformed the orthography of the other works to the modern standard; and having the advantage of referring to a more accurate transcript of the 'Letters,' he has been enabled to rectify several passages which were obscure or unintelligible, or altogether mistaken. To these, the five Letters to Sir William Cecil, which are now first published, constitute an addition equally curious and valuable.—To the Life, written by Dr. Johnson, a few notes are attached, where the narrative appeared to require elucidation, or where the Biographer has sanctioned imputations on the memory of Ascham, which appear not only to rest on insufficient authority, but to be at variance with the whole of his character, as exhibited in his life and writings."

We shall give a specimen or two of the present Editor's notes.

"From the original Dedication to King Henry, now prefixed to the Toxophilus, it appears that it was to the good offices of Sir Wm. Paget, then Secretary of State, with his Majesty, that Ascham was indebted for the marks of favour which he subsequently received."

"His marriage (with Margaret Howe, a young gentlewoman of a good family,) probably added nothing to his fortune; and, if we may conjecture from the affecting letter to Sir William Cecil (now first published) at the end of this volume, tended subsequently to involve him in difficulties, from his readiness to assist his wife's family, left destitute by the death of her father. Part of the letter appears to be lost; but from the expressions of gratitude which Ascham there makes use of, and similar ones in his widow's Dedication of the Schoolmaster, Cecil appears to have patronized him while living, and to have been a principal benefactor to his family after his death."

On a remark of Dr. Johnson, "that Ascham probably was not much inclined to business," which "may be suspected from the paucity of his writings;" the Editor observes,

"The fairness of this inference may be reasonably doubted, from every thing which has been detailed in the preceding narrative. It is admitted that he was active and diligent in the performance of the duties of his profession and successive employments; and the same cause which has been assigned for the non-appearance of the 'Schoolmaster' during his life, may satisfactorily account for more of his works not being handed down to us. There are not many instances, during the same period, of numerous works being written by persons engaged in professional pursuits. That more was written by Ascham than has been published, the preceding narrative affords sufficient evidence; he was probably more solicitous about the *quality* than the *quantity* of his productions; of what remains, the value is now universally admitted."

As the impression of this volume is limited to 250 copies, it will soon become a literary curiosity.

62. England *at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century. By M.* de Levis, *Duke and Peer of* France. *8vo.*

THE Author of this work, M. de Levis, created Duke and Peer of France by Louis XVIII. is already known in the Literary World by his "Sou-

"Souvenirs et Portraits," from 1780 to 1790," consisting of Biographical Sketches of several Political and Literary Characters who flourished in France during that period: most of whom subsequently fell victims to popular fury during the Reign of Terror. The "Maximes et Reflections" of M. de Levis, in the manner of Rochefoucault, are written in an agreeable style; and, if inferior to his great Prototype in diction and in point, they certainly evince just observation and accurate knowledge of mankind, expressed with delicacy and with grace.

But the work by which M. de Levis will probably be known to posterity is entitled "L'Angleterre," or "England at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century:" a performance of deep research, of elaborate investigation, and profound inquiry; peculiarly interesting to the English Reader at this eventful period*. We noticed the original in a late Magazine, p. 48, and are happy to observe that our extracts from this engaging work seem to have led to the English Translation, which is the subject of our present critique.

The volume is divided into sixteen chapters:

I. Passage from Calais to Dover; Castle and Inhabitants.—II. Dover to Canterbury, &c.—III. Chatham to London, Gravesend, Woolwich, Blackheath, Greenwich, Deptford, distant view of the Metropolis.—IV. Arrival at London, Houses, &c.—V. London and Westminster, Shops, Squares, St. James's Park, Green Park, Hyde Park, Kensington Palace and Gardens. —VI. History of London. —VII. Description of the principal Churches in London, &c.—VIII. Hospitals, Charitable Establishments, Benevolent Institutions, &c.—IX. Description of the principal Buildings and Monuments in London, &c.—X. On the Origin of the English Constitution. — XI. Of the Royal Prerogative, &c.—XII. Composition and Privileges of the House of Peers.—XIII. Formation and Privileges of the House of Commons.—XIV. Regulations of the House of Commons, and manner of its Proceedings. — XV. Effects of the Constitution. — XVI. Conjectures on the probable Duration of the English Constitution, &c.

Such are the contents of the first volume of this truly interesting work: the remaining volumes will follow the public approbation of the present attempt.

It now remains for us to offer a few extracts, which may enable the Reader to judge how far our Author is competent to discuss the various and interesting subjects mentioned in the preceding Chapters.

In his account of the Public Charities of England, M. de Levis thus compares them with those of France:

"When we reflect upon the number and variety of benevolent and charitable Institutions which abound in the Capital of the British Empire; when we consider the abundance, we may say the profusion of succour afforded to every kind of misfortune; this multitude of Institutions, whose active and enlightened zeal encourages industry, sustains weakness, alarms vice, and awakens repentance,—we experience a most heartfelt sensation of delight! But this sentiment is soon followed by a return, painful to ourselves, when we reflect that, notwithstanding the daily *spirit* of the *progress* of charity in France, we are still very far from the same results.—However, it would be unjust to attribute this disadvantageous position to hardness of heart, which is not our character. We have, formerly, amply paid the debt of pity; but we are precisely in the condition now, which the English were in three centuries ago, when Henry VIII. took possession of Ecclesiastical property: the use he made of it is well known; he distributed it amongst his favourites: in France we have seen them dissipated by an improvident and profligate Government; in both countries they have been diverted from their original destination — the support of the Poor. Thus, it must have been seen, by the dates of the formation of the various English Establishments, what a length of time it required to repair the breaches that this dilapidation had effected in the edifice of Charity. It may be said, to the honour of the French Nation, that we have advanced much faster

* Since writing the above, the Throne of the Bourbons has been again polluted by the presence of the Tyrant! a monster covered with the blood of the innocent, and contaminated by crimes, of which History furnishes no parallel, and at the contemplation of which the heart recoils with horror and disgust.

"Animus meminisse horret! luctuque refugit!"

O God, inscrutable are thy decrees! terrible are thy judgments!

in

in this honourable concern; and yet we have suffered a terrible Revolution in the Political World; the evils of civil and foreign war; in short, the ruin of an immense commerce, and that of the richest Colonies."

In the Chapter on the English Constitution, his reflections on the political character of the English are as follows:

"They proudly boast that a love of liberty is the distinguishing mark of an Englishman; whilst I can only see in it the result of the peculiar situation in which they are placed. Under similar circumstances, every people would have dared to be free! Without going into what does not immediately concern us, I will take leave to remark, that the great events, which happened nearly at the same period, seem to have irrevocably fixed the destinies of France and England. In France, the accession of Hugh Capet to the Throne; and in England, the Conquest. William, exercising the right of a Conqueror with the utmost rigour, dispossessed the antient proprietors, divided the Kingdom into seventy-five thousand fiefs, and by thus parcelling it out, effectually prevented a dangerous accumulation of territorial property, the only solid basis of the power of the Great. Hugh, on the contrary, received from the hands of the great vassals of France, his equals, the title rather than the power of a King: thus, the rights of his Crown, uncertain and precarious, were often disputed by an armed force. It was Agamemnon, decorated with pompous titles, yet exposed to the insults of the Grecian Princes, and without the means of repressing their audacity. Thus, not less than four hundred years of wars, of alliances, and of fortunate negociations, were requisite and necessary, to restore to the French Monarchy, under the Kings of the third race, the provinces which had been subject to the immediate descendant of Charlemagne. What was the consequence of so opposite a state of things in the two countries. The English Barons, not possessing the fatal right of making war on each other, and even, in certain cases, of lawfully contending with their Sovereign, always made common cause with the lower orders in resisting the encroachments of arbitrary power. As they did not enjoy any vexatious privileges, they never excited the jealousy of the Nation, who beheld in them their natural chiefs; in short, Patricians rather than Nobles. From this union sprang Liberty. In France it was quite the contrary: the great vassals, the inferior vassals, and the lords, each a sovereign in his district, too often oppressed the people; and the Royal authority was for a long time regarded as a kind of Providence which could alone protect them. In resorting to their Monarchs, they increased their power, and finally brought down the whole feudal system. Then commenced a new order of things. After the League, or rather, after Cardinal Richlieu had completely destroyed the authority of the Nobles, and the whole was concentrated in the hands of the Monarch; whenever the people suffered, the King or his Ministers must answer for it: without doubt they wished to set bounds to this same authority, which they had once involved; but a crowd of obstacles frustrated their endeavours. The most insurmountable was the division of the Kingdom into provinces, which rendered all concert impracticable. — The King of France reigned by different titles over this vast country. He did not govern Brittany as King; he was there only a Duke. Languedoc, Burgundy, and Artois, had also their own states. These people formed distinct and separate portions of the Nation: they had each their privileges, to which they were extremely attached, and provided that these were respected, the fate of their neighbours (for whom they had often a decided aversion) affected them but little. Their manners, their prejudices, their interests, even their language was different; and while between the inhabitants of the counties of York and Devonshire, who for more than a thousand years have acknowledged the same Prince, and the same laws, there exist only some imperceptible shades of difference; the Flemings differ as much from the Gascons, as the Germans do from the Italians. To unite these lieterogeneous and opposite elements against the Royal authority, required not less than that unlooked-for, or rather, that astonishing concurrence of circumstances, which brought about the Revolution, and in which the Government itself was the principal accessary."

The proceedings of Parliament particularly engaged the attention of M. de Levis; and in the following extracts he has drawn an animated picture of the principal Speakers of the time:

"Among other Debates at which I have been present, I will describe one, the most remarkable, perhaps, that the annals of Parliament have recorded. It was at the moment when the Portland party,

party, alarmed at the progress, and, above all, at the consequences of the French Revolution, which, in its early stages, they had hailed with enthusiasm, separated themselves from Opposition, to form a coalition with the Ministerial party. At the head of this dissolution of the Whig party, of which the Duke of Portland was but the nominal chief, were men of the first-rate talents, whose names are already in the page of history; I allude to Mr. Burke and Mr. Sheridan, celebrated speakers, and indeed classic writers. At the opening of the Session, Mr. Pitt delivered a speech with his usual dignity: his deportment was highly so: he expressed himself with the confidence becoming the Minister of a great Monarch; above all, when he is arrayed with the confidence, and character, of a Representative of the People. He used few ornaments of speech; but his firm and dignified manner was wonderfully adapted to the tone and strength of his reasoning. — Mr. Fox, the rival of his power, and of his fame, rose in reply. Nature, in endowing these two men with superior minds, and nearly equal talents, had distinguished them in every other respect by the most marked dissimilitude. In morals, as in person, the difference was complete. Mr. Pitt was spare, and his figure was deficient in expression: Mr. Fox, on the contrary, was corpulent, and his features strongly marked; his dark thick eye-brows increased the expression of his eyes—bright, and full of fire. Instead of the grave deportment of Lord Chatham's son, Lord Holland's (for these two great men's fathers were those celebrated Statesmen,) shewed, in his animated and glowing periods, a surprising warmth: often, while speaking, he has approached the table, and struck it violently. In short, the extraordinary volubility of Mr. Fox did not appear sufficient to express the copiousness of his mind; instead of the measured phrase and the pompous delivery of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox's words flowed with the greatest ease, or rather it was an impetuous torrent. Reason applauded the speeches of the former; but the latter carried conviction to the heart, obviating all objections, and appearing to anticipate every reply. More truly eloquent than Mr. Fox, and equally gifted with the rarest talents, Mr. Sheridan always commands attention. He possesses a natural genius, improved by an excellent education. Enlightened by the study of the ancients, he is the only Englishman who, by his manner, and the uniform elegance of his style, reminds us of those great models. In his youth, the bar had laid open to him the resources of logick; but the vivacity of his mind soon removed him from the pedantic forms and habits usually contracted there. He possesses the powers of oratory in so eminent a degree, that he was enabled, for more than seven successive hours, to engage the attention of an innumerable auditory on the question of the Indian Princesses, during the celebrated trial of Warren Hastings. Always clear, often luminous, and never diffuse: no man can trifle with so good a grace, and when he descends to sarcasm, his strokes are so severe, that even Mr. Pitt, the most patient of men, could not help shewing himself greatly disturbed; he grew angry, replied with warmth, and Mr. Sheridan enjoyed his triumph with a smile. — Several other distinguished Members spoke on that occasion; but the man I had the greatest desire to hear, was the celebrated Mr. Burke, author of the Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful; and often himself sublime. At length he rose; but in beholding him, I could scarcely recover from my surprize. I had so frequently heard his eloquence compared to that of Demosthenes and Cicero, that my imagination, associating him with these great names, had represented him to me in a noble and imposing attitude. I certainly did not expect to find him in the British Parliament dressed in the antient toga; nor was I prepared to see him in a tight brown coat, which seemed to impede every movement, and above all the little bob wig, with curls; which, in spite of my best efforts to find another object of comparison, gave him all the appearance of a village beadle. We are so much influenced by ideas of association, that a considerable time elapsed ere this disagreeable impression subsided. In the mean time, Mr. Burke had moved into the middle of the House, contrary to the usual practice; for the members speak standing, and uncovered, not leaving their places. But Mr. Burke, with the most natural air imaginable, with seeming humility, and with folded arms, began his speech in so low a tone of voice, that I could scarcely hear him. Soon after, however, becoming animated by degrees, he described religion attacked, the bonds of subordination broken, civil society threatened to its foundation; and, in order to shew that England could only depend on herself, he pictured, in glowing colours, the political state of Europe; the spirit of ambition and folly which pervaded the greater part of her governments; the culpable apathy of some; the weakness of all. When, in the course of this grand

grand sketch, he mentioned Spain, that immense monarchy, which appeared to have fallen into a total lethargy, 'What can we expect,' said he: 'Spain is like a whale cast on the sea shore.' The whole House was silent; all eyes were upon him; and this silence was interrupted only by the loud cries of *Hear! Hear!* a kind of accompaniment which the friends of the speaking Member adopt, in order to direct attention to the most brilliant passages of his speech. But these cheerings were superfluous on the present occasion: every mind was fixed: the sentiments he expressed spread themselves with rapidity: every one shared his emotion, whether he represented the ministers of religion proscribed, inhumanly persecuted, and banished, imploring the Almighty, in a foreign land, to forgive their ungrateful country: or when he depicted, in the most affecting manner, the misfortunes of the Royal Family, and the humiliation of the daughter of the Cæsars. Every eye was bathed in tears at the recital of these sad calamities, supported with such heroic fortitude. Mr. Burke then, by an easy transition, passed on to the exposition of those absurd attempts of inexperienced men to establish a chimerical liberty; nor did he spare the petulant vanity of upstarts, in their pretended love for equality. The truth of these striking and animated pictures made the whole House pass, in an instant, from the tenderest emotions of feeling to bursts of laughter: never was the electric power of eloquence more imperiously felt; this extraordinary man seemed to raise and quell the passions of his auditors with as much ease, and as rapidly, as a skilful musician passes into the various modulations of his harpsichord. I have witnessed many, too many political assemblages, and striking scenes, where eloquence performed a noble part, but the whole of them appear insipid, when compared with this amazing effort."

The Translator has executed his task with fidelity, taste, and judgment; his language is pure, correct, and spirited: M. le Duc de Levis is one of the writers well known in France by the appellation of "*un beau diseur*," and it requires a long and an intimate acquaintance with the French idiom to be able duly to appreciate the delicacy and grace of his phrase. In a word, we have derived great pleasure and information from the perusal of this work, and hope it will proceed, regularly, to its conclusion. We shall not stop to notice a few trivial errors; which only serve to shew that it is the genuine work of a Foreigner; such, for instance, as that the *Aldermen* are elected at Guildhall. — The Author in his Preface informs us, that the second volume will contain an account of the Court, the manners of the great, and of the middling and lower orders. The Ladies are, of course, not forgotten by this accomplished Writer: Religion, the Laws, Education, the Fine Arts, also, engage his attention. The third volume will describe the Provincial Towns, Gentlemen's Seats, Gardens, and Curiosities of Nature and Art. A volume will be devoted to the state of the Navy, the Army, the Finances, Commerce, and the Colonies.

63. *Sermons by the late Rev.* Walter Blake Kirwan, *Dean of* Killala. *With a Sketch of his Life.* 8vo.

WE are now about to perform an office equally grateful to our Readers as pleasant to ourselves, by presenting them an opportunity of forming a just estimate of the pious and successful labours of the Dean of Killala. Fervently attached to our venerable Establishment, we feel proud that so cultivated a mind as that of Mr. Kirwan should have perceived its excellencies, and, by becoming a worthy member of our communion, adding essentially to its future stability. The Volume is introduced to the publick under the sanction of the name of Mrs. Peter Latouche, who is so honourably mentioned by Mrs. Kirwan, and in a manner so amiably grateful, that we cannot resist the temptation of repeating the Dedication: she observes to that Lady,

"It is impossible to find, in the community of those by whom the late Dean of Killala was esteemed, any one, to whom, had he lived to publish his Sermons, he would have dedicated them in preference to you, whom he had so long looked up to as the affectionate and unaffected Patroness of the widow and the orphan, for whom he had, for eighteen years, been the assiduous and successful advocate.—Your kind, earnest, unabated, and effectual patronage of the widow and children of the Dean, from the moment of his death, would give you an original title to have these Sermons dedicated to you. — To you, therefore, with love, reverence, and gratitude, these Sermons are dedicated," &c.

The

The Dean was a member of an antient and respectable Roman Catholic family, resident at Galway, where he was born about 1754. The College of English Jesuits at St. Omer's received him of his friends as an inmate; and there he often declared "he imbibed the noble ambition of benefiting mankind." A relation of his father having large possessions in the island of St. Croix, he embarked for that place under his auspices at the age of seventeen; but six years, which he passed there, served only to injure his previously delicate constitution, and shock his feelings by witnessing the system of cruelty and oppression there practised; and he returned in disgust to Europe. His maternal Uncle, titular Primate of Ireland, advised him to pursue his studies at the University of Louvain, which he did, obtaining priest's orders, and the honour of filling the chair of Natural and Moral Philosophy. In 1778 he became Chaplain to the Neapolitan embassy at the British court. The small but respectable Congregation he had thus an opportunity of addressing soon granted him the applause he merited: some of his Sermons were printed, and the Editor of this Volume would have inserted them had they been attainable. He sedulously endeavoured to improve his exertions, and for that purpose attended those places where oratory was most conspicuously excellent. Amidst, the Writer of the Life observes, a meridian blaze of eloquence, the Church alone continued inert—"To rouse devotion from this profound lethargy, was a daring novelty, which demanded the powers of a Kirwan. Fortunately for the interests of humanity, he felt his force, and seized the glorious opportunity. After two years' retirement in the bosom of his family, probably absorbed in the consideration of this important step, he at length, in the year 1787, resolved to conform to the Established religion," in which he conceived he should enlarge his opportunities of benefiting mankind. His first essay before a Protestant congregation was in St. Peter's church, Dublin; and it naturally caused a large auditory, amongst whom it was generally supposed he would, according to custom, reprobate the doctrine and practice of the antient faith he had rejected: "But," says the Writer of his Life, "he exhibited an example of Christian meekness, liberality, and conciliation, in the choice of a subject utterly unconnected with controversy. Nor did he, upon any subsequent occasion, profane the pulpit by religious or political intolerance; or even, in his most confidential communications, breathe a syllable of contempt or reproach against any religious persuasion whatever." Some pains are taken to obviate a suspicion that Mr. Kirwan's conformity might originate in interested motives, by offering the antidote of an unblemished and amiable life; "and if he sometimes adverted to political events, it was not surprising," continues the Writer, "that a zealous Divine should be shocked at the sudden crush of all religious establishments in France, of which (during the captivity of the ill-fated Louis) he was partly an eye-witness. As the habitual advocate of humanity, he felt peculiar horror at the atrocities of an ungovernable multitude; but they who were most gratified by his vehement invectives against such outrages, were often no less surprised and humiliated by the manly boldness with which he intermingled severe, though general, reprehension of their own vices."

It appears that Mr. Kirwan's exertions were particularly successful when pleading the cause of the poor: hence the first year of his ministry had not elapsed before "he was wholly reserved for the distinguished and difficult task of preaching Charity Sermons." It gives us much pleasure that this volume has enabled us to record a Resolution entered into by the Governors of the general Daily Schools of several Parishes in the Irish Metropolis, on the 5th of November, 1788, which contains, perhaps, as high a compliment as any clerical character has ever received:

"That, from the effects which the Discourses of the Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan from the pulpit have had, his officiating in the Metropolis was considered a peculiar National advantage; and that vestries should be called, to consider the most effectual method to secure to the City an instrument, under Providence, of so much public benefit."

In the same year he was preferred to the Parish of St. Nicholas Without, and the Prebend of Howth; and in 1800 to the Deanery of Killala, when he

he resigned the Prebendal Stall just mentioned.

"His ardour, as we are further informed, was not abated by promotion, nor his meekness corrupted by admiration; though, whenever he preached, such multitudes assembled, that it was necessary to defend the entrance of the Church by guards and palisadoes. He was presented with addresses and pieces of plate from every Parish, and the freedom of various Corporations; his portrait was painted and engraved by the most eminent Artists; and (what was infinitely more grateful to his feelings) the Collections at his Sermons far exceeded any that ever were known in a Country distinguished for unmeasured benevolence. Even in times of public calamity and distress, his irresistible powers of persuasion repeatedly produced contributions exceeding a thousand or twelve hundred pounds at a Sermon; and his hearers, not content with emptying their purses into the plate, sometimes threw in jewels or watches, as earnest of further benefactions."

These wonderful effects of his eloquence were produced by a native warmth of character, which influenced his discourses, and gave animation to his conversation. His voice was full and melodious, and his action graceful and energetic; his glance piercing, his countenance austere and commanding, and the whole "illuminated by sound judgment, and a profound knowledge of human nature." We are also informed by the Author, that he carefully avoided polishing any part of his Sermons too highly, that he might occasionally blend with them such extemporaneous effusions as, when they occurred, "hurried away the passions of his auditory in resistless extacy." Poetry intermixed with prose is not to be found in his Discourses, neither quibbling on words, "nor anatomizing of texts," strained applications or dissertations on Hebrew roots, "no subtle skirmishing with shadows, or insulting triumphs over unrefuted Infidelity; but a fervent and pressing appeal to the understanding and the heart; a copious, clear, and irresistible torrent of reasoning flows from a thorough conviction, and sincere anxiety not to refute or revile, but to convince and reform."

Little more remains to be said of this exalted character than that he married Miss Wilhelmina Richards, youngest daughter of Goddard Richards, esq. of the county of Wexford, who survives the Dean, and was left with so slender a provision, that herself, two sons, and two daughters, must have pined in indigence and obscurity, had not his Majesty granted her a pension of 300*l. per annum*, with reversion to her daughters: for the sons nothing has been done beyond printing the Sermons for their benefit. Now, as we are told that the Dean was "exhausted by the fatigues of his mission," and that he "fell a victim to his zeal in the cause of universal benevolence," we cannot but hope these facts may plead in their favour with those who yet live to remember how the persuasions of their father operated in expanding their hearts towards the friendless orphans of others.

The Sermons are thirteen in number, and were all preached for Charitable purposes but two: to praise these, after what we have written, would be superfluous; but we shall give an extract, in corroboration of what has been advanced, from Sermon VI. for the Female Orphan House, Dec. 23, 1798.

"There is an object I deem it right on this occasion most earnestly to recommend. It is not unconnected with my subject; and if I can persuade myself that the awful conjuncture in which we have stood, has had the effect of exciting the serious recollection of our duties, and that we have nothing more sincerely and ardently at heart, than to give a firm support to the renewal of religion and morals through every channel of society, I may be allowed to hope, that in the bosom of our families, this so sacred and indispensable concern will experience all the weight of our authority and example. Our families are the natural and immediate field of our zeal in this cause. Indifference to it in any other sphere would be highly criminal; indeed at this time peculiarly abominable. In what terms should I speak of it, where the responsibility is so peculiarly direct, the harvest so sure, and the evils that arise from the neglect lie so immediately under our eyes to goad and reproach us? As the heads of families, we are, if I may so express myself, the chief posts of a confederacy in support of the general good. To us the superintendency of a portion of our fellow-creatures is solemnly committed by God and our Country. Nor can we fly from the trust reposed in us, without doing what

what in us lies to counteract the saving and beneficent views of God, and weakening the great edifice of public happiness. Perhaps, my friends, if human laws could, without inconvenience, take cognizance of such things, no man would more deserve their severity than he who by direct example or connivance renders his house a seminary of vice and licentiousness, which must naturally operate to the annoyance of the community, but which, on great occasions, will too often come forth to assist in its destruction. I make this remark, because in the course of the late Rebellion we have more than conjecture, we have indubitable evidence, that servants, in numerous instances, if not the actual perpetrators, have at least, by the vilest perfidy, removed all obstructions to the bloodiest barbarities; and, in some cases, even the most generous and indulgent masters found no security from the monstrous ingratitude of wretches, hurried away by the cruel, rapacious, and subverting spirit of the times. Nor can any doubt be entertained that the number is comparatively very few, in the metropolis or out of it, who have not bound themselves with that union which has attempted to overturn the Religion, property, and Constitution of the Nation. To this class, then, of your fellow Christians look with the warmest zeal and compassion. Of the duty you owe your children I speak not, having dwelt on it at large when last I had the honour of addressing you from this place; and indeed, if there be any subject which one would think it should be unnecessary to urge on a Christian congregation, it is certainly that. Melancholy experience, however, has convinced us that the most sacred of all obligations can be very imperfectly accomplished, and that many of our youth would seem much better trained to vilify the principles, and disclaim all respect for the duties of Religion, than to glory in what they profess, and do honour to it by their practice. I am happy, however, to understand, that the little miserable affectation of profaneness and infidelity so current among them, that base sacrifice of the little they know, and the few impressions they have received, to contemptible motives of vanity and fashion, is, in some degree, concealing itself; at all events, I call on the zealous and informed boldly to rebuke it, to treat it without ceremony or mercy wherever they may find it, or from whatever lips it may fall. Shyness or respect of persons on this subject is not for the awful grandeur of the present moment, when religion and its virtues seem to be the last stay of a convulsed and sinking world. But, however deficient we may be with respect to our children, it is manifest we are more so with respect to our servants and dependants. How few Christians will reflect, or perhaps even admit, that the morals of this class are any concern of theirs. Nothing, however, more certain; nor is there a rule in our holy religion more inviolable, than that every man possessing authority over another is responsible for his conduct according to the measure of that authority.—The very principles of reason inform us that all government is constituted for the advantage of the governed. Thus Kings and Princes belong more to their subjects, than their subjects to them; nor does the weight of such an engagement derogate from their greatness, or take any ray from the lustre of their crowns: for what can be more glorious, or draw man nearer to the Divinity, than to exist only for the felicity of others? By the same rule, a master in his family, which is a kingdom in miniature, is not to consider those unfortunate persons submitted to his controul as mere instruments to promote his convenience, and fill up the splendour and magnificence of his train; but as fellow-creatures and fellow-Christians, possessing the most serious claim on him; nor is there a doubt, but that as he is bound in rigorous justice to compensate their labour, and as common humanity obliges him not to desert them in their infirmities, so he is likewise called upon to be their apostle, to labour zealously and assiduously for their sanctification; and that, if they perish through his neglect, he will be as certainly accountable for their blood, as he would be, under the same circumstances, for the blood of his children. But how are we generally affected by this alarming truth? What pains do we see taken to impress servants with religious sentiments? What is become of that sacred practice which once obtained in Christian families, of summoning them to morning and evening prayers? Is there a master or mistress in a thousand who would not blush to have it spread abroad that they were capable of such antiquated drudgery—or, as more probably it would be called, such canting hypocrisy? And yet I have seen a woman in this country, the very first in rank, and second to none in virtue, (she is now no more!) despising, on this and every other point of Christian duty, the shafts of fashionable ridicule, and regularly performing, with her own lips, the charitable office, in the midst of her assembled family."

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64. *Conversation: a Didactic Poem, in Three Parts. By* William Cooke, *Esq. of the* Middle Temple, *Barrister-at-law, &c. &c. The Fourth Edition, revised, and enlarged with Poetical Portraits of the Principal Characters of Dr.* Johnson's *Club. sm. 8vo. pp.* 110. Underwood.

AGAIN we have the satisfaction of meeting "a Friend of olden Times," in a new and improved edition of an interesting Poem; rendered still more valuable by the "Poetical Portraits" now first introduced. See a complete List of the Essex-street Club in our vol. LV. pp. 8, 99; and of the Gerard-street Club, the latter drawn up by Mr. Steevens, ib. 98; with the names also of those who attended Dr. Johnson's Funeral.

In addressing one of the very few survivors of the Essex-street Club, Mr. Cooke feelingly concludes,

"Yet, oh! my friend! with whom full many a night, [delight,
I've heard those Worthies with supreme
How sad to tell those happy scenes are o'er, [more!
And all those lov'd Associates now no
—All—all are gone, save we who still remain [train!"
As mourning heralds of this matchless

We are glad to see that Mr. Cooke, at an advanced period of life, preserves enough of the *viridis Senectus*, still to court the Muses, and cultivate his poetical garland. *Fuimus Troes!* but he will find, on looking back to the list, there are three other respectable gentlemen surviving, who, we hope, will live to fill a niche in the *Fifth* Edition: Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, bart. R. P. Jodrell, esq. and the present most excellent Chamberlain of London, who lives in the affections of his Fellow Citizens, and continues to enjoy his occasional visits to the favourite retreat of Cowley, which his good taste has greatly embellished.

65. *Tales of Real Life. By Mrs.* Opie. 3 *vols.* 12*mo.* Longman *and Co.*

THESE Tales come before us without a single paragraph dedicatory or explanatory; but we take it for granted they are intended, like all the rest of Mrs. Opie's productions, to forward the interests of morality and virtue, and to point out the true path which leads youth to prosperity and happiness. Circumstanced as we thus are, it becomes a difficult matter to explain or illustrate the different Tales, so as to make them understood by our Readers: for this reason, and as "Lady Anne and Lady Jane" occupies the whole of the first volume, we shall confine our remarks to that alone.

The first pages of this Tale in some degree elucidate the story. Mr. Percy inquires of his son which of his fair and Noble wards he is hereafter to call daughter—"You have been," he observes, "seemingly a long time suspended, like Mahomet's tomb, between two magnets." In the progress of this conversation the father expresses his fears that young Percy likes Lady Jane, and that Lady Anne likes him.

"It would, indeed, have been more for Harry Percy's interest to marry Lady Anne; as, not from vice, but thoughtlessness, he had, though but just five and twenty, been forced to mortgage his only unentailed estate so considerably, that, as he had no ready money, a large sum with a wife could alone set him free; and as he knew that his father had no money to spare, he had carefully concealed from him an embarrassment which, he well knew, it would distress him not to be able to remove."

We are informed of the characters of the two ladies by an incident introduced in the 8th and 9th pages.

"At one-and-twenty he returned, and found Lady Jane, who with her cousin had been presented at Court, a reigning belle in the fashionable world, and more full of fascination than ever: but, though courted by all who beheld her, her eyes seemed, he thought, to look as tenderly as ever on *him*. Not so Lady Anne's; her eyes never sought his; on the contrary, they seemed to avoid them; and when he returned, after a long and severe illness, during which his life was despaired of, the one wounded his self-love, while the other soothed it. Lady Anne, when she saw him, was so struck with the change in his appearance, that she could not at first speak; and when she did, it was to say, in a faltering voice, and with eyes filled with tears, 'Oh, Harry, how *ill* you look! I declare I should scarcely have known you! and you look so old!' 'Don't mind what that raven says, Harry,' exclaimed Lady Jane: 'she always sees the worst side of every thing; and I assure you *I* think, though you look as if you had been *unwell*, you never looked handsomer nor younger in your life.' Harry held a hand

hand of each at this moment; and it is certain that he pressed Jady Jane's very tenderly, while he held Lady Anne's so coldly, that she withdrew it. From that moment Lady Jane stood on a vantage-ground with Harry Percy, which she never lost; for he thought the remark of Lady Jane kind,—that of the other, cruel; and though deeply impressed, before he went abroad, in favour of Lady Anne, he saw not, heeded not, he understood not, the faltering voice, the involuntary tears that accompanied her remark—a remark impelled by real tenderness, thrown by the anxieties of tenderness completely off its guard. Nor did he observe that, though her words were flattering, Lady Jane's feelings were cold. He therefore banished Lady Anne from his best affections, and received Lady Jane to them,—like many others, rejecting the substance for the shadow."

After this developement, we need advance nothing more relating to the plot, as it will be apparent to the Reader that the heedless perverseness of the two lovers will furnish ample means of exhibiting Lady Anne in a number of amiable lights, and contrasting her native excellence with the levity of her sister-ward, who dies in the sequel, when Percy becomes happy with her he had so absurdly rejected in the first instance.

66. *Tragedies, by* William Sotheby, *Esq. The Death of* Darnley. Ivan. Zamorin *and* Zama. *The Confession.* Orestes. 8*vo. pp.* 361. Murray.

THE credit of Mr. Sotheby as an elegant Poet has long been established. He is now a candidate for Dramatic fame; and his "Tragedies" will prove an acceptable present to the Reader, though neither intended, nor adapted, for scenic representation.

In a brief Prefatory Address to Miss Joanna Baillie, Mr. Sotheby says,

"In dedicating a Volume of Tragedies to the Author of the Dramas on the Passions, who can be more aware than I am, of the hazardous comparison to which I subject myself? That consideration, however, will not deter me from thus publicly expressing my high admiration of your poetic powers, and the enjoyment that I have long experienced from a friendship, which has convinced me that the qualities of your heart enhance those of your genius."

The Five Tragedies, as appears by their titles, are on subjects, each drawn from widely different sources. The first of them, as most familiar to the British Reader, we are naturally inclined to prefer; though in all of them, and particularly in "The Confession," the scenery of which is laid in the Convent of the Great St. Bernard and the rocks adjoining, there are many beautiful passages.

67. Charlemagne. *Translated by Dr.* Butler, *and the Rev.* F. Hodgson.

HAVING already fully noticed the Original Work (p. 146), it will be the less necessary to enlarge on the Translation. There is something, however, of a chivalrous and romantic character in the Poem, which appears to great advantage in the English version, and perhaps accords better with the taste of the present age, than any subject referring to the remoter periods of History would have done. The names, at least, of Charlemagne and his Paladins are familiar to our ears, though invested with an obscurity that tends to excite rather than gratify curiosity; the dominion of the Moors in Spain, under the Caliph Abderama; the gradual subjugation of the warlike barbarians of Germany; the league of the Lombards with the Greek Iconoclasts for the overthrow of Rome and the Church; are objects which belong both to Poetry and to History, and present an unbounded field for speculation, research, and conjecture. In the age of Charlemagne, events took place which had a lasting influence on the affairs of Europe; and in the person of that Conqueror were united many of those heroic qualities which Historians delight to retrace, and Poets to imagine. — If the subject of this Poem be congenial to the prevailing taste in this country, the style is not less so; it is bold, concise, and forcible; free from those amplifications which encumber the happiest flights of former French Poets, but sufficiently figurative to delight without wearying, and abundantly rich in allusions which revive, as well as create, impressions on the mind of the reader. The translation of such a work into English must have been at once a pleasing and an arduous task,—arduous indeed in proportion to the merits of the Original: for nothing can be so difficult as to express the

the same thought with equal felicity in languages so essentially different. This, however, has been generally effected throughout the present work with admirable success; and, if the French version were not extant, the Translation might pass for the Original. A detached specimen from the narrative part of the Poem would not adequately justify this encomium; but we may fairly extract the following fine apostrophe to the shade of Cicero, happily introduced when a part of the army is described as retreating among the wooded hills of Tusculum, the chosen retreat of the Author. These honoured walls of Cicero's abode appeared to the soldiers of Charlemagne in ruins; and there is something grand in the reflection, that, after the lapse of a thousand years, they still exist as ruins.

"A tender homage, willingly bestow'd,
Guarded the Sire of Rome's august abode.
What pure intelligence, what precepts high,
Once bade the echoes of the wood reply!
Hail, Virtue's orator! the Pagan's pride!
Yes, He, the Christians' God, thy love supplied; [to frame,
He taught thy mind those deathless scrolls
That lend thy Tusculum her noblest fame,
Point out the right, and lead us still to
Virtue alone our happiness below. [know
The valley two unequal hills survey,
Where once the Sage's honour'd dwelling lay; [leaves,
Half-broken arches, hid with spreading
A statue, that the willing mind receives
For Tully's own, such faith the likeness gains—
Behold the Roman portico's remains!
From these dear shades unexiled had I been, [scene—
With worthy honours had I grac'd the
When Peace shall dawn upon the bleeding land, [stand,
And Kings their good, and nations under-
(The mist of error from their eyes remov'd) [belov'd!
Once more may'st thou be mine, retreat
Dear peaceful solitude! enchanting hill,
By memory's treasures consecrated still!
One happy lustrum, lull'd with sweetest cares, [years;
Upon thy summit flow'd my youthful
Why, why no longer in thy green recess,
Or fruitful field, that golden harvests dress,
And vines and olives intertwine around,
Roam my blest feet? why, from thy sacred ground
From night oblivious rescue I no more
The priz'd memorials of thy great of yore?
And gather from thy side with awful hand
Sages and Chiefs who slept beneath thy sand?
Well dost thou still repay the labourer's toil:
Ask we a classic harvest from thy soil,
Richly thou render'st up thine antient trust,
And every mattock stirs a hero's dust."

CANTO XX.

68. *The Commemoration of* Reynolds; *in Two Parts; with Notes: and other Poems. By* Martin Archer Shee, *R. A. sm. 8vo. pp.* 149. Murray.

UT Pictura Poesis—Poetry and Painting are so nearly allied, that it is scarcely possible for a Master of either Art not to be at least a Lover of the other. Yet Mr. Shee concludes his Preface with an apology which his Readers may deem superfluous—

"As it is only on subjects connected with the Arts that the Author has conceived himself at all excusable in trespassing on the attention of the publick, he has felt some hesitation in committing to the press any of his attempts on other topicks. The indulgence which he has experienced in his proper province, he cannot expect to be extended to his wanderings in other territories of the Muse; where the abounding genius of the day has, to rhymers like him, rendered distinction hopeless, and competition, presumption."

In a manly and respectful Address to the Prince Regent, Mr. Shee says,

"As long as high excellence in the Arts shall be considered to grace and dignify the character of a people, the name of Reynolds must be recorded amongst those, who by their talents have distinguished the age in which they lived, and shed a lustre on the reputation of their country. What has been done by the British Institution, under the auspices of your Royal Highness, in honour of this great Artist, has not been more generous in sentiment, than judicious in policy: while it offered a liberal tribute of acknowledgment for the obligations conferred on us by his genius, it evinced a patriotic desire to preserve to us the advantages derived from his taste.—In co-operating so zealously with the Institution on this occasion, your Royal Highness has paid a homage to merit which elevates it above ordinary distinctions, and which is as honourable to him who offers it, as to

to him who is its object. — The Prince who sets an example of respect for high talents, consults not less his own reputation, than his people's advantage. In stimulating the ardour of genius, he prepares the noblest, and most efficient instruments of his own glory. The light he kindles reflects upon him a grateful lustre, which not only invests him with present splendour, but irradiates his future fame*."

Amongst the other subjects discussed in the principal Poem may be mentioned—

"The mixed emotions excited by the Portraits of the many distinguished persons, now no more, which are to be seen in the Collection. Observations on the character of Mr. Fox—Mr. Windham—Dr. Johnson. Allusion to the long friendship between Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Burke. Observations on the Portraits of Garrick — Mrs. Siddons—Goldsmith—John Hunter—Sterne—Admiral Boscawen — Lord Keppel — Lord Rodney—Lord Harrington—Marquis of Granby — Lords Ashburnham and Lansdown—Colonel Barré— Lords Thurlow, Mansfield, and Camden."

Fox and Windham are beautifully *painted in Poetry*; but we are more disposed to extract the characters of our old and personal Friends,

"Next Johnson view, great Potentate of Mind!
As erst the Sage, in easy chair reclined,
While Garrick, Burke, and Beauclerk swell'd his train,
To Letters gave the law—in Ivy-lane†.
Rough and uncouth of aspect, as he sits,
He seems to frown upon his vassal Wits;
To roll his awful front, and big with fate,
In sounds of thunder shake the Scribbling State. [he sway'd
On Learning's throne establish'd—long
A factious realm — where few in peace obey'd;
Repress'd each vain pretender of his time,
And rul'd in Reason absolute, and Rhyme.
Like other Monarchs too, when call'd to quit
His lofty station in the world of Wit,
He left some signal trophies of his power,
To mark his reign to Time's remotest hour. [sprung,
Raised by his single hand, a Temple.
Where shine the treasures of his native tongue;
To former Genius, too, a finish'd Fane,
Which, like that tongue, immortal shall remain, [mage claim,
Where Britain's Bards their noblest ho-
And with their Critick proudly share their fame.
Immortal Burke! thy honour'd name recalls [walls.
An Image, more than wanting—on these
Friend of his soul, thy aspect sure had graced [Taste,
The Painter's triumph in this treat of
Could thy pure spirit from the skies have shown, [own.
His glory touch'd thee nearer than thine
By all the sympathies of Genius sway'd,
Their hearts drew closer as their years decay'd; [thro' every stage,
Warm friendship cheer'd their course
And glow'd unchill'd beneath the frost of age. [drew,
Though Reynolds oft with faithful pencil
And gave the Statesman to his Country's view, [career,
Could none be found to mark their fond
And hang in proud commemoration here‡?

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* "On every Friday evening during the course of the Exhibition, the liberality of the Directors issued tickets of admission to the Gallery, which, by a judicious arrangement of lamps, was lighted up in such a manner as to shew the pictures to advantage. The peculiarity of the scene rendered it powerfully attractive; and here were to be found in admiring groupes, the Rank, the Talent, and the Fashion of the day. This unexampled assemblage of the beauties of Art and Nature, formed a spectacle at once honourable to the character of the age, and interesting to every eye:

'Twas Taste at home — a rout declar'd,
Where every Muse and Grace repair'd;
Where Wit and Genius found a treat,
And Beaux and Beauties lov'd to meet.'

The Gallery seemed a temple dedicated to the honour of the Arts, where the spirit of Reynolds was the presiding deity, and all were anxious to do homage at his shrine."

† "The Club formed by Johnson in Ivy-lane is well known to the readers of Boswell's interesting account of him."

‡ "A portrait of Mr. Burke would have added considerably to the interest of the Collection. The publick would have contemplated with eagerness, amongst the Ornaments of our Country here displayed, the aspect of a man of whom History will boast as an Orator, an Author, a Statesman, and a Sage. — Mr. Burke, in his 'Letter to a Noble Lord on the subject of his Pension,' thus affectingly alludes to the

Alas! nor here alone—with vain desire,
The Sage's reverend image we require;
Look round—what fond memorials shall we find?
His form is fading from the public mind:
No sculptur'd trophies from a thankless Land,
To fix it here, in brass or marble stand.
Ye shades of Genius!—glowing lights that shed [head!
The beams of Science on Britannia's
While yet you mark indignant from above [love,
The failing tribute of your Country's
Forgive the torpor which betrays her taste, [graves ungraced,
Which leaves your rites unpaid—your
Which chills her Arts—their noblest function foils §,
And checks Ambition in immortal toils!"

Of "the other productions which in this volume are offered to the publick," Mr. Shee informs us,

"'The Shade of Nelson' was produced in a moment of warm feeling, excited by the intelligence of an event which roused to enthusiasm the gratitude and regret of the Country. It was published anonymously, within a month after the battle of Trafalgar, and was the earliest offering at the shrine of the Hero whom it aspires to celebrate.—The lines on the death of Opie were first printed in a periodical paper, conducted for some time under the title of *The Artist*. They were written for that publication at the request of a literary friend ‖, whose pen has been often zealously, and disinterestedly, employed in advocating the cause of the Arts, and illustrating the Annals of the Academy.—The 'little story' which closes the volume was suggested by a melancholy occurrence of real life, which had been related to the Author, and from which its principal incident has been derived."

If this little story were imprinted on the minds of our young Fashionables, it might, perhaps, prevent the repetition of so melancholy and affecting an occurrence.

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the long and intimate friendship which subsisted between him, Lord Keppel, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. 'It was but the other day, that, on putting in order some things which had been brought here on my taking leave of London for ever, I looked over a number of fine portraits, most of them of persons now dead, but whose society, in my better days, made this a proud and happy place. Amongst those was the picture of Lord Keppel. It was painted by an Artist worthy of the subject, the excellent friend of that excellent man from their earliest youth, and a common friend of us both; with whom we lived for many years without a moment of coldness, of peevishness, of jealousy, or of pain, to the day of our final separation.'"

§ "The Author, on a former occasion, lamented the general insensibility on this subject. That men, whose genius is the proudest boast of their Country, of whom,

'The world has rung from side to side,'

should pass off the scene without any National tribute to their fame, or memorial of their services, is, unhappily, too common an occurrence to excite surprize. It must, however, be always matter of regret to those who (leaving out of the question all consideration of the Arts) believe that there is a generous admiration of great talents, which is worth cultivating—a noble enthusiasm for genius and virtue, which elevates the character of a people beyond the most prosperous speculations of interest, or the most successful enterprizes of power. What becoming decorations of our Senate-house would be the statues of those who have been its most distinguished ornaments! How would the dignified representations of a Pitt, a Fox, and a Burke, excite the reverence, and fire the emulation, of the rising race! The expence of a tribute like this to the memory of such men, it would be absurd to suppose an object of consideration, even to the most pitiful economist of the public purse: and it must be a worse spirit than that of party, which could, on political grounds, refuse to pay homage to powers which attracted the admiration of their age, and which all parties must believe to have been directed to promote, though by different means, the prosperity of their Country.

'Oh! when shall Britain, conscious of her claim,
Stand emulous of Greek and Roman fame?
In living medals see her wars enroll'd,
And vanquish'd realms supply recording gold?
Here rising bold the Patriot's honest face,
There Warriors frowning in historic brass.'

In these lines, Pope speaks of medals; but the principle of his complaint is, *the duty of commemorating great men and great actions.* And the example of the antients, which he recommends, is still more forcible in the nobler exertions of their commemorative arts.

‖ Prince Hoare, esq.

69. *The Journal of a Mission to the Interior of* Africa, *in the Year* 1805; *by* Mungo Park; *together with other Documents, Official and Private, relating to the same Mission. To which is prefixed an Account of the Life of Mr.* Park. *4to.* Murray.

THE former Journal of Mungo Park was universally popular; and very deservedly so, if a narrative can be recommended by the internal evidence of its authenticity, by the unaffected simplicity of its style, and by the interest progressively excited for its Author. Few books of Voyages and Travels have been more favourably received, and the repetition of Mr. Park's endeavours to pursue to its final accomplishment the object of his former less successful labours, excited a general curiosity. Well adapted as he was for such an undertaking, both by his personal intrepidity, the power of enduring hardships and fatigue, to which he had habituated his constitution, as well as by his perseverance, which no danger or obstacle could divert from its object;—it was not permitted him to triumph over his difficulties, and his life was the forfeiture to his daring.

This Journal has long been expected, and we lament that we cannot say that it is satisfactory. As far as it may be depended upon as authentic, we do not accompany Mr. Park so far as he penetrated in his former expedition — when, how, and where, he lost his life, is still very ambiguous. With regard to these most interesting circumstances, we have only the Journal of Isaaco, a Mandingo priest, a merchant also, and one who was much accustomed to travel in the Interior of Africa. But this man's conduct to Park, even whilst he survived, was not remarkable for steadiness or attachment; and a shade of suspicion is thus thrown on the Narrative by him, which succeeds the last authentic accounts from Mungo Park himself.

Isaaco communicates the intelligence of the particular facts of Park's death, from a man named Amadi Fatouma, whom he had before recommended as a guide from Sansanding.

As it is presumed that Mr. Park's former Travels are in every body's hands, we shall, without further preface, give an outline of the Track described as having been pursued by him in his second Expedition.

As before, he proceeded from Pisania as far as Barraconda; then, quitting his former track, and taking a more Southerly direction, he arrived at Medina, the capital of the kingdom of the Woolli, where he was but inhospitably entertained. Following the line of the Gambia, he came to Faraba. In this first Chapter, the account of dyeing cotton of a fine blue colour, with the leaves of the indigo plant, is curious and interesting.

From Faraba, Park went on to Jallacotta. On entering the Tenda woods, the party were most seriously not only incommoded, but greatly and even dangerously molested by bees. "For half an hour (he remarks) the bees seemed to have completely put an end to our journey." The end of the second Chapter brings the Travellers to Dindikoo and Farkia. In their progress to this last place, they met with the Shea, or vegetable Butter-tree, described in Park's former volume. In this part of the Expedition they first began to feel the dreadful effects of sickness; and many died. They visited what are called the Gold Mines, and observed the process of obtaining this metal.

In the third Chapter we accompany Park from Farkia, and go with him through Toombir, Gimbio, Kronkromo, Koeena, to Saboseena. Sickness and death still pursued them. In this Chapter, the Reader's faith is a little exercised by the following anecdote:

"When he (Isaaco) had reached the middle of the River, a crocodile rose close to him, and instantly seizing him by the left thigh, pulled him under water. With wonderful presence of mind, he felt the head of the animal, and thrust his finger into its eye: on which it quitted its hold, and Isaaco attempted to reach the further shore, calling out for a knife. But the crocodile returned and seized him by the other thigh, and again pulled him under water: he had recourse to the same expedient, and thrust his fingers into its eyes with such violence, that it again quitted him, and when it rose, flounced about on the surface of the water as if stupid, and then swam down the middle of the river. Isaaco proceeded to the other side, bleeding very much. As soon as the canoe returned, I went over, and found him very much lacerated."

In their farther progress to Kemiroom, as detailed in the fourth Chapter,

ter, their troubles and difficulties increased; they were robbed and continually attacked by Banditti. On their arrival at Bangissi, they had an interview with the King. Sickness and death continued to weaken their force, and diminish their numbers: but they were approaching the Niger, and this prospect kept up the courage at least of their Leader. The whole of this Chapter exhibits a melancholy tale of suffering — many of the sick, from despair, declined to proceed.

The fifth Chapter represents them as arriving at the Niger, and embarking for Mamaboo. Before they reached the stream, the following adventure occurred to Park:

"We had not proceeded a hundred yards farther, when, coming to an opening in the bushes, I was not a little surprized to see three lions coming towards us. They were not so red as the lion I formerly saw at Banbarra, but of a dusky colour, like the colour of an ass. They were very large, and came bounding over the long grass, not one after another, but all abreast of each other. I was afraid, if I allowed them to come too near us, and my piece should miss fire, that we should all be devoured by them. I therefore let go the bridle, and walked forwards to meet them. As soon as they were within a long shot of me, I fired at the centre one: I do not think I hit him; but they all stopt, looked at each other, and then bounded away a few paces, when one of them stopt, and looked back at me. I was too busy in loading my piece to observe their motions as they went away, and was very happy to see the last of them march slowly off amongst the bushes. We had not proceeded above half a mile, when we heard another bark and growl close to us amongst the bushes. This was doubtless one of the lions before seen, and I was afraid they would follow us till dark, when they would have too many opportunities of springing upon us unawares. I therefore got Mr. Anderson's call, and made as loud a whistling and noise as possible. We heard no more of them."

At Doombila the Traveller met his old friend and companion Karfa Taura, through whose kindness and attention his life was preserved in his former Expedition. The satisfaction on both sides must have been very great, though, from the circumstances probably under which Park wrote his notes, but slight mention is made of the event.

From Marraboo, Isaaco was dispatched with presents to conciliate Mansong, the Sovereign of Sego. He accordingly sent his Prime Minister, and other officers, to inquire into the motives of Park's Journey. There seems to have been great suspicions on the part of the Prince, and the operation of these, probably accelerated the catastrophe of the Traveller's melancholy fate. They, however, reached Sansanding unmolested, a place which contains eleven thousand inhabitants. At this place, Park seems to have lost his usual discretion, for, as he terms it, *he opened shop in great style, and exhibited a choice assortment of European articles;* which seems to have been much the same, as to have suspended before the shop a label in the language of the country with the words, *Come & kill me, and you will get such things as these.* At this place, too, Park lost his friend and relative, Mr. Anderson; this was the greatest calamity he had yet sustained, and he felt himself as if left a second time lonely and friendless amidst the wilds of Africa. Here, also, Park's own narrative terminates.

In the subsequent year, intelligence arrived at the British Settlements in Africa that Park and his surviving companions were killed, which induced General Maxwell, the Governor of Senegal, to employ a person in whom confidence might be placed, to penetrate into the interior, and ascertain, if possible, the fact. Isaaco undertook the expedition, and was absent for the space of twenty months: when he returned, he brought with him the confirmation of the reports of Park's death. His Journal, including another by Amadi Fatouma, who had accompanied Park from Sansanding down the Niger, is subjoined, and upon the credit due to their veracity, our confidence with respect to the circumstances which they relate must be suspended.

With respect to ourselves, we confess we have read these latter narratives with a great deal of suspicion; and though perhaps but little doubt can remain of the fact of the death of Park and his Companions, the circumstances said to attend it, are preposterous and incredible.

"Mr. Park took hold of one of the white men, and jumped into the River; Martyn did the same, and they were drowned

drowned in the stream in attempting to escape."

Park would not have died in this manner. Before the village where this is reported to have taken place, "is a rock across the whole breadth of the river;" one part of the rock is very high; there is a large opening in that rock, in the form of a door, which is the only passage for the water to pass through. The hostile *army* took possession of the top of this opening; Park came there after the army had posted itself—he nevertheless attempted to pass. All this is incredible. We have, however, no other documents; and thus the matter must remain, till further elucidated by subsequent communications, or future adventurers.

70. *Essay on the Physiognomical System of Drs.* Gall *and* Spurzheim, *&c. By* G. Spurzheim. 8*vo.* Baldwin.

71. *Sketch of the New Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System of Drs.* Gall *and* Spurzheim, *considered as comprehending a complete System of Zoonomy. With Observations on its Tendency to the Improvement of Education, of Punishment, and of the Treatment of Insanity. Reprinted from the Pamphleteer, with Additions. By* Thomas Forster, *F.L.S. Author of Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena, &c. &c.* 8*vo.*

[Reviewed by a Correspondent.]

MOST of our Readers must have heard of the peculiar opinions respecting the physiognomical expressions of character which were published by Dr. Gall, in Germany, some years ago, and of which some imperfect accounts have been transmitted to us through the medium of the Philosophical Journals. It must also be well known to literary men, that the doctrine has not been embraced by many people in England, most who heard of it having ridiculed, as fanciful and useless, principles which they did not understand. They absurdly imagined that they could comprehend, by one superficial glimpse, the truth and bearings of a series of facts, which had been discovered only by long and reiterated observations, and therefore hastily pronounced them to be the chimeras of a theoretical and deluded mind. In short, the knowledge and belief of this system, when it first made its appearance, was confined to a few reflecting individuals, who were capable of thinking for themselves, and of following up the discoveries of Gall by their own patient investigations.

The first of the publications now under consideration is the work of Dr. Gall's celebrated colleague, Dr. Spurzheim. It appears to contain very considerable additions to Gall's original discoveries; and to rectify many of his views of the subject, which, as in the infancy of every science, must necessarily be imperfect.

As the discoveries of these learned Anatomists have led to a quite novel system of Philosophy of Mind, it will be advisable that those who are desirous of receiving correct information on the subject, should examine for themselves the series of evidence detailed in the work before us, and not depend on the partial representations of periodical prints. Since we deprecate the vulgar method of forming an estimate of the solidity of any new doctrines from the slight and imperfect sketch of them published in Reviews, which can only convey a general view of the principles, and are frequently written by persons, who, though possessing abundant literary information of a general nature, are nevertheless disqualified for the task of investigating the merits of many particular sciences. We confess, however, we have paid a very particular attention to the merits and demerits of the work before us, and shall proceed to offer such observations as resulted from an attentive perusal.

The first thing to be done when a person labours to establish any particular system is, to refute those which are incompatible with it, and to supply the defects of such as are not incompatible, but are at the same time insufficient to account for all the phenomena it embraces. A considerable portion of Dr. Spurzheim's work is appropriated to consider and refute former opinions respecting Mind, and the principles of its various phenomena: and whether or not he has fully established his own principles, we must certainly declare that he has most satisfactorily exposed the futility of those of preceding philosophers, who have laboured to establish systems, and to explain facts, from the consideration of a few particulars.

Indeed

Indeed throughout the whole of our perusal of Dr. Spurzheim's work, we were struck with the much greater concurrence of popular opinion and proverbial phrases with their doctrine, deduced only from an observance of nature, than the intricate philosophy of men of letters, and the unmeaning jargon of the Schools.

Dr. Spurzheim's work is an elaborate elucidation of the doctrine, illustrated by plates; and Mr. Forster's smaller publication is a sort of sketch, or popular view of the general principles, which may be thus briefly adverted to. This system regards the Brain as the instrument of thought; in this respect it coincides with the opinion of mankind in all ages. But it differs from former opinions in regarding it as divided into various compartments, which are respectively the material conditions or organs of different manifestations of the mind. In short, each convolution or part of the Brain is an organ of some particular propensity, sentiment, or intellectual faculty of the Mind. On the relative size and activity of these organs depends the propensities and intellectual powers of the mind of the individual. These organs are not identified with the mind, but are only the conditions of its particular faculties; all which are under the controul of the will, and are capable of being improved by education, or deteriorated by neglect. The propensities may be regulated by the intellect and by reflection, and all may be influenced by the superior sentiments, and may be placed under the influence of established moral laws.

The first impression that these new views of the faculties of the Mind seem calculated to make is, that they have a tendency to the doctrine of Materialism. The Doctor in his large work, as well as Mr. Forster in his Sketch, admits that this notion has already prevailed against the doctrine with superficial persons, who have not taken the trouble to investigate minutely the true meaning of the principles advanced. But we are perfectly of opinion that it must have been a very superficial view of the subject which could induce persons to foster such a prejudice against an interesting series of inquiries into the principles of the Human Mind, which in reality have no such tendency. We cannot enter fully into the objections made to the doctrine of the work, as they are numerous, and appear to have been repeated over and over again in various parts of Europe. It is sufficient for us to present the Reader with our decided opinion of the clear and philosophical manner in which they have been replied to by the Authors of the System. We are quite satisfied of the superiority of the answers which Dr. Spurzheim has made to those who have opposed his doctrine; and, however fanciful they appeared to us on a first view, we feel convinced that a more attentive perusal will convince the intellectual part of mankind that they are neither fanciful nor dangerous, but that they are worthy of the consideration of all who desire to be acquainted with the Philosophy of Mind. It appears, from what we can collect of the history of this peculiar doctrine, that it was never conceived originally as a theory, but that it resulted from the examination of a series of facts discovered by accident. Dr. Gall appears to have noticed at first that persons who possessed particular forms of the head, were distinguished by certain corresponding characters of mind. And the certainty of the doctrine respecting the external sign, seems to have been established on such a series of actual observations, that we own it appears to us to carry with it the force of conviction. We think, however, that the Doctor has been rather too prolix in refuting old opinions, which could have no weight, we should think, at the present day, but with old women and fanaticks. And we think, on the other hand, that he might have appropriated more room in his work to the narration of particular cases, which constitute the most interesting part of the subject. As we cannot enter at large into the particular merits of so extensive a subject, we shall present our Readers with a brief account of the arrangement of the organs of the faculties of the Mind. Mr. Forster has added the organ of Mysterizingness to the other thirty-three which were nominated by Dr. Spurzheim. Dr. S. says little about that faculty, and seems somewhat doubtful of its distinct nature.

It

It seems, however, to be a faculty about which they neither of them are positively certain at present. The organs of Weight and Size, too, seem to stand at present on the foundation of analogical reasoning; while for the establishment of the rest there are positive facts. The organs are—

"PROPENSITIES. — 1. *Organ of Amativeness*, or Physical Love. 2. *Organ of Philoprogenitiveness*, or Love of Offspring. 3. *Organ of Inhabitiveness*. 4. *Organ of Adhesiveness*, or Attachment. 5. *Organ of Combativeness*, or Anger, Pugnacity, &c. 6. *Organ of Destructiveness*. 7. *Organ of Constructiveness*. 8. *Organ of Covetiveness*. 9. *Organ of Secretiveness* —SENTIMENTS. 10. *Organ of Haughtiness*, or Pride and Self-Love. 11. *Organ of Philapprobativeness*, Vanity, &c. 12. *Organ of Cautiousness*. 13. *Organ of Benevolence*. 14. *Organ of Veneration*. 15. *Organ of Believingness*, or Hope and Faith. 16. *Organ of Ideality*, or Poetic Fancy. 17. *Organ of Mysterizingness*. 18. *Organ of Righteousness*. 19. *Organ of Determinativeness*. —KNOWING FACULTIES. 20. *Organ of Individuality*. 21. *Organ of Form*. 22. *Organ of Size*. 23. *Organ of Weight*. 24. *Organ of Colour*. 25. *Organ of Space*. 26. *Organ of Order*. 27. *Organ of Time*. 28. *Organ of Number*. 29. *Organ of Tune*, or Musick. 30. *Organ of Language*.— REFLECTING FACULTIES. 31. *Organ of Comparison*. 32. *Organ of Causality*. 33. *Organ of Wit*. 34. *Organ of Imitativeness*.

Towards the conclusion of the work Dr. S. adds some curious Remarks on Insanity; and we really hope that some useful facts may result from his observations on this hitherto mysterious class of diseases. Nobody can walk through our Hospitals for Lunaticks, without emotions of pity and disgust. But what can persons do with the diseased state of the Brain, who are unacquainted with its functions in a healthy state? What has been hitherto known respecting these maladies amounts only to a collection of a few undigested observations. They are indeed *mad*-HOUSES, but are exceedingly ill calculated to be houses for *mad*-MEN: an observation commonly made by those who have visited them. We shall conclude by calling the public attention to this important part of the subject. In Great Britain, where the munificent hand of Charity is open to relieve all kinds of distress, we hope something will be done towards erecting, on a large scale, better Hospitals for Maniacks than those at present — hospitals, which, instead of presenting an interior more gloomy, more confined, and more horrible than a gaol, may become more comfortable residences for the incurable; may be more calculated to promote the cure of others; and afford, now the diseases begin to be scientifically known, more extensive opportunity of investigating their history. Respecting mad-houses as they now are, we think it would be difficult to decide which were the most mad—those who are confined in them, or those who constructed them.

*** We have in former Numbers (vol. LXXXIV. ii. 523; and in our present volume, p. 113.) given an able and interesting Abstract of parts of the System, communicated to us by a valuable Correspondent, sufficient to convey to the Reader an adequate notion of the soundness of the doctrine, and of its practical utility. The publication of Mr. Forster's judicious "Sketch" renders the continuation of that Abstract the less necessary. Like the former productions of this ingenious young Philosopher, the "Sketch" displays a mind ardent in the pursuit of Science; and whatever opinion may be entertained of the System itself, the attention which Mr. Forster has paid to it, and the concise view of it which he has given, cannot but be well received by the publick.

72. *Geographical Exercises in the New Testament: describing the principal Places in* Judea, *and those visited by St.* Paul; *and narrating many of the most important Occurrences recorded in the Evangelical Histories: with Maps, and a brief Account of the principal Religious Sects among Mankind. Designed for the Use of Young Ladies. By* William Butler, *&c. &c.* 12*mo. pp.* 250.

THE present volume is a very useful addition to the various books for the instruction and improvement of young persons, for which the publick have been indebted to the zeal, industry, and judgment of Mr. Butler, who, however, we think, scarcely does himself justice in announcing his publications as "designed for the use of young ladies;" for, though his career of business appears to be confined to Ladies' schools, and though the chasteness and decorum with which his

his works are conducted adapt them admirably to the use of young females, yet there is not one of them which is not fully as well constructed for the cultivation and improvement of knowledge in youths of the other sex, or even in adults of either.

A general acquaintance with, and a high veneration for, the Sacred Volume, is here inculcated. The events recorded in the Gospels are given in the order of their actual occurrence. Notes are frequently added, which explain the various sects among the Jews in the time of our Saviour; and illustrate their manners, customs, opinions, and proverbial sayings: which are absolutely necessary to the right understanding of many portions of Scripture.

"Others (Mr. B. says) are intended to fortify the mind against the unavoidable calamities of human life; to inspire a disinterested, Samaritan-like disposition, and a truly liberal spirit; to promote filial duty, an inviolable love of truth, and a hatred of falsehood and dissimulation: in a word, to be instrumental in causing Christianity to consist more in practice than speculation; to make the Christian graces flourish in the mind, and to ripen into those beautiful fruits of action, which are ornamental to human nature, and beneficial to society."

We are enabled, from an attentive inspection, to give to this work our unqualified approbation.

73. *Facts and Observations on Liver Complaints, and Bilious Disorders in general: and on such Derangements of these Organs as influence the Biliary Secretion. With Practical Deductions, drawn from a close and constant Attention to this Subject in various Climates; connected by an appropriate and successful Mode of Treatment. The whole illustrated and confirmed by an extensive Selection of Cases, demonstrating the many serious and fatal Consequences which too often arise from a mistaken View of the Primary Seat of Disease.* **By** John Faithborn, *formerly Surgeon in the Honourable* East-India *Company's Service.* 8*vo.* *pp.* 148. Longman *and Co.*

THIS scientific Treatise is inscribed to the Directors of the East-India Company. Its merit, whatever it may possess, having been acquired in their service, they are the "most proper Patrons of a Work intended so particularly to benefit the health of the inhabitants of this Country."

"Popular Works of Medicine have been, of late years, very much the study of the people in general, equally with the Profession; and the care of every man's health is an object, with him, of the first attention. A writer, therefore, should have always this object in view: in tracing his subject, he should do it in such a manner, that the truth it conveys may reach the conviction of the Patient, as well as of the Professional Reader. If his work is written in this manner, he confers a benefit on society; and he prevents many falling victims to error in the treatment, or placing themselves in improper hands. Every man becomes thus a critick on his own complaint, and it is of the highest consequence that he should be able to form a correct, rather than an erroneous judgment; besides, patients are often placed at a distance from professional aid; by works of this kind, they are better enabled to give a proper description of their ailments, and thus to furnish a Practitioner with more accurate information, in order to obtain that relief which they could not otherwise acquire, without the previous knowledge which such writings impart. It is not meant, however, to go so far as to say, that every man, by such means, may become his own Physician; this is an unfortunate error, and has often been carried too far: the best that Popular Medicine can do, is to put patients on their guard; and in doing this, it is certainly of great utility to mankind.—The following work, then, is directed to shew the frequency of Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders in this Country; to point out the danger of their being mistaken for others of a different nature; and by rousing the feelings of patients for their situation, to stimulate them to call for Professional assistance—at all times necessary, and particularly so in diseases of a dangerous and insidious tendency. By their acquaintance with the symptoms, as here pointed out, they will not be deficient in painting them in their true colours, and laying the proper stress,—whether they consult personally, or by letter, on those leading facts which regulate Professional opinion.—This Work commences with observations on such derangements of the hepatic organs as influence the biliary secretion, introduced by a general view of the structure and functions of the Liver, pointing out its vast importance in the animal economy, and the various uses of its secretion to the health, and correct operations of the constitution. With particular remarks on the gastric fluid,

fluid, on some affections of the intestines, and those parts sympathizing with the hepatic system; likewise some new observations on the various appearances of the biliary secretion, &c.—This Treatise is illustrated and confirmed by a numerous Selection of Cases, shewing the deceptive appearance of Liver Complaints, and the great danger of their being mistaken for other affections of the neighbouring organs, particularly of the Lungs, as demonstrated in the course of the Work; where it will be seen that several disorders, primarily originating in the Liver, have been unfortunately and erroneously considered as having a different seat; *viz.* coughs, asthma, and even pulmonary consumption itself."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Our Musick, like our Architecture, seems to have no foundation in Nature; they are both arts purely of human creation, as they *imitate nothing*."—Dr. DARWIN (Zoonomia, I. 219).

"Que toute la Nature soit endormie, celui qui la contemple ne dort pas, et l'art du Musicien consiste à substituer à l'image insensible de l'objet celle des mouvemens que sa présence excite dans le cœur du contemplateur."—J. J. ROUSSEAU.

11. *The Conflagration of* Moscow, *a grand Fantasia for the Pianoforté, composed and dedicated to the* Russian *Nation, by* D. Steibelt. *pp.* 24. 5*s.* Clementi *and Co.*

THE musick of Steibelt is generally distinguished both for graceful and energetic expression. His pianoforte-concertos are well known in this country, and much admired. Many traits in the composition before us strongly recal to mind his celebrated imitation of a Storm. It is probable that some event, or story, always occupies and guides the mind of the instrumental Composer, in the act of composing, as in the piece we are noticing; and that this circumstance contributes to the unity of character, and congruity of different movements, which are acknowledged in the works of all great masters of the art. And some teachers of the pianoforte pretend to instruct and assist their pupils to invent a story suited to every piece they learn; or, in other terms, to translate the Composer's meaning into words—an interesting operation, but difficult and often impossible; for musick, as the language of our feelings, has no equivalent. A successful Composer might produce a work extremely interesting to musicians, by making his musical Confessions. Grétry has, in some measure, done so in his Essays; but his compositions are chiefly vocal, and have words to determine their meaning. If the intentions were perceived, many of Beethoven's dissonant freaks would be tolerated, or even admired, by people who now condemn them as mere noise. In general, it may be said that young people and beginners look for nothing but smooth flowing sounds, to tickle the ear, or rapid empty passages, to display their skill in performance. The introduction to the Conflagration of Moscow begins in the minor key of G, *maestoso*, and terminates on the major triad of A, after an abundance of chromatic modulation, intended to express the agitated feelings of the heroic Muscovites. The next following movement is a fine triumphal march, on the air of Marlborough, in the major key of D, during which we are to imagine that "Napoleon enters Moscow." Instead of the last chord of the final cadence to this march, we have a minim rest, after which "the conflagration begins," in D minor, and continues through two pages. The tumultuous vehemence of this part subsiding a little, we hear the lamentations of the inhabitants, their invocation to God, and their "vows for the preservation of Alexander." By a proper use of the damper-pedal, and by a gradual variation of the force of touch, an effect is produced resembling that of an organ in an extensive Cathedral. The Conflagration terminates with the explosion of the Kremlin, and is followed by the arrival of the Cossacks and the Russian Infantry, the battle, and the lamentation of the conquered on the air *Allons, enfans, de la Patrie.* This is succeeded by a wild allegro, called the flight of the enemy; and the whole concludes with a Russian dance in G major, with seven pleasing variations, to express "the joy of the conquerors." There are not many Com-

Composers for the Pianoforte who could have succeeded better, in such a work as this, than Mr. Steibelt. We heartily wish him an early opportunity of giving the publick the last words of Buonaparté.

12. *Les Adieux d'Amis, a favourite Bagatelle, for the Pianoforte; composed by Mr.* Hook. 1*s.* 6*d.* Bland *and* Weller.

THIS is a lively rondo, made up of scraps of melody known to every body, with little more of harmony than the triad of *do*, and the discord of *sol*. In point of character, it would better express the feelings of meeting friends than the adieux. It will make an easy and interesting lesson for children. It is such a thing as a child might *compose* as well as play.

13. *A* Japanese *Air, arranged as a Rondo, or Easy Lesson, for the Pianoforte, by* J. Gildon. 1*s.* J. *and* G. Balls.

VERY similar to the preceding, but somewhat more original. The leading fingers are marked.

14. *A Grand March, for the Pianoforte; composed, and dedicated to the Marquis of* Worcester, *by* A. V. Forster. *pp.* 5. 2*s.* Preston.

THERE is a great sameness in this March, arising from the too frequent repetition of a few old ideas, and a want of variety of modulation. It is greatly inferior to Cramer's, Griffin's, Gildon's, and Miss Kerby's.

15. *No. X. (to be continued) A Voluntary for the Organ; composed by* Samuel Wesley. *Op.* 6. *pp.* 8. 2*s.* Birchall.

WE are glad to find Mr. Wesley continuing that kind of composition for which he has most talent—musick of the understanding rather than of the heart; best suited to the service of the Church, from its want of resemblance to such as we hear in other places. It is unnecessary to inform our Readers that the Author is one of the most learned organists of the present age. He is the Sebastian Bach of England.

ERRATUM.—No. for March 1814, p. 266, line 5, for *violée* read *violer*.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, May 18.—The Prize Compositions were adjudged as follows: *Chancellor's Prizes:* English Essay—"The Effects of Colonization on the Parent State;" Mr. THOS. ARNOLD, B. A. scholar of Corpus Christi College, and fellow elect of Oriel College.

Latin Essay—"*In illa Philosophiæ Parte, quæ Moralis dicitur tractanda, quænam sit præcipua Aristotelicæ Disciplinæ Virtus?*" Mr CHAS. GILES BRIDLE DAUBENY, B. A. demy of Magdalen Coll.

Latin Verse—"*Europæ Pacatores Oxoniam invisentes.*" Mr. ALEX. M'DONNELL, student of Christ Church.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize: English Verse—"The Temple of Theseus;" Mr. SAMUEL RICKARDS, commoner of Oriel College.

Trinity College, Dublin.—The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that he proposes to give Prizes, of ten guineas each, to two Bachelors and two Under-graduates, who shall give-in the best compositions on the following subjects: Bachelors, in Greek or Latin verse, "*Ingenuas didicisse fideliter Artes emollit Mores.*" In English verse, "Sylla, after his Abdication, meditating on his Past Life." Under-Graduates, in Greek or Latin verse, "*Mors Periclis.*" In English verse, "Restoration of Louis the Eighteenth." The compositions to be delivered to the senior lecturer on or before June 3d next.

The scientific world will rejoice to learn, that Messrs. BABER and KOENIG, of the British Museum, have just returned to this country from Munich, where they have purchased, for that National Institution, the Library and Collection of the celebrated Baron Moll; the former consisting of 23,000 volumes on various subjects, particularly Natural History; the latter containing, among other valuable specimens, a very complete suite of all the German rocks.

Nearly ready for Publication:

A new Edition of STRYPE's "Ecclesiastical, Historical, and Civil Memorials, relating chiefly to Religion, and the Reformation of it," &c. &c. in seven vols. octavo and quarto. The paging of the folio edition is preserved in the Margins, and a full Index is added at the end.—This Work will be soon after followed by a new Edition of STRYPE's "Annals of the Reformation and Establishment of Religion," &c.

Memoirs of OLIVER CROMWELL and his Children, supposed to be written by himself.

An Historical Account of the Episcopal See and Cathedral Church of Sarum, or Salisbury; comprising Biographical Notices of the Bishops; the History of the Establishment, from the earliest Period; and a Description of the Monuments; principally compiled from the Records of

of the Church. Illustrated with Engravings. By WILLIAM DODSWORTH.

A Description of Browsholme Hall, in the West Riding of the County of York; and of the Parish of Waddington, in the same County: together with a Collection of Letters, from Original Manuscripts, in the Reigns of Charles I. and II. and James II. never before published; now in the possession of THOMAS LISTER PARKER, Esq. of Browsholme Hall. With Twenty Plates, etched by BUCKLER jun.

The Church in Danger—a Statement of the Cause, and of the probable Means of averting that Danger, attempted; in a Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool. By Rev. RICHARD YATES, B. D. & F. S. A.

A Collection of Critical Tracts on English Poetry, by Gascoigne, Webbe, Harington, Campion, &c. &c. edited by Mr. HASLEWOOD.

Select Beauties of British Poetry, with Lives of the Poets, and Critical Dissertations. By THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq. Author of "The Pleasures of Hope."

Mr. SINGER's Researches into the Origin and Invention of Playing Cards.

The Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors.

Mr. ACKERMANN has in the press a Graphic work entitled "Naples and the Campagna Felice:" consisting of a Series of Humourous Letters from a Traveller on the spot, descriptive of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of that delightful City and its vicinity; as well as of the Antiquities and of other objects of curiosity with which that Classic Soil abounds. The Work is illustrated by numerous Copper-plates and Wood-cuts, and a set of humourous designs by ROWLANDSON.

Part I. (containing Six Plates, elegantly engraved and coloured,) of "The Stock Exchange Atlas," being a set of Charts shewing the Variations in the Prices of the Public Funds from the year 1731 to 1815 inclusive; compiled from the most authentic Documents, and accompanied by a Historical Memoir of the Funded Property of Great Britain.

Annual Gleanings of Wit and Humour, in Prose and Verse; consisting of a Selection of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Epigrams, Enigmas, Epitaphs, &c.

Preparing for Publication:

A New Edition of KENNETT's Parochial Antiquities, with much fresh matter by the Author, from the MS notes in his own Copy, late the property of Mr. GOUGH, is now in the press at Oxford, under the care of the Rev. BULKELEY BANDINEL, fellow of New College, and Bodleian Librarian.

Mr. F. JOLLIE, proprietor of The Carlisle Journal, has announced his intention of publishing a Supplementary Volume of the History of Cumberland, which is designed to embrace the state of Agriculture, Population, Church Livings, Antiquities, &c. to the present period. It will be embellished with several plates, among others, of the English, Scotch, and Irish Gates, Carlisle, which are now removed.

The History of the Most Antient and Honourable Military Order of the Bath, its statutes, patents, laws, and regulations, from its first institution (a period anterior by several centuries to its supposed Creation by Henry IV.) to the present time, with correct Lists of all the Knights created during the last 400 years, accompanied with Anecdotes of the Talents and Services which obtained for them that distinguished honour. To which will be prefixed, a Dissertation on Antient Chivalry, its rise, progress, decline, and fall, illustrated by many superb Engravings. The ancient part will be compiled principally from original MSS. in the British Museum, and the Imperial Library at Paris.

The Life and Correspondence of the Lady Arbella Stuart (cousin to King James I. of England), whom it was intended to place on the Throne on the demise of Queen Elizabeth. Compiled from the original Letters in the handwriting of the Lady Arbella, &c. &c. never before published.

Old English Plays, Vol. IV. 8vo., containing two Plays from CHAPMAN, and two from MIDDLETON and ROWLEY.

A Miniature of Popery, faithfully reduced from the original Picture, painted by the most eminent Fathers of the Church of Rome.

Zetland, a Poem, descriptive of the most interesting Scenes in the Zetland Isles, the earlier period of their History, and the Character of the Natives: with other Poems on subjects peculiar to that Region. By a Northern Islander.

Fragments on Landscape Gardening and Architecture, as connected with Rural Scenery. By H. REPTON, Esq. assisted by his son, J. ADEY REPTON, F. S. A. Illustrated by numerous Plates of Views, and other Embellishments.

The Library of Sir PETER THOMPSON, Knt. F. R. S. & F. S. A. containing many curious and scarce Articles in Old English Literature, MSS. and rare Books, was disposed of by Auction, by Mr. Evans, April 29, 1815, and four following days. Of this zealous Antiquary, the particular friend of Ames and Lewis, see some memoirs in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. V. p. 514.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

The beginning of
"ANGELICA, *or the Rape of* PROTEUS."
By EDWARD *Lord* THURLOW.

[PROTEUS *speaks.*]

YE doleful mountains, and ye shagged caves,
Whose echoes with the mournful wave are fill'd,
And your sad locks still dripping briny tears,
To you I come, to lay my sorrows down
In this waste nook, and angle of the world.
For pity may empierce your rugged breasts,
But not the flinty, hard Angelica.
Angelica, thou golden deity!
And wond'rous daughter of the elements!
The earth has had her brood; and the mere air,
Enliven'd by the birth-begetting Sun;
(For so was Ariel born, that fatal spirit,
Who does our enemy's behests, and yet
His beauty is more pregnant, than the sprung beam;)
Nay, and the swelling flood, whereof is wave:
The wonder of the sky, whose dripping locks
Neptune fell down, and worshipp'd on the wave:
But thou surpassest all, as much as light
Outgoes Cimmerian darkness, or the beam
Of Phosphor the mere lanthern of a swain.
O thou divine, and passing pageant,
Thou smiling monster of ambrosial seed,
Would I had never seen thee, nor had known Gods.
What Nature may give challenge to the
O, O accursed fair, and fairest curse,
The woes, which I endure, no words can tell,
Nor horrid fables of Proserpine's world,
Where evil at the height is all her bliss.
Farewell, my herds! now may ye browse at large led,
Through all the wat'ry space; whom I have
With reedy pipe, sweet-speaking to your ears,
To pleasant pastures, oft beneath the moon,
And oft beneath the silver light of morn,
But lead no more, for now my hope is dead.
Yet have I seen the wonders of our world,
Oft passing to their hymeneal beds,
When Summer smooth'd the seas, whose awful charms holds,
Compell'd the dolphins from their wat'ry herds,
And struck the shrilling Tritons with delight:
Nay, and their accents of persuasive love
Drew down the starry sparkles from their sphere.
But yet I never lov'd, nor now had lov'd,
Had all the treasury of Venus' court
Been pour'd before my eyes, with lib'ral gift
Of Jove, to make them my peculiar fee.
Thou, only thou, Angelica, could melt
My stony heart, and mould it to despair.
O son of Saturn, pierce me with thy fire,
That may undo my nature, else forbid;
Or give me great Nepenthè, that shall drown
All thoughts of this abhorred angel's form.
No, O divine Angelica! accept
The garland of my love: sweet-smelling pinks,
That in the garden of stern Neptune's queen
Delight the sense; and roses, such as deck
Her coral pavement, with the wat'ry flags,
And lilies, white and golden, and the flow'r
De-luce, of purple, and imperial stem.
Soft violets, and verdant asphodel,
And the flood-crocus, and the brimming wealth
Of all the cups of Flora, 'neath the sea.
These with the pallid ivy will I bind,
That crawls beside the margin of her throne,
Which Amphitrite loves, and add beside
The wat'ry jasmine, and the silver buds
Of myrtle, breathing thro' the crystal wave
A fragrant, and divine intelligence.
Thy golden forehead, and Sun-blaming hair,
More lovely than the Morn, I will embind
With weeds, more delicate than earthly flow'rs,
And make thee the bright Ocean's paragon.
Or, if thou choose it rather, thou shalt have
The glossy pearl, for which the Æthiop dives,
Or the green em'rald, or the turkis blue,
Which is Aurora's love, or amethysts,
Whose colour is the light of Hebe's robe,
Or purple sapphire, or the opal keen,
Fire-flashing like the day, or king of all,
The brilliant di'mond, rival of the sun.
These shall adorn thee, and, like stars in heav'n,
Discover all thy beauties to the world.
But, O, thou wilt despise them, if from me
Their wealth is offer'd, and my only choice
Is, to lie down, and perish on the beach.
Who am I, whom you scorn? no less a God,
Than Neptune's son, and keeper of his herds,
And mighty prophet of the murm'ring shore.

* * * * * * * * * * *

A Scene in a Bay at Evening.
By EDWARD *Lord* THURLOW.

THE Zephyr sleeps
On the brine and crystal deeps;
The flagging sails make hardly way,
And the still boats gem the bay:
The fisher throws his shrimping-net,
'Tis now near night; but not night yet;
Farewell, Apollo!
I walk upon the sands, and hear
The Sea-nymphs blow their musick clear,
And, hark! the Tritons hollow.

An Address for the Anniversary of the* LITERARY FUND, *at* Freemason's Hall, *May* 4, 1815. *Written and recited by* WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, *Esq.*

HOW many breasts reliev'd from throbing care, [despair,
From brooding madness, and from wild
Have bless'd—and long will bless the noble Plan [man!
That spares the feelings while it saves the
For Genius feels a ten times keener smart
Than common minds, when want assails the heart;
When sorrow pent, and labouring in the breast, [compress'd,
Like springs that heave the more they are
Tries to conceal from Observation's eye
The care-worn feature, and the stifled sigh;
And from the World hide close that secret pain [plain;
Which those feel most who never will com-
A pride as free from vanity, as art—
It gen'rous source, an independent heart!
For even bounty insult may appear,
When the coarse manner starts th' indignant tear!
Thus the refreshing shower, and genial breeze, [trees,
Call forth the blossoms on the leafless
But if the winds increase, and torrents fall, [all!
What might have succour'd, tends to ruin
You seek the solitary house of grief,
And like the dew of Heaven afford relief!
Unseen—you take the weight of debt away,
For when you give you only seem to pay;
And while you raise the Sufferer from the dust,
Assume no praise but being barely just:
An aid so pure, to pining Genius given,
Is manna dropping from the stores of Heaven!

Though in his place no longer now appears [years;
Our Founder, weaken'd by the lapse of
Bards yet unborn shall celebrate his praise,
When mute the Author of these humble lays!
Th' accomplish'd Heir of Brunswick's Royal Line [mine!"
Approv'd our Plan, and said "Your object's
Taught in the World, which Princes rarely see,
That science to be useful must be free,
He knows the Press, which only Tyrants hate, [great!
Protects the feeble, and supports the
Makes England stand distinguish'd and alone, [Throne!
With Freedom beaming round a Patriot
Matchless in manners, and of taste refin'd,
He feels that Genius is the wealth of mind;
Feels that the Bard, the Moralist, the Sage,
Deserve the gratitude of every Age:
Amidst the complicated cares of State,
He owns the claims of Letter'd Worth are great,
And with a princely feeling stands to view
Learning's high Patron, and her Votary too†.

Events of Ages crowd within the Year,
Since last an humble Bard address'd you here!
But as his mind no change can ever feel
To make him reckless of the Public Weal,
As all his lays have constantly express'd
The loyal zeal that glows within his breast:
His Muse to detestation shall expose
Th'unequal'd baseness of his Country's Foes:
Whose crimes—reproach to Letters and to Men!
Have sometimes found a vindicating pen.
Still in our ears the peal of Triumph rings
When London boasted her assembled Kings;
When Olive-wreaths entwin'd each Victor's sword, [Lord!
And France recall'd her much-desired
This mighty Realm, too great to want Increase, [Peace;
Restored her Conquests, as the pledge of
And her brave Sons, their noble conflict o'er,
Return'd victorious to their native shore!
As when a ship with winds contending long,
Her crew triumphant, and her timbers strong,
Surmounts the waves, and when the storm is past,
Steers to her port, and rides secure at last!
The weary World enjoy'd a calm repose,
And rival Nations were no longer foes.
But all these prospects airy visions seem,
Elude our hopes, and vanish like a dream!
Scarce had the Dove of Peace a place of rest [breast;
To plume the ruffled feathers on her
When sounds like thunder, bursting from afar,
Alarm'd the World with renovated war!
The Bird of Comfort, listening to the roar,
Flutter'd her wings, and vanish'd from the shore!
What Fiend lets loose "the dogs of war" again?
The basest Tyrant, and the worst of Men!
A fell Usurper, whom no oaths can bind,
Hated himself, and hating all mankind:
The times are pass'd, when gallant Frenchmen found
A breach of honour deeper than a wound:
But now degraded France for ever stands
The scorn, or pity, of all other lands!
What base ingratitude her Sons have shewn throne!
To a mild Monarch's most paternal
Whose laws they swore for ever to obey,
Yet kiss'd his hand, like Judas, to betray;

* Being the Nineteenth Anniversary Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for this Society.

† See Mr. Fitz-Gerald's Address, A. D. 1811.

With

With baseness, that no parallel can meet,
They studied treason at their Monarch's feet:
And, able masters of infernal guile,
Conceal'd a dagger under every smile!
Detested race! whom kindness can't endear,
Born to be govern'd only by your fear!
To virtuous Princes false, as treacherous waves;
To upstart Tyrants willing, abject slaves;
Can France—a land to loyalty once dear,
A land of knights without reproach or fear!
A land where gallant Henry once bore sway,—
Renounce her King, a Traitor to obey?
Though spotless faith from common men depart,
The shrine of Honour is a Soldier's Heart!
And with thy nobler Chiefs, in former days,
Was still the subject of thy Rival's praise!
Thy courage, brutal now, has lost its charms,
Since Honour ceases to be clad in arms!
Then, Europe, rouse! and hunt the Traitor down,
Fit for a dungeon rather than a crown;
Arraign'd by Nations let the culprit stand
At Europe's Bar—and there uplift his hand!
The shades of murder'd Enghien, Palm, and Wright,
Awful accusers! shall appall his sight;
And all the massacres that mark his reign—
The bones that whiten Jaffa's dreary plain!
With those that bleach beneath the Northern sky,
All on his head for Retribution cry!
Mercy, too long abused, will cease to plead, [Blood to bleed!
When the World dooms the Man of
And should degraded France his cause maintain, [his pain!
She shares his guilt—and ought to share
Then let the Bard his former strains repeat,
Prophetic of the Corsican's defeat:
"Heaven for a while permits the Tyrant's crimes,
As awful warnings to flagitious times!
But come there will, or soon or late, the hour, [power,
Shall hurl the Despot headlong from his
Pluck from his brow the transient plume of fame,
And give to deathless infamy his name!"

On the Picture of SAPPHO.
From DEMOCHARIS.

NATURE herself this magic portrait drew, [view.
And, Painter! gave thy Lesbian Muse to
Light sparkles in her eyes; and Fancy seems
The radiant fountain of those living beams:
Through the smooth fulness of the unclouded skin
Looks out the clear ingenuous soul within;
Joy melts to fondness in her glistening face,
And Love and Music breathe a mingled grace. H.

GENT. MAG. *May*, 1815.

O

For 1815.

Air—"*Duncan Davison.*"

THE blast of War, that shook the land,
Had yielded to a milder gale;
And Peace, with Plenty in her hand,
Came dancing through the laughing vale.
But soon the dream of hope is o'er,
And days of deadly deeds return,
For, see, again on GALLIA'S shore
With gloomy flame the war-fires burn.
Then, since a haughty Foe has dared
To bid our pleasures cease again;
'Tis ours, with hands and hearts prepared,
By war, to conquer peace again.

Dear is to ERIN'S son the spot,
That years of toil have bound him to;
And dear the warm, though homely cot,
Where many a winter found him too.
And dear at eve, the matron-smile
Which never fails that cot to bless;
And dearer still, the infant wile,
That courts a wearied sire's caress.
But sacred home, and child, and wife,
I 'll quit for tented fields again:
And breathe the latest breath of life,
Or teach the Foe to yield again.

For foremost in th' embattled field,
A BRITISH soul undaunted goes;
A righteous cause his surest shield,
His sword, an injured Nation's woes.
Oh BRITAIN! launch'd upon the flood,
With triple strength, all storms to brave;
Safely you float, through seas of blood,
Prepared, a deluged world to save.
And, when effaced Oppression's stains,
And Ruin's torrents cease again,
The glorious task for you remains,
To send the Dove of Peace again.

In ancient days the Cross unfurl'd,
O'er all its foes its vengeance shower'd;
Th' imperial bird that ruled the world,
Beneath the hallow'd symbol cower'd.
Nor shall the Cross of ENGLAND fail,
Again to lead to victory;
Again the Apostate Eagle quail,
And fear to fight, and fear to die.
Then British, Irish, Scotch, beneath
The triple Standard banded be;
And to your fame, a lasting wreath
To endless time shall handed be.

Oh ERIN, brightest gem that beams
In Northern Ocean's azure zone;
O'er EUROPE'S night, hope's dawning gleam
Was flashed from thee,—and thee alone.
For thine the Warrior's sworded hand,
That ruled at will the battle's storm,
And thine the Statesman's plastic hand,
That gave a world its ancient form.
Then rushing through the cannon's flame,
"A WELLESLEY!"—be the cry again;
And EUROPE soon shall STEWART claim,
The bands of PEACE to tie again.

Record Tower, E. G.
Dublin Castle, April 15.

A Poem of Gregory Nazianzen's, *entitled "A Lamentation for his Soul." Translated from the* Greek, *by* H. S. Boyd.

FULL oft a Virgin to her nuptial bed
Hath borne, ah! direful change, the Bridegroom dead;
In Love's resplendent robe array'd in vain,
Hath wak'd, 'mid tears and groans, the funeral strain; [around,
While all her handmaids, and her friends
Conspire to swell the melancholy sound.
Full oft a Mother o'er her fallen Child
Hath wrung her hands, and wept with anguish wild.
Men oft have mourn'd their Country's blighted fame, [uing-flame.
Their homes laid prostrate by the light-
But ah! what tears or sighs, or notes of woe,
For thee, my Soul, can adequately flow?
Heaven's beauteous image is effac'd by Sin,
And all is dark, and all is foul within.
O'er Death's domain thy nodding ruins bow: [now.
Weep, Sinner, weep; 'tis all thy province
Yes, I will leave the gay and roseate bower,
The joy that lives a transitory hour,
The fleeting bliss that hangs on Fortune's power.
Yes, I will shew Aurora's lovely light,
And veil this shuddering frame in genial night.
Such joys let others prize: but o'er my head
Repentant ashes shall be duly spread.
While on my couch this fading form shall lie, [ner's eye.
My groans will thrill, will melt each mour-
The transient balm of pity may be mine,
But soon, O Death, these relics must be thine.
Think not thy gates my trembling spirit scare:
I fear alone the dread tribunal there.
O God! O God! from Sin my Soul would fly: [high,
Let fleecy clouds enwrap my form on
Or be it mine, 'mid gulphs profound to lie.
A realm from ills secure, the Poets feign,
Where no fell savage haunts the beauteous plain.
Is there no spot from Sin's dominion free?
If such exist, to that I fain would flee.
A port defends from storms; from spears a shield; [yield,
And our sweet homes a grateful shelter
When howls the blast: but Sin her whelming tide
Around us pours, and reigns on every side.
A flaming car to Heaven Elias bore;
From Pharaoh's steel was Moses sav'd of yore:
Jonah escap'd the whale: wild beasts grew tame [flame,
At Daniel's feet: the youths surviv'd the
Tho' bright the furnace blaz'd: but ah! to me [me free!
What light from Sin remains? O Jesus, set

Lines addressed to a Young Lady.

OH, if thy friend be hears'd in death,
While youth, and joy, and hope are thine;
While angels tend thy balmy breath,
And wreathed blessings round thee twine;

Say, wilt thou seek the lonely place,
Where he, who lov'd thee, then is laid,
With trembling heart, and faultering pace,
To mourn my fall, and soothe my shade?

And wilt thou strew my grave with flowers,
And near my relics lingering stay?
And will thy tears, like vernal showers,
Bedew my cold, unheeding clay?

And when these beauteous orbs shall mark
The stone that bears my humble name,
Enkindling friendship's brightest spark,
Wilt thou in that sad hour exclaim?

"Tho' many a failing blurr'd his youth,
His heart I could not but approve:
In him were honesty and truth;
Affection pure, unchanging love.

"Thro' fairy scenes, in blissful hours,
With him how oft I us'd to stray!
With him in Thanet's blooming bowers,
How fled the morn, the eve away!

To please me, seem'd his only aim;
To grieve me, seem'd his only fear:
A love so true may surely claim
Affection's softest, tenderest tear."

If such the strain by Delia sung;
If from her eye, and heaving breast,
Such tears shall flow, such grief be wrung,
How calm, how sweet will be my rest!

H. S. B.

THE EYE OF BLUE!

By Lord Byron.

From "Hebrew Melodies," set to Music by Mr. Braham *and Mr.* Nathan.

I SAW thee weep—the big bright tear
Came o'er that eye of blue;
And then methought it did appear
A violet dropping dew—
I saw thee smile—the sapphire's blaze
Beside thee ceas'd to shine;
It could not match the living rays
That fill'd that glance of thine—

As clouds from yonder sun receive
A deep and mellow dye,
Which scarce the shades of coming eve
Can banish from the sky—
Those smiles unto the moodiest mind
Their own pure joys impart;
Their sunshine leaves a glow behind
That lightens o'er the heart.

CHARADE.

REGIA progenies totum est à sanguine Judæ,
Tolle notam mediam, & mensis ameta manet.

HH.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 21.

The Bank Restriction Bill, after some observations by Lords *Liverpool*, *Grenville*, and *Lauderdale*, was passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 22.

Sir. *C. Monck* complained, that confining the Order of the Bath to any particular class of persons, was an improper limitation of the King's Prerogative; and moved for the letters patent by which it was created in George the First's reign.

Lord *Castlereagh* contended, that during the last war it had been felt that this Country was peculiarly destitute of those honours by which the Crown could reward splendid military services. Mr. Pitt had towards the close of his life some honour of this kind in contemplation. As no abuse had been alleged, and the Crown only exercised its prerogative, he should move an adjournment.

Mr. *Gordon* thought the Legislature ought rather to repress than to encourage any attempt to give too great a military character to this country.

Mr. *W. Wynne* said, that in military governments such a mode of rewarding the Army might be proper. In Russia all honours were military; the Chancellor was a Field-marshal, and Maids of Honour ranked as Major-generals. The honours had been unequally distributed between the two services: out of 180 Knights, only 49 belonged to the Navy.

Mr. *Whitbread* spoke to the same effect.

Messrs. *Bathurst*, *Pole*, and *Goulburn*, replied.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 23.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Corn Bill, Bank Loan, Lord Walsingham's Annuity, Excise Duty Regulation, Tobacco Custom Trade, Civil List Accounts, Bank Restriction, Irish Brown Linen Manufacture, the Two Mutiny Bills, the Malta Trade, Annual Indemnity, London Docks, and other Bills. The Protest entered on the Journals against the Corn Bill was signed by the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester, Lord Grenville, Marquis Wellesley, Lord Essex, Viscount Torrington, Marquis of Douglas, the Marquis of Buckingham, Lords Montfort, King, and Carlisle.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Rose* brought up the Report of the Committee of Privileges, which stated briefly that they had read the letter of the Marshal of the King's Bench, and inquired thereon. Lord Cochrane was confined in the King's Bench Prison, under a sentence, and his imprisonment did not expire till June 21, 1815. He had received no pardon, or remission of sentence; but he had escaped from the prison, had come to the House of Commons, and placed himself on the Bench to the right of the Chair, and sent to the Crown-office for the documents necessary to his taking his seat. The Marshal of the King's Bench had entered, and taken his Lordship, notwithstanding his remonstrances. It appeared that his Lordship was returned for Westminster on the 16th of July, 1814. The Committee considered the case as quite novel; and it did not appear to them that the privileges of the House had been violated, so as to call for any interference of the House.

The Report was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 6.

The Earl of *Liverpool* presented a Message from the Prince Regent:

"G. P. R.—The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, thinks it right to inform the House of Lords, that the events which have recently occured in France, in direct contravention of the engagements concluded with the Allied Powers at Paris in the course of the last year, and which threaten consequences highly dangerous to the tranquillity and independence of Europe, have induced his Royal Highness to give directions for the augmentation of his Majesty's land and sea forces.—The Prince Regent has likewise deemed it incumbent upon him to lose no time, in entering into communications with his Majesty's Allies, for the purpose of forming such a concert as may most effectually provide for the general and permanent security of Europe.—And his Royal Highness confidently relies on the support of the House of Lords, in all measures which may be necessary for the accomplishment of this important object."

On the Earl of *Liverpool* moving, that the Prince Regent's gracious Message be taken into consideration to-morrow, Earl *Grey* remarked, that the events which had recently taken place were such as called for precautionary measures; and therefore, considering the augmentation of the sea and land forces, and the communication with the Allies for the security and repose of Europe, as precautionary measures, he was not disposed to object to them, because he hoped that they might be

be conducive to the preservation of peace, which ought to be preserved, if that desirable object could be accomplished in consistency with the interests of this country, and the permanent security of Europe.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in reply to the Marquis of *Lansdowne* denied that the Treaty of Paris contained a secret article by which this country became bound to support Louis XVIII.

Lord *Grenville*, considering the precautionary measures as likely to preserve the independence and peace of Europe, approved of them.

In the Commons, the same day, Viscount *Castlereagh* delivered a Message from the Prince Regent, for which see *the Lords* proceedings.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that the Message was extremely ambiguous.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in reply, denied that there was any secret article to the Treaty of Paris.

Mr. *Ponsonby* approved of the Message: it was wise and proper that this country should be in a state of preparation, and that the Prince Regent should be advised to act in intimate communication with the Allies. The House was not ripe at present to give an opinion beyond those two points.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the Foreign Wine Duty Bill, being considered as likely to decrease the consumption, was thrown out at the third reading.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, after noticing the inequality of the punishment of the pillory, it being to popular offenders an honour instead of shame, moved for leave to bring in a bill for its abolition. He cited the case of Dr. Shebbeare, who, in 1759, being convicted of a libel, came upon the pillory in full dress, attended by his servant in livery, who held an umbrella over him. The libel was contained in six letters addressed to the people of England; and the Under Sheriff, who thought with the populace on that occasion, did not ask the Doctor to put his head into the pillory, but merely to place his hands upon it. In the case of Daniel Isaac Eaton also, the people, so far from shewing the least incivility towards him, expressed the greatest indignation at his having been put there. In other instances, where public indignation was excited, the offenders narrowly escaped with life; so that it was impossible for Courts of Justice to apportion this punishment to its proper offence. The pillory was the remnant of a barbarous age, and the cruel instrument of Star-chamber authority: it were better to make the crimes punishable by it capital, and abolish it.

Leave given to bring in a Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 7.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in moving an address of concurrence to the Message delivered yesterday, adverted to the events which led to the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris, a Treaty that was highly honourable to France. The Allied Sovereigns acted on that occasion with a wise liberality, as the only means of avoiding a civil war, which Talleyrand and the Provisional Government strongly deprecated. Buonaparte was then at the head of 30,000 men; the army under Soult comprised 50,000 men, and he had a very formidable force in Italy: all the Marshals, except Marmont, were attached to him, and all the fortified places in France, in Italy, in Holland, and on the Rhine, were nominally under his controul. The probability was, that he might have been subdued; but it was not prudent to risk too much on that contingency. By granting him Elba in independent sovereiguty, and guaranteeing Parma and Placentia to his Consort and Son, his abdication was secured, and the consequent submission of his Marshals and Generals. These were the motives which induced a Noble Friend of his (Castlereagh) to concur with the Allies when he went to Paris, and to give a qualified accession to the Treaty: he said a qualified accession, because this country had never recognised the person in question as the Emperor of France. Buonaparte was not closely watched in Elba, because he was not there as a prisoner, but as a Sovereign, and it would have been a contravention of the Treaty to have subjected him to any restraint. The whole British Navy would be insufficient to blockade Elba, so as to prevent the escape of an individual who chose to leave it; and had his residence in Elba been objected to, he might not have been brought to abdicate. Colonel Campbell resided there by permission, but had no influence or authority. The French Government had not violated the Treaty; for the payment of Buonaparte's allowance was to be annual, and, until the year had elapsed, there was no literal breach of the Treaty. But Buonaparte did not come into France on the ground that the Treaty had been violated by the non-payment of his annuity; but his proclamations in spirit, and almost in terms, bore that he all along meant to violate that Treaty. His Lordship concluded by observing, that Buonaparte by his return to France had violated all the conditions of the Treaty, and that they had only one of two alternatives—armed defence, or active war; but between these two alternatives he did not call upon their Lordships to decide. He then moved the Address.

Marquis *Wellesley* said, that all the Powers had gone astray from the Treaty of

of Paris. One of two great systems ought to have been adopted. One was, to circumscribe France within her antient limits; but then other powers ought to have retired within theirs. The other was, to change the limits of the Allied Powers; but then the same measure must be applied to France. Why was the scale of crime in States so irregularly graduated? why were some punished because they had seceded first, and others because they had seceded last? why had we required France to retire within her antient limits, while we allowed others to aggrandise themselves, and among the first ourselves? —the French people felt themselves degraded, and Buonaparte appealed to this degradation. He acknowledged there was sufficient contravention of the Treaties of Paris and Fontainbleau to authorise our making war; but here he must stop. Was it intended to pay Napoleon's pension? and if it was, why had he not received any provision for his support? why had the other stipulations been broken, and Parma and Placentia not secured to his Son? why was he not more strictly watched, or the Treaty more observed? All this must have further elucidation.

Lord *Grenville* concurred in the Address.

Earl *Grey* observed, that, from the explanation given by the Noble Lord, it appeared that Buonaparte did not owe his life merely to the generosity of the Allies: it was necessary to satisfy the officers and troops of the French army, who would not compromise the safety of their Chief. He agreed in the sentiments expressed by the Noble Marquis (Wellesley); and, deprecating the subterfuge as to the cause why no money had been transmitted to Buonaparte for his support, trusted that Ministers would be called to a severe account of their conduct.

The Address was carried *nem. diss.*

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* entered into an explanation similar to that given by Lord Liverpool. His Lordship said, that, on his arrival at Paris, he had at first opposed the arrangement; but the Emperor of Russia, conceiving that the armies were attached to Buonaparte, that the troops which Marshal Marmont had paralysed might join him, and that other corps might submit to his directions, it was preferable to terminate the war than to protract it. He had disapproved of his retiring to Elba; but he would not consent to go any where else, except he was permitted to reside in England. In Elba, and in its vicinity, he was in perfect freedom, and not a prisoner, as erroneously imagined. That Island could not be blockaded by our whole naval force; and if Colonel Campbell had resided there at the time of Buonaparte's departure, he would, like Mr. Grattan jun. and Mr. Richie, have been put under arrest. No preparations were observed by any English or other visitors there. The preparations were in fact so sudden, that General Bertrand himself, who must be supposed to be most in his confidence, did not know it before the day preceding his departure. The Allies knew of his recruiting in Corsica. He had never complained of any breach of the Treaty, though authorised by an official letter written by the Noble Lord, and given him by Colonel Campbell. The remaining part of his Lordship's speech turned upon the present situation of France, which had again become a military nation—the other classes being subordinate to the military; but it could not be said that the return of Buonaparte was the act of the French Nation. He thought the policy of this Country should be to find what was the general spirit upon the Continent; and, whether the feeling was in favour of precautionary measures or war, not to separate our interests from the rest of Europe.

Sir *Francis Burdett* agreed, that while Buonaparte was in Elba we had no right to restrain his actions, further than as they tended to re-produce war in Europe. It was absurd to talk of his invading France. Who ever heard of 30 millions of people being invaded by one man? His success could only be accounted for by his character standing so high, that the nation regarded him as its deliverer. The nation felt a repugnance to the antient habits spoken of by the Noble Lord. The real causes, he took it, were, that there was quite a new order of things in that country; that property was changed, and that the present possessors of property felt themselves insecure, and were alarmed; and that the king had not kept faith with the nation, and had not fully accepted the constitution according to the stipulations agreed to by his Brother. He would not be harsh upon the Bourbons; but their conduct seemed to have deprived them of the throne; and it would be hostile to human liberty to make war upon a principle of forcing a Monarch on a nation, in a combination of the other arbitrary Governments of Europe.—The Hon. Baronet said, were these preparations intended to repel aggression, he would concur in the Address; but, notwithstanding the ambiguity of the Noble Lord, he perceived a desire to stir up the elements of war upon the principle of maintaining what was called legitimate sovereignty. After inveighing against the proceedings of Congress, and contrasting the conduct of Louis XVIII. and Buonaparte, on the subject of the Slave Trade, he observed, that we had already done more than could have been expected for the cause of the Bourbons. We had spent oceans of blood, and

and had incurred many millions of debt. The experiment to restore them by force might fail; for History scarcely gave so magnanimous a test to the opinions of a nation as in the recovery of the throne by Buonaparte. In conclusion, he dissented from the Address, because it was a measure leading to a war, unjust in its principles, and which might be ruinous in its consequences.

Mr. *Ponsonby* would support the Address as it stood, in the hope that peace might be preserved.

Mr. *Whitbread* considered the whole as a flimsy veil, to entrap his honourable friends, on a great question, on which peace or war depended. It was not our interest to make a fresh crusade for the French throne.—It was essential to hold to the Treaty we had given to France under the Bourbons. It was merely an assumption that we had given better terms by the Treaty of Paris than would have been given to Buonaparte. It was even contradicted abroad. The papers had not been produced.—Good faith had not been kept with Buonaparte. It was a petty-fogging excuse to say that the year had not expired. He was convinced that the Noble Lord knew nothing about Buonaparte's plans. In regard to abolishing the Slave Trade, what the Bourbons could not accomplish in less than five years, Buonaparte had done by a single stroke of his pen. Here the Hon. Member reprobated in severe terms the Declaration of the Allies against Buonaparte—it was so abhorrent to his feelings, issued too so shortly after the King of Saxony had solemnly protested against the dismemberment of his territory, and so shortly before Napoleon had decreed the abolition of the Slave Trade, that, in his opinion, our Ministers at the Congress ought to be impeached for having disgraced the National character by signing it. The Noble Lord wisely abstained from saying any thing in its behalf; for, if there was any meaning in words, that Declaration went to designate Buonaparte for assassination; and as it might naturally call forth a spirit of revenge, it went to introduce a war of extermination among mankind. Sorry he was to say, that the great name of England was sullied by that Declaration, and all the great talents and exploits of the Duke of Wellington would not retrieve his character from the shame which his signature had cast upon it. Could that distinguished Warrior, after all his victories, call in aid the hand of an assassin? After alluding to the discontents in Saxony and Italy, the Hon. Member concluded with deprecating the attempts of some of the public prints to produce hostile feelings between the two nations. In conclusion, he would observe, that though he approved of the present Address, he should submit an amendment to it, tending to take from Ministers the power of aggression, limiting their efforts to resistance, and imploring the Prince Regent to preserve the blessings of peace as far as was compatible with the essential interests of the Country.

Mr. *Croker* said, no officer had orders to interfere with the tri-coloured flag of France.

Messrs. *Bankes*, *Douglas*, *Plunket*, *W. Elliot*, and *Robinson*, were in favour of the Address; and Lord *Althorpe*, Messrs. *Abercromby*, and *W. Smith*, in favour of the amendment.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 227 votes to 37.

April 10.

Mr. *Whitbread* complained that the papers which had been laid on the table, in return to the Address of the House for information relative to the progress of the Congress, were few in number, and meagre and insufficient in their contents. In the course of the proceedings of Congress other transfers and annexations must have taken place besides that of Genoa. Indeed the Noble Lord had himself spoken, the other night, of the transfer of a part of Saxony, and had talked of the transfer of the whole of it, in a letter published in the London prints that day. The letter was addressed to some noble Prince or other [Prince D'Hardenberg.] From its extraordinary tone (a tone not unusual with the Noble Lord in that House), from its views with respect to Saxony, from its expressions towards the Emperor of Russia, from its manner of considering the affairs of Poland, and also from the style of its composition, that letter was, he conceived, a matchless piece—

"None but itself could be its parallel."

He should be glad to know if it was authentic?

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that the nature of the Hon. Gentleman's questions, their number, and his mode of proposing them, were without parallel. He declared, that the irregular proceedings of the Hon. Gentleman should not induce him to swerve from the line of his duty, and make disclosures respecting a pending negociation; and that he should resign the confidence of the Hon. Gentleman, as it was made the ground of virulent attack.

Mr. *Whitbread* denied that he ever possessed it.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the sum of 2,326,000*l.* Irish currency, was ordered to be raised in Exchequer Bills for the service of Ireland.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* submitted various items of the Army Extraordinaries, which amounted to 21 millions; but, 17 millions being already raised by Government, a vote for three millions was taken, and the remainder

remainder postponed till the accompts were presented.

In the discussion, Mr. *Tierney* pressed the necessity of appointing a Committee up stairs, to examine the accompts of the Commissariat in the Peninsula; many of whom, being contractors as well as Commissaries, had made immense fortunes.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that such a Committee would interfere with the one appointed in the Peninsula.

Some discussion also took place respecting Capt. Usher, who, while cruizing in the Mediterranean, was called upon to convey Buonaparte, with a suite of 50 persons, to Elba. They were seven days on board ship. When Buonaparte landed, he wished to defray all the expences that had been incurred; but Capt. Usher, supposing his Government would be offended if he accepted such payment, declined it.

Lord *Castlereagh* engaged, that Capt. Usher should be remunerated.

April 11.

Mr. Serjeant *Best* moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and alter the Act lately passed for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. So early as the reign of George II. an Act was passed, by which persons imprisoned for debt might be compelled, under pain of transportation, to assign their property to their creditors. This Act, however, only extended to persons imprisoned for debts under a hundred pounds. It was, however, now well known, that there were many persons living in prisons at great expense, and in a luxurious manner, who would not take the benefit of the Act, and preferred remaining in prison to assigning their property over to their creditors. The first object of his Bill would be, to extend the principle of the Act of George II. to debts of any amount, and to empower creditors to compel their debtors to assign over their property. The second part of the bill would go to punish those debtors whose insolvency was occasioned by vice or culpable extravagance. It was his most anxious wish to find a mode of distinguishing between cases of insolvency proceeding from vice, and that which was the effect of mere misfortune. The only way which occurred to him of distinguishing honest and fraudulent debtors was to adopt some kind of scale. What he should propose was, that any debtor that could give up property which would pay 15 shillings in the pound to his creditors, should be entitled to his immediate discharge. If the debtor could only pay 10 shillings in the pound, then he should propose that he should be imprisoned for twelve months before obtaining his discharge. If, again, the inability to make such payment proceeded from the debtor's wasting his property during his imprisonment (a property which he ought to consider as that of his creditors), then he thought that he should be imprisoned at least 12 months within the walls of a prison. In case of total insolvency, then he thought the imprisonment should be for two years. He should, however, always wish to leave it open to the prisoner, by his own oath, and whatever sufficient testimony he could procure, to prove that his insolvency was not occasioned by his own misconduct or extravagance; and that, in case of satisfactory proof being made to that effect, the Court might, with the consent of the majority of his creditors, give him his discharge. There were many prisoners who contrived to get themselves removed by *habeas corpus* from the country to the prisons in the metropolis, for the purpose of making it difficult for their creditors to oppose their discharge. To prevent this trick, he should propose, that such persons should be sent to the county gaol nearest to where the majority of their creditors resided, before their discharge could be granted.

Mr. *H. Bathurst* conceived that Lord Redesdale's Bill had produced ill consequences to public and private morals. Neither the debtor himself, nor his friends or relatives, would make exertion to pay the debt, when they knew that the imprisonment was for so short a term.

Mr. *Horner* approved of debtors being compelled to surrender their property, but disapproved of the plan of punishing insolvency as a crime.

Mr. *Abercromby* objected to the principle of the Bill; and Mr. *Lockhart* warmly defended it.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. *Hart Davis* moved an Address of Thanks to the Prince Regent, for the Treaty of Peace with the United States of America.

Mr. *Ponsonby* proposed an amendment, censuring Ministers for not concluding a peace immediately after the Treaty of Paris, on the 30th of May.

The amendment was negatived, after some discussion, by 129 to 37; the original question was then carried.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 12.

Marquis *Wellesley* concluded a long speech, in which he complained of the favourable terms granted to Buonaparte by the Treaty of Fontainbleau, and the neglect of measures to prevent his escape, by moving an address for papers.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, that the Noble Marquis would not deserve the praise of foresight, as he had not stated his objections until after the event which he pretended to have foreseen had occurred. He explained, that it was necessary to grant

grant favourable terms to Buonaparte, to conciliate the army, and make it pass over to the Bourbons in a temper to be made use of. After a long discussion, in which Lords *Grey*, *Grenville*, *Bathurst*, *Melville*, Marquis of *Lansdowne*, the Earls of *Aberdeen*, *Rosslyn*, and *Buckinghamshire*, participated, the motion was negatived by 53 voices to 21.

In the Commons, the same day, the Scotch Jury Bill was committed.

Mr. *W. Dundas* said, that, in order to conciliate the scruples of those who objected to the clause requiring unanimity in the Jurors, he had introduced an amendment, which provided that, after the Jury had been locked up 12 hours, if they were then not unanimous in their verdict, they might be discharged from giving one, and the Judge might either grant a new trial, or deal with the case according to his discretion.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 13.

Marquis *Wellesley*, in an energetic speech, called the attention of their Lordships to the manner in which the war against America had been conducted, as well as the negociations for peace. He contended, that, by omitting any opportunity to bring the contest to an amicable termination, Ministers were provoking America to become a great military and naval power; and that the Commissioners had made such demands, both in respect to the Indians and a new boundary, that they were compelled to abandon them. At the same time they had settled none of the original causes of war, such as the right of search, impressment of seamen—blockades, &c. To leave these questions on the foundation of public law, was to leave them to the appeal of the sword on the renewal of war; for every war in Europe would inevitably lead to war with America. He concluded by moving for copies of the correspondence between the Commissioners.—Earls *Liverpool* and *Bathurst* replied, after which the motion was negatived by 83 to 30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 14.

Mr. *Ponsonby* inquired if any overture had been received from the present Ruler of France; and what had been done in consequence.

Lord *Castlereagh* replied, that such a communication had been received, and that it had been transmitted to our Allies at Vienna.

Mr. *Whitbread* inquired if the letter which had appeared in the public prints, addressed by Prince Talleyrand to Lord Castlereagh, was authentic.

Lord C. refusing to reply, Mr. W. drew the conclusion, that it was genuine.

Mr. *Tierney*, after noticing that 928,000*l.* was consumed by the Royal Family; that the expenditure of the Regent, in buildings, horses, furniture, was extremely profuse; that money was allowed her Majesty for travelling, while her journeys were confined to between Windsor and London; and that all the expences incident to Levees and Drawing-rooms, being merged into private parties for political purposes, had been saved; moved for a select Committee, to inquire into the items of the Civil List, with liberty to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report thereon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer conceived, that all the beneficial purposes of the motion would be answered by an amendment, omitting that part which empowered the Committee to send for persons, papers, and records.

Messrs. *Ward*, *Bennett*, *Whitbread*, *H. Martin*, *Calcraft*, *W. Smith*, Lord *Milton*, and Sir *T. Acland*, spoke in support of the motion; which was opposed by Messrs. *Huskisson*, *Rose*, *Long*, Sir *W. Congreve*, and Lord *Castlereagh*.—On a division, the amendment was carried by 127 to 94.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, *April* 8.

Rear Admiral Sir P. C. Durham has transmitted a letter from Capt. Fleming, of his Majesty's sloop Barbadoes, giving an account of his having on the 11th Jan. captured the American privateer schooner Fox, of seven guns and 72 men, out 12 days from Wilmington, without making any capture.

Admiralty-office, *April* 15.—Extract of a letter from Vice-Adm. Sir Alexander Cochrane, G. C. B. &c. dated on board H. M. S. Tonnant, off Mobile Bay, the 14th Feb.

It being the intention of Major-general Lambert and myself to have attacked Mobile, and finding the entrance into the bay so guarded by Fort Boyer, as to render it unsafe to attempt forcing a passage with the smaller ships of war, the Major-gen. and myself thought it adviseable to attack the fort by land; and on the 7th a detachment of ships, under the command of Capt. Ricketts, of the Vengeur, effected a landing of the troops intended for this service about three miles to the eastward of the fort, which was immediately invested, and our trenches in the course of forty-eight hours, pushed to within pistol-shot of the Enemy's works. The batteries being completed upon the 11th, the fort was summoned, when the officer commanding it, seeing the impossibility of effecting any good

good by farther resistance, agreed to surrender upon terms proposed to him by Major General Lambert [a copy of the capitulation is inclosed]; and on the following day the garrison, consisting of about 365 soldiers of the Enemy's 2d regiment of infantry and artillery, marched out and grounded their arms, and were embarked on board the ships of the squadron. The fort was found to be in a complete state of repair, having 22 guns mounted, and being amply provided with ammunition. To Captain Ricketts, and to the Hon. Captain Spencer, who commanded the seamen landed with the army, I am indebted for their zeal and exertions in landing and transporting the cannon and supplies, by which the fort was so speedily reduced.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation between Lieut. Lawrence and Major-gen. Lambert, for the surrender of Fort Boyer, on Mobile Point. The Fort to be surrendered in its existing state as to the works, ordnance, ammunition, and military stores. The garrison to be prisoners of war. Private property to be respected. Every endeavour to be made to effect an exchange of prisoners.]

[This Gazette also contains an account of 12 American vessels captured by his Majesty's ships and vessels under the command of Sir Philip Charles Durham.]

Admiralty-office, April 22.

The Hon. Rear-Admiral Fleming has transmitted to J. W. Croker, esq. a letter from the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, of his Majesty's Volontaire, giving an account of his having, on the 4th of last month, captured the American letter of marque brig Aspasia, of three guns and 25 men.

Admiralty-office, April 29. Rear-Adm. Sir Philip Charles Durham has transmitted a letter from Capt. Fleming, of his Majesty's sloop Barbadoes, giving an account of his having, on the 15th of February, captured off St. Bartholomew the American letter of marque brigantine Vidette, of three guns and 30 men.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

The eventful question of, Peace or War? is at length decided. To war against the faithless Usurper of the Throne of France, all the principal European Powers are pledged in union. It is not against the French people, nor is it to force upon them the family of the Bourbons, that war is to be made; but against that Individual who, having abdicated, has resumed the supreme power in France, and whose whole course of former rule has been hostile to the safety, nay, directly pointed at the subjugation of all the surrounding Nations. The Allied Powers, therefore, have resolved on making a great and conjoint effort to sweep him once more, and finally, from the throne which he has so unworthily filled.

Some of our newspapers have thought it worth while to publish an extract of a letter from Paris, stating that the Rebel army amounts to 400,000 infantry and 50,000 cavalry; that the General Officers expect, in the course of the campaign, to make the Rhine the boundary, &c. No doubt, Buonaparte has collected a formidable force in point of numbers, though certainly far below this estimate: but as to his numbers, and still more as to his probabilities of success, every thing at Paris is involved in the greatest uncertainty; and speculations diametrically opposite are hazarded by persons apparently possessing equally good means of information. The latest accounts from La Vendée confirm all that has been stated of the growing insurrections. Even if it were true that the rebels had 450,000 men in arms, a great part of that force would necessarily be occupied in attempting to put down the loyalists. According to letters from Paris of the 22d inst. a new Decree has been issued, recalling all absentees by the 10th of next month. All that can be collected from this decree is, the increasing frequency of emigration. Upon the whole, it is not to be denied that we are on the eve of a sanguinary, but we trust, a short contest. The men who set religion, honour, oaths, and treaties, at defiance,—who from motives of the basest cupidity, have drawn down on their country at once invasion and civil war,—the men who, in spite of Europe, have raised again to the throne a soldier of insatiate ambition;—these men will not retire from the contest until they are wholly subdued; for they have at stake every thing they value. Their wounded pride will admit of no medicine; their audacious hopes will allow of no moderation. They must be conquered, they must be punished, they must be reduced to impotence. Without this, there is no hope of peace and rest to Europe; and to this conflict we are therefore committed. It signifies nothing, to tell us that such a conflict is perilous. Through peril alone lies our road to safety; but in the present circumstances of the world, there is no reasonable ground for despairing of a cause, which has on the one side unanimity and honour; on the other, disunion and disgrace.

Our

Our Parliament has voted a subsidy of five millions to the Allies of this Country in the common cause against France. This sum is to be shared equally by Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

A speech of Lord Castlereagh's in the House of Commons, on proposing the subsidy was a manly refutation of the vulgar calumnies on the Allies of the country, so industriously promulgated by the Moniteur and by certain admirers of Buonaparte on this side the water—that "for all that is done, British money must pay." The vast exertions now making by all the Powers of the Continent, must satisfy every one, that our subsidy cannot supply the motive which impels them to action, nor cover more than a comparatively small proportion of the attendant expence. By the Treaty on which our 5,000,000*l.* is supplied, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, are bound to bring each 150,000 men into the field. England is to furnish a force of the same extent; or, failing to do this, to make up her contingent in money, at the rate of 20*l.* for every infantry, and 30*l.* for every cavalry soldier. The Allies, however, have not confined themselves to bringing into the field merely the 150,000 men specified in the Treaty. Austria, exclusive of a force of 150,000 men employed in Italy, which alone would have satisfied the Treaty, has armies to the same extent on the Upper Rhine about to act against France. The Emperor of Russia has put in motion an army containing 225,000 men in its ranks, under General Barclay de Tolli, which is expected to arrive on the Banks of the Rhine, as complete in numbers as it was when it quitted the Russian frontier; and he has signified to the Prince Regent, that an additional force of 150,000 men, under General Wittgenstein, is assembled, and will forthwith march against France, if the exigencies of the campaign should make this measure necessary; and the whole of these corps are represented to be in a state of military efficiency that never was surpassed. Prussia, instead of the contingent that she is bound to furnish by the Treaty, has put in motion an army consisting of six corps, and amounting in number to 236,000 men. The forces to be furnished by Bavaria, Wirtemburgh, Baden, Saxony, Hanover, the Hanse Towns, and the smaller States on the Rhine, amount 150,000 more. To these are to be added the English army under the Duke of Wellington, and the army of the King of the Netherlands, each 50,000 strong. The gratifying result of this statement is, that no less than a Million and Eleven Thousand men are now advancing to the frontiers of France. The subordinate States it is proposed to assist by distributing among them that sum which may be due from England to complete the contingent which she has engaged to furnish. Thus, supposing she should not augment her army beyond 50,000 men, which it is assumed will be the extent of her co-operation in men in the present campaign, the difference to be paid in aid of the exertions of Bavaria, Wirtemburgh, and the other powers above enumerated, will be 2,500,000*l.* While with forces so greatly augmented, the Allies prepare to advance upon Buonaparte, it will no longer be necessary to separate their armies, as formerly, to waste and besiege the strong places which he had garrisoned in every part of Europe, and which required to be watched by superior numbers of the Allies. Those strong places being in the hands of the Allies, they can pour their undivided masses into the very heart of France. On its frontier they possess some of the strongest places in Europe; on which, if checked, they can securely retire. A strong barrier has been erected on that frontier of the Netherlands which it might be expected the French would attempt to penetrate; and behind this the Allies possess Antwerp, Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, and Maestricht.

FRANCE.

A Declaration of the King of France says, "The Sovereigns who now afford us so strong a mark of their affection, cannot be abused by the Cabinet of Buonaparte, with the Machiavelism of which they are acquainted. United by the friendship and interests of their people, they march without hesitation to the glorious end where Heaven has placed the general peace and happiness of nations. Thoroughly convinced, in spite of all the tricks of a policy now at its last extremity, that the French Nation has not made itself an accomplice in the attempts of the army, and that the small number of Frenchmen who have been led astray must soon be sensible of their error—they regard France as their Ally. Wherever they shall find the French people faithful, the fields will be respected, the labourer protected, the poor succoured; they will reserve the weight of the war to let it fall on those provinces who at their approach refuse to return to their duty."

Private accounts from France give strong indication of the speedy commencement of hostilities. Soon after Buonaparte published the circular letter to the Sovereigns of Europe *, he was extremely apprehensive of an immediate attack, his finances and his means being then in a state of utter disorganization. Since, it is said, he has restored order; and it is asserted, that instead of waiting for the

* See p. 364.

attack

attack of the Allies, he would, knowing war to be inevitable, anticipate their designs; and proceed against the left wing of the British line, for the purpose of cutting off the communication between the forces under Marshal Blucher and those under the Duke of Wellington.

Among the ways and means devised to defray the expences of the impending war, he proposes to mortgage the property of the Communes remaining unsold on the 1st of May 1815, for one-fourth of its estimated value. All the citizens of the several departments are invited to advance their money upon this security according to their means, for which they are to receive receipts bearing an interest of 6 per cent. No offer under 100 francs will be received.

The Moniteur lately gave a Police Decree from Nantz, which admits that many points of the departments of the West are in a state of agitation; and an Order of the day published by Count Lobau, does not affect to disguise the fact, that something like disorganization and disaffection begin to pervade the ranks of the French army. There is also a strong Proclamation from General Rapp against the National Guards on the Lower Rhine, who abscond to avoid joining their corps; and against the Magistrates, who have not been sufficiently active in compelling them. On the whole, we are not without sanguine hope, that when the day of trial shall come, the triumph of the Allied Powers will be facilitated, not merely by the laudable spirit of the people, but by the loyal disposition even of the regular troops, who, we are well assured, continue daily to desert in considerable numbers to the standard of their lawful King.

Popular commotions in favour of the King have taken place at Toulouse, at Montauban, at Bayonne, and at Bourdeaux. At the latter place, several of the populace were killed by the soldiers, who were reduced to the necessity of defending the barracks with artillery. Even in Paris persons have been taken up, while distributing pamphlets exciting to insurrection and the assassination of Buonaparte. These symptoms of disaffection, with a want of zeal in the National Guards, have induced the Government to promote confederations in its favour in all the departments. At Paris, the inhabitants of the suburbs—the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, and St. Marceau, have confederated to the number of 15,000 men. They proceeded to the Court of the Thuilleries, and were received by Buonaparte, who promised them arms; adding, that while he went to the frontiers, he should be tranquil as to the capital, for they would defend it with the National Guard. This Jacobinical association is believed to have for its object to overawe the latter, which is composed of respectable citizens.

A long Report from Fouche, the Minister of Police, gives official information of the existence of a strong and general disposition in favour of the Bourbons; with all the organized character of societies—correspondence, internal and external, among the more systematic partizans; and the overt acts of pulling down the tricolour-flag, hoisting the white flag, and crying "Vive le Roi," among those whose unmethodized zeal and honest nature are less capable of disguise or restraint. The Report is couched in strong terms; and while it must alarm the friends and adherents of the Government, it will serve to encourage the friends of the lawful Monarch. Its presentation was followed by a Decree reviving the coercive laws of the Revolutionary assemblies.

Lucien Buonaparte's arrival at Paris is officially noticed: he has had conferences of business with Napoleon, and the Palais Royal has been assigned for his residence.

In a Decree for convoking the meeting of the Electors of Colleges in the Champ de Mai, which Buonaparte published on the 30th ult. he no longer affects to entertain hopes of Peace, but distinctly mentions War as actually determined upon. The preamble stated, that according to his original intention of convening the Electoral Colleges in the Champ de Mai, a general Committee was to have been formed from them, after which a few months would have enabled him "to accomplish the grand object of all his thoughts;"—but that from the hostile dispositions of foreign Powers, he considered war inevitable, and was obliged to prepare for it. It then goes on to state, that this state of things has forced him to call together the Electoral Colleges for the purpose of electing Deputies, without waiting till the people shall have accepted the new Constitution. He therefore decrees, that the Electoral Colleges of the Departments and Arrondissements shall assemble within four days after the promulgation of this document in the chief towns of both, and proceed to the election of Deputies to the Chamber of Representatives. These Deputies are to proceed to Paris; and the Chamber will be convoked after the acceptance of the Constitution has been proclaimed.

Carnot and Fouche have been chosen members of the Legislative Body. They preferred this to being in the other house; as it is said, by being there, they can better maintain their influence.

It is announced, that the heights to the North of Paris, such as Montmartre and Menil Montont, will be defended by works, and mounted with 600 cannon; while, to the Southward and Westward, the inhabitants

bitants are told, that the engineers think it practicable to inundate that part of the country. The possibility that the forces of the Allies will penetrate into the heart of France is not concealed; but the danger they will encounter, from the preparations making at every point, is impostingly displayed in one of the articles of the Moniteur: it is there said, that all the places upon the Northern frontier, from Dunkirk to Charlemont, are declared in a state of siege; that they are armed and provisioned, and sluices prepared to inundate the country on the first hostile movement that takes place; all the passes on the different frontiers and in the interior are guarded; eight armies, or corps of observation, are formed; 400 battalions of National Guards are organized; 500 battalions of the regular army will, in ten days, be re-united in the camps; some parks of artillery, forming upwards of 150 batteries, are on the road to the armies; the levy en-masse is organizing in Alsace, Lorraine, Franche Comte, Burgundy, &c. and partizan and free corps are organising; "so that any attempts against the rights of the French nation will be frustrated."

Buonaparte is stated, in the Journal de l'Empire, to have ordered twenty sail of the line to be dismantled; by means of which he will become provided with 1500 additional pieces of cannon.

The Paris papers of the 22d inst. contain a long story of the means that Buonaparte took to stir up rebellion in Corsica. It is, like all his other acts, a tissue of perfidy and violence.

Soult has been declared Major-general of the armies; a situation once filled by Berthier.

Suchet has left Paris, to take the command of the army near Chamberry, which now bears the name of the Army of the Alps. The title expresses the service they are to be employed on. Marshal Brune commands another army near Nice; and it is thought the two Marshals will make an irruption into Piedmont and the Genoese territory, to try to extricate Murat from his keen pursuers.

The latest French Papers are chiefly remarkable for the falsehood of their contents. They assure us, that Austria and Great Britain are determined to remain neuter; that the accounts from London are all pacific, our Government having suspended all preparations for war; and that in the late actions in Italy the Austrians were defeated, with the loss of 15,000 men. These are a few specimens of the false intelligence with which the French people are deluded.

The Journal de la Meurthe complains, that the malcontents in that department avail themselves of the measures of precaution taken by Government, to spread alarm and mislead the publick. The Government had recommended to the inhabitants, in case of invasion, to send their grain and forage into the garrison towns, in order to deprive the invaders of all the means of subsistence. The malcontents have advised the inhabitants not to attend to this recommendation; adding, that the enemy are ready to invade France at all points; that resistance is useless, and therefore that it is better to soften than exasperate the invaders.

A Mail from Holland has brought intelligence, that the principal body of the French army which was at Valenciennes, has suddenly marched in three columns, of 16,000 men each, towards the Maese, taking the road of Givet. From this movement it is probable that the enemy has resolved to strike the first blow, by an attempt to turn the left of the Allied Army; but as the Duke of Wellington must have immediately observed the change of position thus effected, we may rest satisfied that the necessary measures were promptly taken to frustrate the Enemy's design. The best mode of encountering such manœuvres is, to extend the powers of the Allied Generals opposed to the armies of the Buonapartists. The King of the Netherlands has acted on this policy, by appointing the Duke of Wellington commander in Chief of the Netherland army.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Diet has rejected the overtures of Napoleon, and is expected to bring into the field an army of 45,000 men against him.

SPAIN.

Brussels and Francfort papers state, that the King of Spain has decided upon prosecuting a most vigorous war against Buonaparte; and that with this view 120,000* Spanish troops, who have distinguished themselves in the several campaigns, have been assembled along the line of the Pyrenees; and to those forces the Portuguese army has been added.

The Duke of Angouleme was at Madrid at the beginning of the present month.

It is stated under the head of Yrun, that Spain declared war against France on the 2d instant.

Madrid, April 29.—On the 4th inst. there was communicated to the Royal Council, by order of his Majesty, a Treaty between the King and his august Father, accompanied by a Note.—The Treaty contains eight articles, by which his Majesty Charles IV. renounces the Crown of Spain in favour of his son Ferdinand VII. and his successors; on condition of being allowed twelve millions of reals *per annum*, to be paid monthly, and in advance, in-

* This must be exaggerated.

stead

stead of the eight millions previously allowed him. That, having been a great length of time without any assistance, he has contracted debts to the amount of 1,500,000 francs, which are to be acknowledged by his son, and to be defrayed within three years. The Queen Mother, in case of survivorship, to have eight millions of reals *per annum*. The infant Francisco, brother of Ferdinand, to enjoy the same stipend as has always been allowed to persons of his rank. His Majesty Charles IV. stipulates, that he shall fix his abode in any place or country he may think proper. [The note before mentioned states that his Majesty Ferdinand VII. had thought proper to put some limitation to the 5th article, by excepting from the places at which the revered authors of his being shall fix their residence, all parts under the influence of Napoleon and Murat. To this exception Charles IV. agreed without hesitation.] Himself and the Queen to be treated, during their lives, with all the respect due to their rank; and to continue in the enjoyment of their Royal titles.

ITALY.

The Austrian Declaration of War against the King of Naples, dated Vienna, April 12, states, that a wise policy would have prescribed to Murat to limit his future views to the preservation of his kingdom, and to renounce every idea of conquest; that, instead of so doing, he formed extensive projects of future conquest and aggression, and, in February last, demanded from Austria a passage for an army through Italy into France; that, this demand being refused, Murat kept his answer back, and did not reveal his real designs until the 5th of March, when he learned the escape of Buonaparte from Elba. He then made it positively known, "that he considered the cause of Napoleon as his own," and required from the Pope a passage for troops through the Roman States. The Pope protested against this violation of his territory, left Rome, and proceeded to Florence. On the 8th of April, the Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries at Vienna delivered a Note, full of assurances of the most friendly sentiments of their Master; but announcing his intention to give to his military forces a more extended position, and that they would therefore occupy the line of demarcation fixed for the Neapolitan army by the armistice of 1813. Meanwhile the Neapolitan army, without any further declaration, began, on the 30th of March, hostilities against the Austrian posts in the Legations. For these reasons his Imperial Majesty considers war as begun between the two States.

We have Austrian bulletins of the operations in Italy; from which it appears, that the Neapolitans, not being supported by the population, had retreated and evacuated all the places occupied by them on their advance.

There seems, indeed, to be little doubt but that Murat's affairs are reduced to the last state of desperation. Having abandoned Pesaro, he fled to Ancona; and in some of the Paris papers we find it stated, that he did not even attempt to make a stand there, but embarked on the 29th ult. in a frigate from that port. Other accounts add, that he had previously been joined at Ancona by his wife, who had not found herself in safety at Naples. It must not be forgotten, that this woman was the instigator of all her husband's treachery; and was the great agent of her brother Napoleon's plot; to forward which, she is said to have passed over to Elba incog. no less than four times in the course of last winter. It seems, that General Bianchi, after dispatching General Nugent to occupy Rome, had marched with the greater part of his force from Foligno by Gubbio and Fossombrone to join Count Neipperg. Their junction, it was thought, would take place on the Metauro, about the 1st instant.

A private letter states, that Murat, finding his retreat to Naples in danger of being totally cut off by the rapid advance of Gen. Bianchi to Foligno, proceeded with about 30,000 men to attack him. The battle was long and bloody. Bianchi had no more than 16,000; but he resisted the whole force of Murat, who failed in his object, and was obliged to retreat. Ancona is stated to be left to its fate. It has about 3,000 men to garrison it, who are said to have expressed a wish to capitulate. It does not appear probable that Murat will be able to effect his retreat to Naples; and should he succeed in the attempt, it can only delay, we think, but cannot prevent, his ultimate fall.

The Court of Vienna has concluded a treaty with the King of Sicily, which stipulates the restoration of that Sovereign to the throne of Naples; and General Nugent has received orders to co-operate with the Anglo-Sicilian army in an attack upon the capital of that kingdom.

It is stated from Genoa, that British ships of war had received orders to capture, burn, and destroy, all vessels that they find under the Neapolitan flag.

GERMANY.

The Treaty of Alliance and Concert transmitted from this country to Vienna, has been returned from thence ratified; together with the answer of the Austrian Cabinet to the Declaration added by our Government to the Treaty. According to this answer, all doubt of the identity of view between the Allied Powers is removed. It is therein stated, that the interpretation given

given by Great Britain to the 8th article is entirely conformable to the principles of Austria; that the Emperor is firmly resolved to employ all his efforts against Buonaparte's usurpation; but that he does not desire forcibly to impose any particular form of Government on France. The Subsidiary Treaty has also been concluded; so that all the rumours of disagreement on that head prove to be void of foundation.

A meeting lately took place among the Saxon troops at Liege, on account of the intended division of them into such as are nations of the part of Saxony ceded to Prussia, and such as belong to the other part which remains to the king. These troops, consisting of one battalion of grenadiers of the guard, and one regiment of grenadiers of the line, had for some time shewn a turbulent and disorderly spirit; and on hearing of the order, resolved to disobey it. On the 2d they broke out into open mutiny, and even attempted to force their way into Prince Blucher's hotel; but were prevented by the Saxon officers and two Saxon centinels, on duty in the hotel. They retired after breaking the windows, and in the night proceeded to Huy, according to a previous order. The battalion refused to quit Liege till it was disbanded. On the 6th the following proclamation was published at Liege:

BLUCHER'S PROCLAMATION TO THE SAXONS.

"Soldiers of the Saxon Corps.—Terrible crimes have been committed in your ranks. I had with confidence fixed my quarters among you, when I was attacked by a troop of assassins and rebels, who, refusing to obey their officers, persisted for three days in a criminal mutiny.—Soldiers, you would be dishonoured in the eyes of all Europe, your national honour would be for ever lost, if I did not render you the testimony that you have on this occasion expressed in a striking manner the indignation which was excited in you by a licentious soldiery, which, in refusing to obey its officers, violated the first duty of a soldier. By the confidence you place in me, you have counted on the possession of the rights which honour and the laws of war give you. You have not deceived yourselves. The regiment of grenadiers has ceased to exist. The standard which it disgraced, has been burnt, and the sword of justice has fallen on the guilty.

"Soldiers! continue to attend to the voice of your officers. Their duty is not only to lead you into battle, but also to watch for the preservation of your honour and your welfare. I cannot, therefore, better show you my approbation, or better save your character from disgrace, than by continuing to deliver to the severity of the laws, the promoters of insubordination, and their accomplices, if they should still dare, by their crimes, to tarnish your military glory. BLUCHER."

Another Proclamation, issued by Marshal Blucher five days subsequently, is addressed to the Prussian soldiers: it contains the following passages:

"Prussians! — Whatever disaffection may be shewn by a part of the army which his Majesty has done me the honour to place under my orders, I am confident that your fidelity will to the last remain unshaken, and that you will set a noble example of attachment and obedience upon this and every other occasion. It is with extreme regret that I have been compelled to adopt measures of severity towards any part of the troops employed in the common cause. The crimes already committed shew how much may be accomplished by a few traitorous and disaffected individuals.

Liege, 11 *May*. BLUCHER."

It is of importance also to notice that the King of Saxony has at length signed the act of cession of part of his kingdom to Prussia, and appointed persons with full powers to give it up; and has at the same time formally acceded to the alliance of the other Sovereigns against Napoleon.

The Berlin Papers of the 11th inst. contain the Royal Patents issued by the King of Prussia, on account of taking possession of the Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine, and the Duchies of Cleve, Berg, Gueldres, the principality of Moers, and the Counties of Essen and Verden. Both these documents are dated Vienna, April 5. The Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine will consist of the whole of the former department of the Rhine and Moselle, and parts of those of the Sarre, des Forets, Ourche, Lower Meuse, Roer, and some cantons of the Grand Duchy of Berg. A second Proclamation, of the Emperor of Austria, declares the re-union of the kingdom of Lombardy to the Austrian monarchy, under the title of the Lombard Venetian Kingdom. It is to be governed by a viceroy, and is divided into governments, the Milanese and Venetian. Representatives from the different classes of inhabitants are to meet at Milan and Venice, for the purpose of enlightening the government with respect to the interests of the country.

The Dutch, Brussels, and Frankfort Papers anticipate the commencement of hostilities as very near. This expectation appears to be founded upon the advance of the Russians. The first column, it is said, passed through Cologne on the 3d, and was to be followed by other columns until the 20th inst. Prince Schwartzenberg was expected at Heilbron on the 10th inst. where he was to fix his head-quarters. The head-quarters of the second corps of the

the Austrian army, under Prince Hohenzollern, is at Stockach. The Archduke Charles was at Frankfort on the 11th. The Austrian army thus appears to be well up.

An article from Rastadt states, that upon a careful examination of the carriage of a French courier from Vienna, papers were found which implicate the favourite of a great Sovereign; and the remainder of the account plainly represents that Berthier has been arrested, in an attempt to return secretly to France. If this be true, how fortunate it is, that his inclination has become known, while he has probably had little opportunity to do harm.

It is stated in the Brussels Papers, under the head of Vienna, the 8th inst. that England and Russia have acceded to the Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between the King of Sicily and the Emperor of Austria. The Comte de Vincent has passed through Brussels on his way to Ghent, as the declared Ambassador from the Emperor of Austria to the King of France.

At last, official notice has been taken of the long mentioned union between the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchess Catherine, Duchess of Oldenburgh. Count Winzingerode, Wurtemburg Ambassador at St. Petersburg, had a formal audience of the Empress Mother on the 22d. ult. in which he solicited, in the name of his master, the hand of the Grand Duchess for that gallant Prince.

An article from Prague in the German papers states, that the Turks had commenced hostilities against Russia, and destroyed the City of Bucharest. We hope that this unpleasant intelligence will not be confirmed; as such an event would materially affect the contingent which is to be furnished by Russia in the common cause.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark was expected at Altona on the 21st of this month. This Monarch has engaged to furnish 15,000 men in the sacred contest which is going to commence. These troops will be immediately embarked at Copenhagen and Elsineur, to proceed to their destination.

The Danish Government has ordered that no ship be cleared out for French ports, nor French ships be admitted into Danish ports, unless under the white flag, and furnished with papers from the King of France.

RUSSIA.

The following is an extract from an Imperial Proclamation published at St. Petersburg, on the 25th of April, addressed to the French Nation:—

"*April* 25.

"You entered my territories unprovoked, with fire and sword; you plundered and destroyed wherever you came; you entered my capital, which you laid waste. I entered your territories, and took your capital, but destroyed nothing.—Again, unprovoked, you raise the sword, and destroy the peace of nations. I will now enter your territories once more, to conquer peace; and wherever I meet with resistance, I will utterly destroy you for your perfidy."

The Emperor of Russia has addressed a letter to the Polish Diet, announcing that the Congress has determined that Poland shall maintain the rights of an independent kingdom; and that his Majesty, in assuming the title of *King of Poland*, will seek only the happiness of the country. The kingdom is to be united to Russia, but to be governed by its own Constitution.

ASIA.

Official dispatches, containing details of an attack upon the fort of Kalunga, in the East Indies, in which Major-general Gillespie unfortunately lost his life, will be found in a Supplemental Gazette, which will be given in our next.

AMERICA.

The recent peace in America is likely not only not only to forward commercial projects, but local improvements: one of the latter is a projected canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson; and by which, not only Erie, but even the Ohio, will return its waters to the Ocean at New York.

IRELAND.

At the *Dublin* Sessions, T. Young, a master sweep, was indicted, at the instance of the Lord Mayor, for extreme cruelty to his apprentice; and sentenced to be whipped twice at an interval of two months, from the Gaol to the Exchange.—To witness the first infliction, an immense crowd had collected on the steps of the Royal Exchange; the pressure against the stone railing was, in consequence, so great, that it gave way, and seven people were killed, and several others severely hurt.

Leinster House, in *Dublin*, one of the most magnificent in the United Kingdom, has been sold. Mr. Bourne proposed to give for it, on the execution of the deeds, 10,000*l.* and to pay a rent in perpetuity of 500*l.* per annum; but the Dublin Society added 100*l.* a-year to the offer, and became the purchaser.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 2. A most alarming storm took place at *Addington*, near Croydon. A water-spout descended on the hill, and burst about a mile above it. The water poured in torrents, and rushing into the valley, formed a stream of 50 feet wide. It took its

its way with irresistible force through the village, forced open the doors, and carried away the furniture of the habitations. A house and barn, torn from the garden-wall of the Archbishop of Canterbury, were overwhelmed. This deluge, accompanied by thunder and lightning, continued for upwards of two hours; and has left a lamentable swamp in the neighbourhood. The damage occasioned on the land over which the waters rushed, is incalculable. Fortunately, however, no lives were lost.

May 3. This day a dreadful catastrophe occurred at Heaton Colliery, near *Newcastle*, by the breaking in of a quantity of water from one of the old workings, to which the pitmen had unhappily approximated too closely. By this calamity 80 men and 42 boys, it is feared, have perished! From a very faint gleam of hope, an attempt was made at an old pit, a little South-west from the other, with a view, if possible, to open a communication with the workings; but the sides of the pit fell in, and other difficulties presented themselves, precluding much hope of any of the sufferers being rescued alive, although no exertions were spared by the proprietors and their agents.

May 15. The last standing remains of *Bolingbroke Castle*, in Lincolnshire, the birth-place (in 1367) of King Henry IV, crumbled over their base last week, and came to the ground.

May 18. A party, consisting of 16 persons, were returning from *Sidmouth* to Otterton by water; when, having sailed but a little distance, the hat of one of the men fell overboard, who, in hastily endeavouring to recover it, upset the boat, and the whole were plunged into the sea. Three boats immediately went off to their assistance; but they could only succeed in taking up six persons, who by medical aid were restored to health: the other ten (nine of them females) are totally lost: two of them were married in the morning, and with their company had spent the day at Sidmouth.

A Chalybeate spring, similar to those of Cheltenham, has been discovered at *Tenby*.

Poor. — An Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, for altering so much of the 43d of Elizabeth, as respects the time for choosing Overseers of the Poor, in consequence of the great inconvenience arising from the appointment depending upon the moveable feast of Easter; and in future such officers are to be appointed on March 25, or within 14 days after.

The value of those estates to which a right of Fishery is established has of late so much increased, that one belonging to the Duke of Argyle, in *Scotland*, and usually let for 1500*l. per annum*, has been recently taken at the advance rent of near 4000*l. per annum*. An estate of this kind near *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, the property of Lord Reay, and formerly producing 300*l.* is now let at 1000*l.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 6. — His Majesty's disorder continues unabated; but his Majesty is in good health, and in a cheerful and comfortable state of spirits."

Thursday, May 4.

This day the Anniversary of the Literary Fund was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Duke of Kent in the Chair.—After dinner his Royal Highness addressed the company, dwelling with much eloquence on the plan and object of the Institution, and on the benefits of literature to the community. The Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, Sir B. Hobhouse, Sir J. C. Hippisley, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Birch), and other gentlemen, also addressed the company, in proposing healths and returning thanks; and Mr. Fitz-Gerald recited an animated Poem (see p. 448). The Treasurer stated the balance in favour of the Society to be 581*l.* 6*s.*

Thursday, May 11.

The Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral.—The vocal and instrumental performance, the former under the direction of Dr. Crotch, was excellent. The cathedral was crowded to excess with the first circles of society. After an excellent sermon, preached by the Rev. George Mathew, the persons invited went in procession to Merchant Taylors' Hall, where a sumptuous dinner was provided. The collection amounted to 499*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Friday, May 12.

A fire broke out early in the morning, on the premises of Messrs. Magrah and Johnston, ship-chandlers, Narrow-street, Limehouse; supposed to have been occasioned by lightning. For upwards of four hours the flames spread in every direction. The narrowness of the street rendered unavoidable the extension of the flames to the buildings on the opposite side; and before they could be subdued, 13 houses were consumed.

The difference between the liberality of Great Britain and that of Russia is exemplified in the subscription raised for the sufferers in Russia, by the invasion of the French in 1812. The whole sum subscribed was 5,800,000 rubles, of which there came from Great Britain 4,700,000, so that only 1,100,000 rubles were raised in Russia for the relief of their own countrymen, whose sufferings were so immediately under their view.

The building of the new Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, is decided on. The expence of the new building is estimated at 150,000*l.*; the ground, &c. 205,168*l.*

THE

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Drury-Lane Theatre.

April 22. *Ina;* a Tragedy; by Mrs. *Wilmot,* (sister of Lady Asgill, and cousin to Mrs. Sheridan.) The scene is laid in the Saxon times in England. The story is well enough told, and not uninteresting; the language neat, and sometimes elegant.

Covent-Garden Theatre.

April 28. *The Masque of Comus* revived.—The original poem is now beyond praise or censure,—it has passed the ordeal, and is now invested with all the privileges of immortality,—it can no more fall, and no more be tried. This it has earned by its incomparable excellence. Nothing in the range of the earlier poetry bears a competition with it in point of vigour: perhaps the "Faithful Shepherdess" alone makes an approach to the rich and picturesque beauty of its language. What is perhaps still more singular, nothing in Milton's after-age, when all that practice, and refinement of taste, and keener and fuller possession of the treasures of his native tongue, had given the last heightening to his mighty genius, is more overflowing with the eloquence of poetry than this work of almost his boyhood. Reynolds was said to have always come away depressed from a portrait which he had painted in his early days. Milton's nobler spirit, conscious of having been devoted to a service which is "its own exceeding great reward," must have seldom stooped to the level of earthly emulation; but if it did, the premature splendour of his Comus must have usurped too closely on the glories of his finished fame, not to give a sensation painful to that pride of talent which will not allow a rival even in itself. — The representation at Covent-Garden has at least the merit, and it is no slight one in our estimate, of being brief. The scenery is in general as good as that of the London theatres. An arch of vines, deeply hung with grapes in full glow, a sweep of roses, large urns piled with rubied fruits, and festooned with flowers, the lady moveless on a throne, with a silver serpent, a happy emblem, wreathing round its pillar, the wild gestures and various drapery of the bacchanals, and the form of the enchanter, stately and graceful, bending before the inexorable beauty that is to be bound neither by the magic of his voice nor his cup, combine a picture of no common attraction. The music is chiefly by Handel and Arne, eminent names, but even those have not unfrequently failed in that lighter spirit of music which belongs to giving pleasure; and lightly as we value modern composition, we would wish to have seen not a few of those heavy and antique melodies discarded. [*From The Times Newspaper.*]

Gazette Promotions.

April 20. Vice-adm. Sir Eliab Harvey, Major-gen. Charles Wale, Rear-adm. Sir Edward Codrington, Major-gen. Sir Colquhoun Grant, and Col. Sir Charles J. Greville, invested with the ensigns of Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Foreign-Office, May 2. A. Cockburn, esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Free and Imperial Hanseatic Towns.

Civil Promotion.

Rev. T. Jackson, B. D. fellow and tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, Norrisian Professor of Divinity, *vice* Fawcett.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Geo. Hutchinson, rector of St. Mary's, Nottingham, Uppingham R. *vice* Jones, deceased.

Rev. T. Morgan, late chaplain of his Majesty's ship San Josef, chaplain to the Royal Hospital at Haslar.

Rev. Thomas P. Hooper, rector of Kingston by Sea, and vicar of New Shoreham, Somping R. Sussex.

Rev. I. Dawson, St. Stephen's by Saltash V. Cornwall.

Rev. W. Mutlow, a Minor Canon of Gloucester cathedral.

Rev. C. Palmer, St. Catherine *alias* St. Oswald Perpetual Curacy, co. Glouc.

Rev. John Dean, B. D. senior fellow of Brazenose College, Ould R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. T. Clayton, B. D. Cottingham R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Richard Mant, St. Botolph's R. Bishopsgate.

Rev. S. Slade, M. A. Staverton Perpetual Curacy, co. Northampton, *vice* Chase, deceased.

Rev. Henry Salmon, Culworth V. diocese of Peterborough, *vice* Hind, deceased.

Rev. James Scott, Chaplain to Gosport Garrison.

Rev. S. Leggart, Chaplain to Portsmouth Garrison.

Rev. John Metcalfe, Chaplain to Chatham Garrison.

Rev. Francis Dyson, M. A. Minstead R. Wilts.

Rev. Herbert Hill, M. A. Worting R. Wilts.

Rev. J. Parsons, M. A. All Saints V. Bristol.

Rev. D. Wollen, vicar of Bridgwater and Clifton Trinity, Kilton V. co. Somerset.

Rev. Thomas Johnes, M. A. archdeacon of Barnstaple, Lezant R. Cornwall, *vice* Mayson, deceased.

Rev. Wm. Davison, A. M. Hartington V. Derbyshire, and Wetton Perpetual Curacy, co. Stafford.

Rev. Clement Leigh, Newcastle-under-Lyne R.

BIRTHS.

April 10. The wife of A. G. Heselrige, esq. of Noseley-hall, co. Leic. a son.—12. At Harewood, Herefordshire, the lady of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart. a dau.—19. At Pitchcot, the wife of Acton Chaplin, esq. a son and heir.—21. At Ham Common, the lady of Maj.-gen. Sir Wm. Nicholson, bart. a son.—28. Lady Emily Drummond, a dau.—29. At St. Giles's, Dorsetshire, Lady Elizabeth Talbot (sister of the Duke of Beaufort), a son.

Lately.—In Sloane-street, the lady of Maj.-gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B. a son.—In Cavendish-sq. the wife of P. Methuen, esq. M. P. a dau.—At Bury, the wife of M. T. Cocksedge, esq. a son and heir.—At Felbrigg, co. Norfolk, the lady of Rear-adm. Lukin, a dau.—At Corytonhouse, Devon, the wife of William Tucker, esq. a son and heir.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Geo. Clerk, bart. of Pennycuik, a son.

May 2. At Exeter, the wife of A. H. Holdsworth, esq. M. P. a son.—3. The wife of Rev. Richard Yates, B. D. of Chelsea college, a dau.—At Uxbridge-house, the Countess of Uxbridge, a dau.—6. At Edinburgh, Hon. Mrs. Dundas, of Dundas, a dau.—8. The wife of Thomas Hart, esq. Uttoxeter, of a still-born child.—9. Lady Fitzherbert, a son.—11. In Great Stanhope-street, May-fair, Lady Harriet Leveson Gower, a son.—In Hill-street, the Marchioness of Ely, a son.—At Guilsborough Grange, co. Northampton, the wife of John Ward, esq. a son and heir.—14. In Argyle-street, the wife of Ottywell Robinson, esq. a son.—16. The Duchess of Rutland, a son and heir.—18. In Portland-place, Lady Liddell, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1815, *Feb.* 16. Major Henry Nooth, 14th reg. to Martha Catherine, only dau. of the late James Searle, esq. of Madeira.

April 3. Wm. Cunninghame, esq. of Enterkine, to Grace, youngest dau. of Sir David Maxwell, of Cardoness, bart.

4. Col. Sir W. Delancy, K. C. B. to Magdalene, second dau. of Sir James Hall, bart. of Douglas.

5. Benjamin Shaw, esq. M. P. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Jos. Ewart, esq.

6. Rev. C. C. Chambers, (youngest son of the late Sir R. Chambers, Chief Justice of Bengal) to Lillias, third dau. of A. Callandar, esq. of New Cavendish-street.

J. Wright, esq. of Kelvedon-hall, Essex, to Miss Mary Catherine Cholmeley, of Bransby, Yorkshire.

J. Hall, esq. of Northumberland-street, to Eliza Hannah, only daughter of Edward Hayward, esq. of Goldstone-house, Shropshire.

11. Rev. Martin Benson, rector of Merstham, Surrey, to Mrs. Aldersey, of Wimpole-street.

At Oxford, Mr. Wm. Bliss, Painter, to Miss Sarah Gardiner.

13. Wm. Shean, esq. of Elm Grove, near Portsmouth, to Anne Maria, dau. of the late G. Shum, esq. of Bedford-square.

18. John Leonard, esq. of Waterford, to Miss Alicia Sweetman, of Blenheim Lodge in that county.

J. Peacock, junr. esq. of Godalming, to Miss Lucas, of Streatham.

19. At Bath, R. Magennis, esq. M. P. of Waringstown, co. Down, to Mrs. Dashwood, of Marlborough-buildings.

20. Sir James C. Anderson, bart. of Fermoy, to Caroline, sister of R. Shaw, esq. M. P. for Dublin.

George Moore, esq. of Appleby, co. Leicester, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late F. Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley, co. Derby.

22. Vice-adm. J. Wells, to Miss Jane Dealtry, of Rottingdean, Sussex.

25. Capt. Keene, 9th Light Dragoons, to Augusta, daughter of J. Fane, esq. M. P.

26. Lieut.-col. Sir Victor Von Arentschild, Knight, to Dorothea Henrietta, dau. of Charles Harris, esq. of Southgate.

27. Hon. Mortimer Rodney (son of Lord Rodney) to Sarah, eldest dau. of Robt. Withy, esq. of Buckingham-street.

29. Lieut.-col. James Allan, 94th reg. to Sarah Isabella, only daughter of Andrew Timbrell, esq.

Lately.—Sir C. Cole, K. C. B. Capt. R. N. to Lady Mary Talbot, widow of T. M. Talbot, esq. and sister to the Earl of Ilchester.

At Berkhamstead, John Eastwood, esq. of London, to Miss Howe, dau. of Col. H.

At Icklesham, Suffolk, Rev. T. Richards, B. A. to Eliza Frances, dau. of Mr. Chancellor Hollingbery, vicar of that place.

At Kedgworth, co. Leic. R. W. Grace, esq. Cambridge Militia, to Eliz. Sophia Mee, sole heiress of the late T. Mee, esq.

At Churcham, co. Glouc. Capt. Chas. Gordon, R. A. to Harriet Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rev. G. Parke, of Highnam.

Josiah Spode, junr. esq. (son of Josiah Spode, esq. of the Mount) to Miss Mary Williamson, of Longport, Staffordshire.

W. Wood, esq. of Misterton-hall, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Towndrow, esq. of Leicester.

Rev. Wm. Everett, vicar of Romford, to Marianne, dau. of Chas. Dundas, esq. M. P.

Major Forster, 38th reg. to Miss Richards, dau. of Rev. Mr. Richards, rector of Chale, and of St. Bartholomew, Hants.

May 2. At Clapham, J. Whitmore, jun. esq. to Maria, dau. of R. Stainforth, esq.

9. Lieut.-col. G. Wyndham, 20th Light Dragoons, to Miss Mary Blunt, of Crudet, Sussex.

Lieut.-col. A. Campbell, 6th Foot, to Miss Martha Elizabeth Higginson, of Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

18. Mr. George Hollis, to Mary Anne, dau. of Mr. John Buckler, of Bermondsey.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF JAMES PELLER MALCOLM, F. S. A.

*** *The following Biographical Sketch was written by Mr. Malcolm, in* 1806, *with a view to publication in his "Excursions through Kent, Gloucestershire," &c. As the motives which at that time induced its modest Author to suppress it are removed by his Death, it is thought it will prove not uninteresting to the Reader.*

"When a man introduces his labours to the notice of the Literary world, whatever be their reception, an interest is excited, or, perhaps to speak more correctly, an inquiry ensues, 'Who is the Author?' To answer a question of this description myself, appears something like egotism. Had I been a native of England, many circumstances must have existed to explain who I am; but as all my connexions reside abroad, I cannot fail of being subject either to unpleasant conjectures or misrepresentations. Permit me, therefore, to remove doubts, and state facts.

"To commence then with the family of Hobart, of which my grandmother on the maternal side was a member, who were collateral branches descended from the Lady Dacre, foundress of the almshouses at Westminster, and the family of Archbishop Cranmer.—The Hobarts, my immediate ancestors, were bankers near Fish-street-hill, when London was burnt, in 1666. That calamity induced them to emigrate to Boston in North America; but, as their religion and principles were opposite to those of the inhabitants who had fled from England in consequence of the Restoration, they were soon compelled to leave the province of New-England for the less intolerant government of Pennsylvania, where their descendants of the name now flourish in opulent circumstances.

"My maternal grandparents, the Pellers, were natives of Bristol; whence James Peller, my great grandfather, went in the same ship with William Penn to the banks of the Delaware, and there *hutted* with him and the other adventurers of the voyage; returned with him; and again went finally, conveying his family. The house in which Mr. Peller resided was built by him about 1689; and there all my immediate relatives of this branch were born; nor was it taken down till about 1793, after we had sold it: an old servant, who lived 64 years in our family, has often pointed to the spots in Philadelphia where she had gathered whortleberries in her infancy. The intimacy between Mr. Penn and my grandfather was cemented by the latter having fervently adopted the *new* faith of the former, who easily prevailed upon him to emigrate where persecution ceased, and Quakerism was destined to flourish, at least for his life. When manhood enlightened the reason of my grandfather, he rejected the Society of Friends, and returned to the Church of England, in which *his* descendants remain; but another branch are now rich Quaker farmers. The name of James Peller occurs in the list of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Philadelphia; and truth compels me to say, his memory is now venerated as the friend of his most valuable contemporaries: he was born in 1700, and died in 1775.

"My name explains whence derived; it will be sufficient, therefore, to add, that my grandfather Malcolm, went from Scotland to St. Christopher's, or St. Kitt's, where all his numerous family became extinct, except my father, a merchant, who died in Philadelphia when under 30 years of age, and when I was but two years old.

"A few particulars relating to myself are necessary, before I leave this uninteresting and disagreeable subject. The Rev. Jacob Duché, M. A. late Chaplain of the Asylum in St. George's-fields, originally the officiating priest of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, and an intimate of our family, admitted me to the rite of baptism in 1767, soon after my birth in August that year. At the very moment I lost my grandfather in 1775, he was deterred from sending me to Princeton College by the then inevitable war with England; and fortunately for me, as that College became the site of a sanguinary battle, and was burnt.—As the University of Philadelphia seemed destined to suffer some unknown convulsion, my friends deemed it improper to place me there, but a great interest exerted in my favour procured me admission to the Quaker School; after which we fled to Potts-town from the horrors of war, where I received my education at an enormous expence, and returned to Philadelphia in 1784, after the conclusion of the peace of the preceding year. During the period in which I received my education, I felt the strongest impulses to drawing and painting; and employed every leisure moment I could command in those fascinating pursuits. Mr. Bembridge, a relation and a brother student of Mr. West, who had spent several years at Rome, flattered me with his approbation, and advised an immediate voyage to Great Britain. That his advice was adopted, I need not inform my Readers. After I had studied at the Royal Academy three years, and received many hints relating to the art from the late Mr. Wright of Derby, and Mr. West, I began to perceive that no encouragement was offered to the liberal branches of History and Landscape, and therefore desisted from the pursuit. My subsequent efforts in Engraving are the result of *self-taught* knowledge,

knowledge, which I value only in proportion as they are approved by the admirer and judge of Nature, rejecting the gloss of mere lines without a particle of true drawing *.

"In this slight sketch of myself and family I find many gratifying facts: every branch originated on this happy soil; and all my *immediate* relatives have died, and will die, British subjects. My grandfather and father were dead before hostilities commenced; nor did they ever take part in the political dissentions which preceded them; and with respect to myself, I was happily too young to feel any other sensations than those of terror at the shocking scenes I have witnessed. I was born a subject of England, never did any act to forfeit my birth-right, and voluntarily returned to the country of my ancestors immediately after I was of age. In short, I seem to have returned home after a long visit to America, where I have the further satisfaction of knowing that my relations are considered as the descendants of original settlers, or the old Castilians of the place, unmixed with the tribes of political involuntary emigrants from all parts of Europe between 1770 and 1806."

To this interesting account, which was actually written in 1806, we have little to add, but the distressful circumstances of his death on the 5th of April (as stated in our last, p. 379). Mr. Malcolm had, for nearly three years laboured under the severest pain, from a complication of disorders, originating in a white swelling of the knee; which, from its first attack, entirely deprived him of the use of his limb, and of the power of essentially benefiting himself and family. By degrees his complaint gained strength, and, baffling the best medical aid, at length caused his death. This event, which had long been foreseen by Mr. Malcolm, would have been looked forward to with tranquil hope, as the termination of his misery, had he not been destined to endure, in addition to bodily affliction, the acutest mental anguish, at the thought of leaving behind him, TOTALLY UNPROVIDED FOR, objects more dear to him than Life itself—a very aged Mother, whom he had nearly all his life wholly supported; and an affectionate Wife, who had doubly endeared herself by a most assiduous attendance on him during his long and painful confinement. The unavoidable expences attendant on his illness have entirely exhausted the little property Mr. Malcolm had acquired, by the most persevering exertion of his talents as a Writer and an Engraver, for the last twenty-five years †; during which period he honourably supported

* Many pleasing specimens of Mr. Malcolm's skill as an Engraver are to be found in our Volumes from 1792 to 1814. But his more finished productions appeared in his "Excursions through Kent," &c.; and in Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire: on the latter work his talents as a Draughtsman and an Engraver were devoted for almost twenty years.—Mr. Malcolm also engraved and published Three Views of Leathersellers-Hall, on the site of the Monastery of St. Helen's, London; and Two large Plates of the Inside of the Middle Temple Hall, and One External View, under the Auspices of the Society.

† Mr. Malcolm published the following useful and laborious Works:—1. LXXIX Plates to illustrate the Rev. Daniel Lysons's Environs of London. (vol. LXVII. 144. 507.—LXVIII. 48. 327.—LXX. 1274.) The whole of these Views were drawn and engraved by Mr. Malcolm; and many of them have now become interesting from the alterations and destruction of the Buildings they represent.—2. Letters between the Rev. James Granger, M. A, and many eminent Literary Men; comprising a copious History and Illustration of his Biographical History of England, 1805, 8vo. (LXVI. 145.)—3. Excursions in Kent, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and Somersetshire, 8vo. with 24 beautiful Plates, 1807, 2d edit. 1813. (LXXVII. 57. 435.—LXXXIII. 569.)—4. Londinium Redivivum; or an Antient History and Modern Description of London, compiled from Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations, the Harleian MSS. and other authentic sources, 4 vols. 4to. 1802—1807. This is by far the best Parochial History of the Metropolis, as it is compiled from original and hitherto unknown Records of each parish, contained in Vestry books, Churchwardens' accompts, and the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, from 1538, the date of their origin. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's having permitted their Archives to be explored, every particular relating to that building is amply detailed. The other Institutions throughout the Metropolis are described in the same manner, from their own Muniment Rooms; the whole is illustrated from MSS. in the British Museum; and accompanied by 47 plates. The Work was justly commended by the principal Reviews, particularly in our vol. LXXII. 1025.—LXXVI. 433.—LXXVII. 1043.—5. Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London from the Roman Invasion to the End of the Eighteenth Century, 1808, 1811, 2 vols. 4to; or 5 vols. 8vo; with forty-five Plates. (LXXVIII. 148.—LXXXI. 461.)—6. Miscellaneous Anecdotes illustrative of the Manners and History of Europe during the Reigns of Charles II. James II. William III. and Queen Anne, 1811, 8vo. with 5 plates.—7. History of the Art of Caricaturing, 1813, with 31 plates, 4to. (LXXXIII. 577.)

Mr.

himself and family, and published several Works, which, though not productive of much emolument to their Author, have been creditable alike to his head and heart. Even during his long illness the energies of his active mind never forsook him; and he patiently continued to exercise his pen in useful pursuits, amidst the acutest pain, till within the last few weeks, when he became incapable of the least exertion. His latest literary occupation was a copious Index to Six Portions of "The History of Leicestershire," just published; on completing which labour he thus addressed Mr. Nichols: "The Almighty has been so merciful to me, as to enable me to complete your Index; and thus have been fulfilled your benevolent intentions towards myself and family. Surely, never was an Index completed under an equal continuance of pain; but it was a kind of refuge and solace against affliction; and often has it turned aside the severest pangs."

The Mother of Mr. Malcolm is an American gentlewoman, of highly respectable connexions on that Continent, whom she disobliged by selling her little Patrimony, to enable her only son to come to England (as above noticed). To add to her bitter misfortune in the loss of so good a son, the Mother has not a single near relation living, nor has she had any communication with her American friends since she came to this country: at the advanced age of seventy-two, she has no means whatever of support, but what may arise from the sympathy of a generous Publick *. Edit.

DEATH of Mrs. BIRKETT.

April 23. At the house of her father, Mark Giberne, esq. 10, Upper Clapton Terrace, Hackney, Middlesex, aged 22 years, Mary Frances Birkett, (wife of Mr. John Birkett, of St. Mary Axe, London.) On the 15th she was delivered of a boy; on the 29th she was buried in the parish church-yard by her near relation, Rev. Weeden Butler, M. A. lecturer of Brompton, whose firm conviction of his cousin's worth the following hasty tribute of respect is intended, however imperfectly, to demonstrate. Job xxx. 23. "*For I know, that thou wilt bring me unto death, and to the house appointed for all living.*—Before we quit this hallowed ground, henceforth rendered doubly sacred to some here present;—before we again mix in the concerns of a busy yet careless world,—I would address to you a few plain remarks: they shall be very brief, they shall be very earnest, they shall be very sincere; believe me they spring almost unpremeditated from a surcharged heart. The awful ceremony which we have just concluded, cannot fail deeply to impress the truth of the observation in my text upon every mind. Mortality is our common lot. Yes! *We know* with Job, *that God will bring us unto death, and to the house appointed for all living.* We know this well. When Man first issued from the hand of an indulgent Maker,

* The above circumstances have induced some Friends of the late Mr. Malcolm to make the forlorn situation of these very deserving Ladies known, in the hope of raising a moderate sum for their present relief; and, if possible of placing them in some permanent way of obtaining a decent livelihood.—Appeals to public Benevolence for alleviation of Misfortune and Distress, notwithstanding their frequency, are never made in vain, when the objects possess real claims to attention and regard. The sympathy evinced, and the prompt assistance afforded on such occasions, form the brightest features of our National character—they have raised us in the estimation of every civilized country in the world, and are honourable to the age in which we live. Instances have occurred, and are continually occurring, where the greatest merit and the utmost prudence prove insufficient to insure that moderate competency which is a protection against the approach of want: and though, when they present themselves in the retired and unassuming path of private life, they excite the less attention, they may not be the less deserving of liberal and effectual relief. If a course of unwearied industry, and a devotion of mind and talent to every worthy object that promised a fair remuneration for labour;—if the most scrupulous moral integrity, and the uniform display of that independence which makes no solicitation for pecuniary advantage but for services performed, or which the applicant is actually performing;—if a continued struggle to preserve respectability in life by the strictest œconomy and limitation of expences;—if, lastly, a conduct regulated, as far as human infirmity permits, by the precepts of Religion and Virtue—if these qualities and exertions conjoined, when clouded by adversity and distress,—present a fair claim to the attention of the Benevolent, the Case of Mr. Malcolm and his family, it is presumed, may be recommended to public favour with a confident hope of success.—Farther particulars, if required, will be gladly communicated on application to Messrs. Longman and Co. Paternoster-row; or to Messrs. Nichols, Son, and Bentley, Red Lion-passage; who pledge themselves to see the Subscriptions properly applied.

however,

however, this was not the fact; he was then formed a living soul capable of eternal duration. But, by man's disobedience, sin was conceived: corruption of man's wonderful two-fold nature of body and spirit ensued, and death was the dread inevitable penalty entailed upon our race. Blessed be God's holy name, the sting of death is drawn: blessed be God's holy name, through the transcendent merits of our Lord Jesus Christ and the mystery of his atonement, the just shall live by faith. The precise period of our present existence none can anticipate. In childhood, in youth, in maturity, in old age, all are liable to the attacks of the destroyer. Aged people must die: at three-score years and ten, in general, the veteran soldier of Jesus Christ is taught to expect his discharge from warfare. As the weary labourer at the close of work, he looks calmly forward to the reward of his toil. As a shock of corn, he is gathered fully ripe in due season for his master's barn. But, often, as now, do we behold a very different scene; often, as now, do we behold the great law of nature seemingly inverted: for wise and inscrutable purposes, often, as now, do we behold youth and beauty, and innocence, and health, and activity, suddenly laid low by the shaft that flieth in secret; often, as now, do we behold the fond and faltering parent convey the son or the daughter to the grave. What lesson of salutary import, think you, ought survivors to deduce from such solemn spectacles?—*Preparation for Death.*—Be ye always ready; for in such an hour as ye think not ye too may die: be ye always ready; that so, whenever our Lord shall come, whether at cock-crowing or at midnight, whether at the third or the sixth or the ninth or the eleventh hour, he may find you watchful and prepared. My friends, how deceptive, how fleeting are the purest pleasures this world can possibly bestow! how striking are the vicissitudes of human being! When the young woman, now departed, entered into the holy state of matrimony with the glad consent and advice of her relations last May, what mortal could have cherished fairer hopes? In the overflowing tenderness of a grateful and pious heart, she wrote a letter to me, imparting her ingenuous fears that *she was too happy.* On the 16th of this month (April 1815,) what family was more highly favoured with earthly bliss, than her own? Her parents and her *twelve brothers and sisters* well; herself the mother of an interesting pledge of connubial love, and to appearance about to regain convalescence. Soon was the flattering tablet reversed: soon was the bright gleam of sunshine overspread by clouds and thick darkness. Puerperal languors, with fever and delirium, rapidly came on; and she died. Let me exhort my younger hearers to learn wisdom from the tomb betimes: emulate the sweet unobtrusive excellence of *her*, who lately flourished as blooming as yourselves, and who now in the prime of her years lies buried at our feet. *Her character deserves to be had in remembrance.* In the relative social and religious duties, to herself, to her family, to her acquaintance, and to her God, she was ever exemplary, without formality, without eccentricity. In her personal demeanour, she was modest, artless, and gentle. As a friend, she was courteous, affable, and condescending; as a daughter, dutcous, attentive, and affectionate; as an eldest sister, most kind and ready to instruct the junior branches of her house in any useful accomplishment, and eager to evince the warmth of her regard by every good office in her power; as a wife, she was faithful in all her domestic duties.....*the widower's manly grief best attests her virtues:* as a mother, ah! as a *mother*, she only knew maternal sorrow. "A woman, when she is in travail, hath sorrow, because her time is come; but, when she is delivered of the child, she remembereth no more the anguish, for joy that a man is born into the world." Little of that joy was her's. Still she had faith in her God and Saviour, and her strength was equal to her day: she had confidence in the glorious promises of the Gospel. As a Christian, she remembered her Creator from the days of her earliest youth: and in the trying moments of dissolution, her Creator and Redeemer graciously condescended to remember *her*, and to "make her bed in her sickness." She died without a struggle. Blessed are the meek, who thus die in their youth, while the rose of their worth is in bloom. Retire, now, my friends, and ever bear in mind this reflection: 'They who would die the *death* must live the *life* of the righteous.' I have said!—FAREWELL."—*Quanto minus est aliis versari, quam tui, cara Maria, meminisse!*

DEATHS.

1814, *June* 30. AT Amboyna, Lieut. C. Smith, Bengal European regiment, son of the late Wm. E. Smith, esq. of the Treasury.

Aug. 21. At Sevore, East Indies, aged 29, Lieut. N. Tanner, East India Company's service, 2d Native Infantry.

Oct. 31. At Calcutta, aged 29, Elizabeth, wife of H. T. Colebrook, esq. eldest daughter of the late J. Wilkinson, esq. of Portman-square.

Nov. 16. At Surat, of a fever, Wm. Forbes, esq. late assistant to the Register and Magistrate of that station. Cut off in early life, the premature death of this promising

promising young man is sensibly felt in public and private. The service to which he belonged has to regret the short career of one, whose distinguished abilities, high professional attainments, and honourable conduct, held out the fairest hopes of future eminence; while his friends, to whom a truly amiable disposition had justly endeared him, will long lament his untimely fate, and cherish the remembrance of his many virtues.

Nov. 20. At Bombay, Thomas Day, esq. of the Civil Service, late of the Judicial Department, and second Judge of the Court of Adawlet, Surat.

Dec. 25. At Northbrook Estate, Demarara, D. Baxter, esq.

1815, *Jan.* 10. In the unfortunate attack on New Orleans, aged 36, the brave commander Major-gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, K. B. colonel of the 6th West India regiment. He was eldest brother of the Earl of Longford, and first cousin to the Duchess of Wellington. In the late campaigns in Spain and France, he served as quarter-master-general to the Army under the Duke of Wellington; was in all the principal engagements of that great commander; and invariably distinguished himself as a soldier and as a man.

In the attack on New Orleans, where he was second in command, Major-gen. Gibbs, third lieut.-colonel of the 59th regt. He commanded the two British regiments which garrisoned Stralsund in 1812, and was afterwards more actively employed in Holland.

Jan. 23. On his estate in Lequane, Essequibo, W. Robertson, esq. second Fiscal of the United Colonies of Demarara and Essequibo.

Jan. 24. At Sierra Leone, Major Maling, Royal African Corps.

Feb. 16. At St. Helena, in his 40th year, G. Leech, esq. of the East India Company's service.

Feb. 17. In the Gulph of Mexico, Capt. F. Langford, of H. M. ship Cydnus.

March 19. In Canada, Clementina, wife of Major-gen. Sir Sidney Beckwith, quarter-master-general to the forces in North America.

March 20. At St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, Mrs. Baker, wife of John Baker, esq. M. P. for that city. By her family she was adored; by all who knew her, respected and beloved: so gentle was her disposition, so benevolent her heart, so commanding her manner, so polished her mind, so affectionate and so sincere her attachments. Having pursued an uniform, if not a conspicuous, course of Christian virtue, in the midst of sorrows and afflictions indulging hope, in the elevations of joy and prosperity remembering whose bounty it was that made her heart glad, after enduring with examplary patience the many acute pains to which a delicate state of health had long subjected her, she resigned her meek and innocent spirit in all the humility of unaffected piety, without one fault to stain her memory, without one offence to disturb her peace at the last.

March 27. Wrecked off Weymouth, with his wife and children, on their return from 10 years' residence in India, in the ship Alexander from Bombay, Major T. Jackson, 30th foot, son of the late Mr. Jackson, of Fairburn, near Ferrybridge.

March 29. At Lisbon, where she had lately gone for the benefit of her health, Frances, fourth daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, bart. of Four Oaks Hall, co. Warwick.

April 1. At Falmouth, on his return from Malta, in his 29th year, Rev. Wm. Wilbraham, M. A. of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, second son of Edward Wilbraham, esq. of Cirencester: the regret for whose loss can only be softened by a remembrance of his numerous virtues, conspicuous in all his conduct.

In a fit of apoplexy, in her 49th year, Mrs. Sandford, relict of Rev. Thomas Sandford, of Sandford-hall, Salop, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. Kennedy.

April 2. At Brighton, Rev. Bartholomew Bray.

At his son's, Market Harborough, aged 73, Rev. John Cox, rector of Willoughby Waterless, co. Leicester.

The day he completed his 67th year, Francis Cheselden, esq. of Ridlington, co. Rutland.

At Manchester, aged 56, N. Hayward, esq. banker.

April 3. At Hastings, of a rapid consumption, aged 21, William Frederick, second son of Thomas Henry Harben, esq. formerly of Corsica-hall, Sussex.

In his 66th year, Joshua Walker, esq. of Clifton-house, co. York, and Blyth, Notts.

At Bristol, Zenobia Anne, wife of Wm. P. Hasell, esq.

April 4. In his 44th year, Alexander Christmas Coombe, esq. of East Barnet.

Wm. Espinasse, esq. of Beldoyle, Ireland.

April 5. At the Manse of Creigh, Rev. M. Greenlaw, D. D. minister of that parish. He was born in 1722, and ordained in 1755.

April 6. In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, aged 55, J. R. Hilton, esq.

April 7. In London, Major George Johnston, of the Bengal Artillery.

At Blackheath, Capt. T. C. Munn, R.N.

At Brighton, Louisa, daughter of the very Rev. the Dean of Rochester.

At Clifton, Charles Lovegrove, esq. of Reading, Berks.

Aged 58, Mrs. Roberts, daughter of the late Joseph Calloway, esq.

At

At Kirby-hall, near Richmond, co. York, aged 62, Rev. James Stubbs Hale.

At his sister's, Cork, Rev. E. Weekes, chaplain to the Bishop of Cork, and son of the late Rev. E. Weekes, prebendary of Kilbritain, and rector of Ratchclaren.

April 8. At Kensworth-hall, Herts, aged 87, Mrs. Geary.

At Charlbury, Oxon, Mrs. Mary Bowly, one of the Society of Friends, relict of Mr. Wm. Bowly, late of Cirencester.

At Exmouth, aged 22, Jane Peters, fifth daughter of the late Edmund Fearon Bourke, esq.

At Bath, John Stuart, esq. of Castleton, writer to the Signet.

At Bath, aged 20, Eliza, wife of Rev. David Williams, B. A. of Jesus college, Oxford, curate of Devizes, to whom she had been united only 18 months.

In her 18th year, Margaretta, eldest daughter of Rev. George Noble, of Frolesworth, co. Leicester.

At Barleston-hall, co. Stafford, aged 51, Wm. Orange, esq. late major in the 38th regiment.

At Kidderminster, suddenly, Herbert Broome, esq.

At Princes Risborough, suddenly, aged 66, Mr. Francis Kimber, an eminent farmer at Crowell, Oxon.

At Monmouth, aged 61, Rev. Duncumbe Pyrke Davis, M. A. chaplain to the Duke of Beaufort, vicar of Monmouth, rector of Whitchurch and Gannerew, co. Hereford, and of English Bicknor, co. Gloucester.

April 9. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in consequence of her clothes catching fire the preceding evening, in her 90th year, Lady Mary Fitzgerald, sister of the late Earl of Bristol, aunt to the present Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Liverpool, the Earls of Bristol, and mother of the unfortunate George Robert Fitzgerald, esq. who was executed about 30 years ago in Ireland, charged with being accessary to the murder of P. R. M'Donnel, an attorney. Fitzgerald was well known in every Court in Europe, he was tried by a special commission, and executed immediately after his sentence.—Lady Mary was many years one of the Maids of Honour to her Majesty, until she was superannuated. She was one of the most amiable women of the age. As a proof of the delicate attention of her friends, she was never made acquainted with the circumstances of the death of her son George Robert Fitzgerald.

At Bath, Rev. Richard Bleamire, M. A. formerly of Pembroke college, Oxford.

Aged 81, John Bott, esq. of Tutbury, co. Stafford, senior partner in the house of Messrs. John Bott and Co. This country never lost a better mechanic, or more upright man: he perfected worsted spinning by water-machinery, and the power-loom for weaving stuffs and cottons: in short he never attempted any thing too difficult for his profound science and great perseverance to accomplish, and has left the cotton-spinning manufactory at Tutbury in a state of excellence not surpassed by any in the kingdom.

At Carlisle, Mary, fourth daughter of Rev. Dr. Waugh, late dean of Worcester.

April 10. At Notting-hill, Kensington Gravel-pits, aged 78, Mrs. Hall.

At Hough, near Grantham, owing to a loaded cart going over him which caused his death in a few hours, in his 32d year, Mr. Jessop, grazier. This accident appears the more afflicting from its being occasioned by his generous exertions to save his servant from the situation into which he himself fell.

At Liverpool, in his 70th year, J. Braedreth, M. D. He commenced his career with no other advantages than his own industry and talents, and his perseverance was rewarded with unexampled success in his profession. His mind was ardent in the pursuit of knowledge; and notwithstanding the avocations of a most laborious life, his reading was universal, and few discoveries in science escaped his inquiry. He possessed a most accurate and tenacious memory, which he ascribed to his habit of depending upon it without referring to notes. He principally distinguished himself by the establishment of the Dispensary in Liverpool, by 30 years' unremitted attention to the Infirmary, and by the discovery of the utility of applying cold in fever. There are few persons in the neighbourhood, who have not had opportunities of judging of his worth, and who will not regret his loss.

April 11. Suddenly, Eliza Anne, wife of Rev. George Burrard, rector of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

At Oxford, Mrs. Goodenough, relict of Rev. Edmund Goodenough, rector of Littleton, co. Worcester, vicar of Swindon, Wilts, and brother to the Bishop of Carlisle. She was sister of Sir Wm. Elias Taunton, of Oxford.

April 12. At Conderton, near Tewkesbury, aged 77, Thomas Darke, esq.

At East-down House, near Barnstaple, Hon. Mr. Lysaght.

At Bath, R. Heaviside, esq.

April 13. In St. John-street-road, Islington, in her 75th year, Mrs. Rogers, formerly of Chester.

At South Weald, Essex, aged 74, John Lodge, esq.

At Mill-hill, near Long Melford, aged 35, Richard son of Samuel Fenning, esq. of St. James's-square.

At Prinknash Park, near Gloucester, T. B. Howell, esq. barrister, F. R. & A. S.

At St. Petersburgh, Alex. Shairp, esq.

At

At the Hotwells, Joseph Andrews, esq. many years a respectable inhabitant of the city of Dublin.

At St. Austell, Cornwall, aged 83, Rev. Richard Hennah, vicar of St. Austell and St. Blazey, rector of St. Michael Penkivel, and domestic chaplain to Viscount Falmouth. This venerable pastor is deeply lamented by an extensive circle of relatives and friends, and sincerely regretted by his parishioners at St. Austell, in the midst of whom he has resided, in the most perfect harmony, for above half a century. As a mineralogist he has been long known both to his countrymen, and to all scientific travellers through the interesting county of Cornwall; and his choice collection of minerals, consisting of the productions of his native county, in the highest perfection (particularly the rare sorts of wood, hematite, and shot tin, and tin crystals), it is said, is to be disposed of.

April 14. At Snaresbrook, Essex, aged 46, Mrs. Lloyd, widow of Sampson Lloyd, jun. esq. of Birmingham, banker; and four days preceding, in his 19th year, Sampson, her only child.

At Kensington, aged 71, Frederick Thompson, esq.

Francis Motley Austen, esq. of Kippington, Kent.

In her 23d year, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late John Daubeny, esq. of Bristol.

At Stamford, Adm. Edwards, brother of Mr. Edwards, solicitor there.

At Bath, James Bruce, esq. late of St. Vincent's.

April 15. In his 39th year, Rev. Edw. Bartlett James, M. A. chaplain of Magdalen college, and many years curate of St. Martin's, Oxford.

April 16. In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, in his 10th year, George, eldest son of George Boulton Mainwaring, esq.

Mary, widow of Capt. Teer, R. N.

April 17. In Boswell-court, Carey-street, Bryan Crowther, esq. member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and surgeon to the Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals. He was the author of two professional works, entitled "Observations on the Disease of the Joints, called White Swelling; with some Remarks on Scrofulous Abscesses," 8vo, 1797; 2d edit. 1808; and "Practical Remarks on Insanity, with a Commentary on Dissections of the Brains of Maniacs," 8vo, 1811.

At her daughter's, Mrs. Caldcleugh, Broad-green, near Croydon, Surrey, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Beatson.

At her cottage in Buckinghamshire, in her 81st year, Mrs. Jane Curtis, relict of John Curtis, a day-labourer. The gratitude of this good woman ought to be recorded. A few days previous to her dissolution, she sold her cottage and some acres of land for 500*l.* which she left in her will to a clergyman in Hampshire, whose judicious advice and kind admonitions had greatly tended to the benefit of her family. Her two daughters, the one married to a gentleman of fortune, the other to a gentleman farmer in Northamptonshire, had offered to settle on the clergyman 100*l.* per annum during his life, which he refused, in consequence of which the old lady left him the above sum.

At Axbridge, of an apoplexy, in his 67th year, John Crease, esq. mayor of that borough, a man highly esteemed.

At Tours, where he went for his health, F. H. Naylor, esq. of Herstmonceaux-place, Sussex.

April 18. At Ealing, Lady Wright.

In his 56th year, Rev. John Proctor, of Ippolitt's, Herts, a worthy man, deservedly beloved.

At Clifton, Right Hon. Lady Frances Flood, relict of Sir Henry, and sister of the late Marquis of Waterford.

At Loughrea, in her 78th year, Mrs. Dolphin, relict of the late R. Dolphin, esq. of Corr (Galway), niece to the late Judge Kelly.

April 19. In Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 73, Arthur Palmer, esq. Serjeant at Law, his Majesty's Commissioner for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

In New Palace-yard, Westminster, aged 86, Mrs. Jane Nuthall, relict of J. N. esq. formerly solicitor to the Treasury and East India Company.

At his sister's, Eltham, Kent, Henry Kelly, esq. of Warwick-street, Golden-square.

At Twickenham, in his 73d year, Philip Beauchamp, esq.

At Southam, co. Warwick, in his 71st year, Rev. Samuel Sandys.

At Windsley, Capt. Murhall, adjutant to the Bath Forum Volunteers, and late of the 1st Royals.

Richard Bellamy, esq. solicitor, of Sherborne, co. Dorset.

At Penzance, Rev. Mr. Hitchins, vicar of Perran Uthnoe.

Hon. Mrs. Weldon, wife of Stewart Weldon, esq. of Kilmorony, Queen's County, Ireland, daughter of the late Baron and sister of the present Earl Conyngham.

April 20. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, aged 52, Dr. Domeier, physician to the Duke of Sussex. He was a native of Sweden, and some years since resident at Malta, where he had the superintendance of the Botanical Garden at La Valetta. On his return to England, he published in 1810 an 8vo volume, entitled "Observations on the Climate, Manners, and Amusements of Malta."

At

At her son-in-law's, (Mr. Harding, surgeon, Gower-street) Mrs. Pym.

At Greenwich, aged 86, Thomas Masterson, esq.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Goreham, widow of Major-gen. Joseph Goreham.

April 21. In her 81st year, the wife of Stephen Brooks, esq. of Finsbury-square.

At Brompton, Susan, youngest daughter; and on the 8th of May, Anne, eldest daughter of the late T. Owen, esq. of Glassalt, co. Carmarthen.

At Kilkenny, in his 59th year, the very Rev. James Flynn, of Drogheda, Provincial of the order of St. Francis in Ireland.

April 22. Sophia Metcalfe, wife of Mr. Bradley, surgeon, &c. John-street, Berkley-square.

At his son's, Weymouth-street, in his 64th year, W. Wilkins, esq. of Newnham, near Cambridge.

At his uncle's, Mr. Healy, Hertford-street, in his 28th year, A. Douglas, esq. son of the late Wm. Douglas, esq. of Bengal.

At Over Stowey, Somerset, in his 78th year, James Rich, esq.

At a very advanced age, Rev. Dr. Adney, 53 years rector of Uplowman and Sampford Peverell, Devon, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Whitehaven, E. Knubley, esq. collector of the Customs at that port, in the commission of the peace for Cumberland, a deputy-lieutenant of the same, and major of the Whitehaven artillery local militia.

April 23. In Montague-place, suddenly, in his 69th year, Clement Kynnersley, esq. of Loxley-park, co. Stafford, and Sutton-hall, co. Derby, by whose death the Countess of Osmond comes into possession of 15,000*l.* per annum.

In Upper Norton-street, aged 74, William Porter, esq. an eminent Russia merchant, and lately appointed one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Revenue for Scotland. The virtues and talents of this respectable man will long be remembered by all who had the happiness of knowing him in public or private life. He was educated at the College of Edinburgh, and in his 22d year was chosen to accompany Dr. Dumaresque, LL.D. from London to Russia; the Empress Catherine having requested the aid of two gentlemen of literary taste and talents from Britain, to assist her in forming the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg. After being some time employed there, Mr. Porter was induced to enter into commercial life, in which he experienced considerable prosperity, and afterwards adversity and great losses. But his honour and integrity were unblemished; and the just estimation in which he was held, both by his commercial friends, and by many persons of rank with whom he became acquainted in Russia, was strongly evinced by the very respectable appointment which was lately conferred upon him: and all his friends united to manifest their confidence in his upright, zealous, and able discharge of every duty in life. He was ever faithful and ardent in friendship; and his intelligent mind rendered his conversation and society peculiarly interesting; while his excellent principles on religious, moral, and political subjects, were expressed with all the energy of a virtuous and patriotic heart. He married in 1797 the sister of the late Joseph Ewart, esq. formerly his Majesty's Minister and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin.

John Grant, esq. of Kennington-lane, wine-merchant, formerly of Copthall-court, and Lime-street, London.

At Brentford, suddenly, Miss Elizabeth Trimmer, daughter of the late Mrs. Trimmer the truly respectable authoress.

At Knighton-lodge, co. Leicester, in her 78th year, Alice, relict of the late Richard Beresford, esq. of Ashbourne, co. Derby, youngest daughter of the late Richard Garle, esq. of Leicester.

T. Timbrell, esq. of Bradford, Wilts, the venerable father of Mr. Timbrell, of Trowbridge.

At York, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-col. Wickham, of Cottingly, co. York.

April 24. In Cannon-street-road, St. George's East, aged 57, Thomas Ramsey, many years captain in the Hudson's Bay Company's service.

In Caroline-place, Guildford-street, of a gradual decay, in his 88th year, Wm. Harrison, esq. F.R.S. son of and assistant to the celebrated discoverer of the longitude at sea, subsequently in the commission of the peace for the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex.

At Haling-cottage, Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. J. S. Winstanley, of Paternoster-row.

April 25. At Blackheath, Capt. Thos. Webster, a very old commander in the Jamaica trade.

At Brighton, of an apoplectic fit, aged 70, Wm. Gore, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square, and of the county of Leitrim, Ireland.

At Limerick, at an advanced age, Mrs. Arthur, relict of T. Arthur, esq. of Glanmomera (Clare).

April 26. In London, in his 70th year, S. Freeth, esq.

At Islington, James Mayor, esq.

At Harwich, after a protracted decay of nature of more than seven years, aged 67, Mrs. Deborah Barnes, widow of the late Mr. B. Barnes, of that place. From the infirmities of nature she had, since August last, been wholly confined to her bed; and though her sufferings were, perhaps,

haps, seldom equalled, yet she sustained them with that exemplary patience and resignation which mark the character of the Christian.

April 27. In Golden-square, J. S. Karr, esq. of Kippilaw, co. Roxburgh.

Aged 12, James Cornwallis Trimmer, only child of Mr. J. Trimmer, of Brentford.

Mr. Wm. Bates Smith; a gentleman of considerable literary acquirements, and celebrated for his researches in the Law, Heraldry, &c.

At her father's, Thomas Trewren, esq. Taunton, Eliza, wife of Thomas Philip Durell, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, of Fair-oak, Devon.

Aged 59, Mr. J. Richards, commander in the Royal Navy, and late of H. M. ship Namur.

April 28. In Harley-street, James, youngest son of J. Lautour, esq.

At the Hotwells, aged 21, Thomas Lane Husband, R. N. youngest son of the late Rev. J. Husband, of Lullington, co. Derby.

Suddenly, Sarah, wife of Benjamin Wyatt, esq. of Lime-grove, co. Carnarvon.

April 29. Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Jephson, A. M. formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, and many years Master of the Grammar-school at Camberwell. It may truly be said, that he was an honest and a good man, strictly fulfilling the duties of his station in life; for a more useful or a better one could scarcely be passed, the major part of it being spent in instilling the principles of moral rectitude into the minds of his pupils. If it could with strict propriety be said of any human being, it may of him, "That he was a man in whom there was no guile." Thomson must have had just such another good creature in his eye when he described

"A little man, close-button'd to the chin,
Broad-cloth without, an honest heart within."

This is not the language of adulation, but the dictates of truth; and it is an old scholar feeling grateful for past kindness and attentions that pays this little tribute of respect; and many gentlemen in the City of London can bear testimony to the undeviating and incessant care that he bestowed upon their education, and will drop the tear of affection, and breathe the sigh of grateful recollection, to his memory.

"Ye Christian Virtues, round his tomb attend,
And guard the ashes of the Schoolboy's Friend;
The voice of Truth may speak upon his urn,
All who knew, lov'd him, and now deeply mourn.
The kind good Tutor, and the Friend sincere,
When gone for ever, justly claims a tear:
He from the wretched mind oft drove despair,
For poor and needy were his constant care,
This Christian precept ever held in view,
Do thou to others what they should to you.
Whoe'er thou art, whate'er thro' life's thy plan,
Go—praise thy God, and imitate this man.

At the Bishop of Peterborough's, Parliament-street, Westminster, aged 20, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Joseph Parsons, rector of Holwell, co. Bedford.

Rev. Thomas Methwen.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Gen. Stewart, by whose death the colonelcy of the 72d regiment becomes vacant.

Susan, wife of Samuel Thurtle, of Chelsea.

At Islington, aged 74, Richard Crossley, esq. formerly of Giltspur-street, London.

At Richmond, suddenly, aged 65, Mrs. Bayly, widow of N. Bayly, esq. formerly colonel in the West Middlesex militia, second son of the late Sir N. Bayly, bart. of Plasnewydd, Anglesea.

April 30. In Wimpole-street, Lady Clerke, wife of Rev. Sir Wm. Henry Clerke, bart. rector of Bury, Lancashire.

On Laurence Pountney-hill, after repeated attacks of apoplexy, Wm. Thompson, esq.

At Tours, in the South of France, in his 17th year, Richard, only son of Wm. Morgan, esq. of Chelsea, a youth of great promise.

Lately.—In London, suddenly, Simon Temple, esq. of South Shields. He had sent the waiter of the inn for a physician, but died before his arrival.

At Camberwell, Mrs. Pratt, of Caldbeck, Cumberland, relict of Capt. Pratt, of the North York militia, and mother of the late Capt. George Pratt, R. N. who perished in H. M. S. Anacreon, Feb. 1814, between Corunna and Lisbon.

At Mortlake, Culpepper Conant, esq. formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and brother of Sir Nathaniel Conant, the present very excellent Chief Magistrate of Bow-street.

At Little Cullands, near Southgate, at an advanced age, Thomas Tibb, esq.

Cambridgeshire.—At Cambridge, Rev. Thomas Tyrrel, B. D. fellow of St. John's college.

Kent.—At Canterbury, aged 53, Mr. James Claris, senior common-councilman, and bookseller of that city. In his profession, his knowledge was most extensive; and as his general information on every subject, rendered him a most instructive and agreeable companion, so the integrity of his heart, and the mildness and benevolence of his temper, secured him the love and esteem of all who knew him. He will be long and deeply regretted by his family and friends: it was generally and truly remarked, that "he died without an enemy."

Westmoreland.—At Berthan, in consequence of taking some oil of vitriol in the night instead of medicine, which caused his

his death in two hours, aged 45, Rev. Mr. Brooks.

Wilts.—The wife of Maurice King, esq. of Wroughton, near Swindon.

In her 87th year, Mrs. Tanner, relict of D. Tanner, esq. of Potterne.

At Chedglow, Mr. Wm. Pescey, an experienced agriculturist, celebrated throughout Wiltshire for a peculiar breed of sheep.

At Monkton Farley, the wife of Wm. Syms, esq. of Holt.

Worcestershire.—At Stourbridge, aged 69, Bate Richards, esq.

At Ripridge-cottage, Cumbersley, aged 59, Benjamin Dugard, esq. many years an active magistrate for the county of Stafford.

At Broadway, John Fidkin, esq. 30 years coroner of Worcestershire.

Yorkshire.—At Scarborough, aged 57, Robert Royds, esq. late of East Thorpe.

In his 81st year, John Pollard, esq. of Leeds.

At Leeds, aged 66, John Goodman, esq.

At Hull, aged 84, Joseph Rennard, esq. many years acting partner in the firm of Thornton, Watson, and Co. sugar refiners.

At Hull, Major-gen. Mocher Sproule, R. A. nephew of the late Gen. Mocher, colonel of the 9th dragoons.

At Ripon, aged 74, W. Askwith, esq.

At Skipton, Matth. Tillotson, esq.

At South Kirkby, Mrs. Gleadall, relict of Charles Gleadall, esq.

Rev. Charles Perceval, of Acomb, near York, of which he had been many years minister.

At Sheffield, suddenly, G. Shore, esq.

At Ferraby, near Hull, Rev. Thomas Broadley, of Hull.

Aged 45, Rev. Richard Patrick, M. A. vicar of Scalcoates, adjoining Hull, a truly eminent Greek scholar.

At Willow-hall, near Halifax, John, third son of the late Edmund Lodge, esq.

At Hawknest, near Northallerton, the wife of Matthew Crowe, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees.

In her 88th year, Mrs. Bourne, relict of Rev. John Bourne, late master of the Charter-house hospital, and rector of Kirby-under-Dale.

At Whitewell-hall, the wife of J. W. Field, esq.

At Carr Lodge, near Wakefield, Joseph Perkson, esq. many years an eminent merchant of that town.

Wales.—C. W. Trumper, esq. of Baynham-hall, co. Radnor.

At Wickwer, John Lloyd, of Hafodunos, co. Denbigh, esq. F. R. S. and some years ago M. P. for the county of Flint. He was for a long period of time the intimate friend and acquaintance of Sir Joseph Banks, and from that circumstance was familiarly called by his friends "The Philosopher."—By the death of this gentleman, the Lloyds of Pale, in the county of Merioneth, are now become the direct male representatives of that respectable house; being lineally descended from Jefferey, the second son of Evan Lloyd, of Hafodunos, esq.—He has left four sisters: the eldest married to the Rev. T. Clough, of Denbigh, whose eldest son succeeds to the property.

At Jordaston, near Tenby, at an advanced age, George Locke, esq.

At Brecon, on the Circuit, T. B. Hughes, esq. of the Temple, barrister.

At Trewern, co. Pembroke, Emma, second daughter, and Mary Matilda, eldest daughter, of John Benyon, esq.

Scotland.—At Edinburgh, Wm. Roxburgh, M. D. F. L. S. chief botanist to the East India Company, surgeon on the Madras establishment, and many years superintendant of the Company's garden at Calcutta. He was the intimate friend and pupil of the celebrated König, and, with Sir Wm. Jones, Mr. Hastings, Lord Teignmouth, and the principal scientific characters in Bengal, laid the foundation of the Asiatic Society. Dr. Roxburgh was the author of a large work entitled "Coromandel Plants," and of many valuable tracts on the vegetable kingdom. In the extent and profundity of his knowledge on botanical subjects he was unrivalled, being esteemed the first of botanists since the time of Linnæus.

At North Berwick, John Macbean, esq. of Haddington, senior lieutenant in the Berwickshire militia.

At Paisley, in his 100th year, James Dow, the only survivor of a party who volunteered from the parish of Beith for the suppression of the Rebellion, in 1745, under the command of the celebrated Dr. Witherspoon, then minister of that place.

Ireland.—At Carrighana, near Ballysagh, co. Tipperary, aged 103, James Walsh, esq.

Abroad.—At Geneva, aged 25, Rev. Thomas Carr, son of Mr. J. Carr, of Skipton, co. York, rector of Barnby, and chaplain to Lord Cathcart's embassy.

In the late attack on the Enemy's lines, near New Orleans, Lieut.-col. Robert Dale, 93d regt. eldest son of Robert Dale, esq. of Ashborne. He married Harriet, daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Philip Bainbrigge, who was killed in 1798 in the retreat of the army under the command of the Duke of York in Holland.

At New Orleans, where he fell in planting the first ladder against the Enemy's parapet, (as major of brigade to General Gibbs), aged 21, Capt. T. Wilkinson, 85th light infantry, youngest son of the late J. Wilkinson, esq. of Portman-square, surveyor of the General Post-office.

In consequence of a wound received on the night of the 23d of Dec. 1814, on the Mississippi, Lieut. Wm. Higbee, 85th light

light infantry, son of Robert Hickson, esq. of Dingle, co. Kerry.

May 1. In Harpur-street, aged 53, Joseph Kirkup, esq.

At Pimlico, suddenly, Sophia Sarah, only daughter of W. Durrant, esq. of the Ordnance-office.

At Portsmouth, aged 23, Mr. George Leggatt, of London.

May 2. Aged 37, Mr. John Van Voorst, of Walworth.

Aged about 78, Mr. Robert Cross, of Exeter, banker, one of the Society of Friends, and a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Cambridge, in his 20th year, Mr. James Dusatoy, student of Emanuel college.

At Worcester, the wife of Rev. Wm. Stafford, vicar of Overbury, co. Worcester, relict of Capt. John Houstoun, R. N.

May 4. In Seymour-place, Bryanston-square, aged 75, Stephen Harris, esq. late of Bath, and formerly of Tipperah, Bengal.

Mrs. Carteret, widow of the late Adm. Carteret, and only sister of Sir John Silvester, bart. Recorder of London.

May 5. At the Howard Arms Inn, at Brampton, in Cumberland, in the 37th year of his age, Mr. Richard Smirke, eldest son of Robert Smirke, esq. R. A. This amiable young man was carried off, after a short illness of three days, by an inflammation of his bowels, to the great regret of all who knew him, to whom he was much endeared by his constant good temper, and the excellence of his disposition, which induced him eagerly to embrace every occasion that presented itself, of contributing to the advantage or the amusement of others. As an Artist he possessed great fertility of invention, and accuracy of drawing, combined with good taste and power of execution; and he would unquestionably have attained to the highest rank in his profession, if he had been ambitious of distinguishing himself as an historical painter; having so early as the year 1799, when he was only 21 years of age, obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy, in the class of painting, for the best historical composition, at the same time that his brother Robert (two years younger) received the gold medal for the best architectural design. Of late years he had paid great attention to antiquities; more particularly what related to the costume of former times, and had been frequently employed by the Society of Antiquaries as their historical draftsman, for which employment no man could have been better qualified, for with great powers of imitation, he possessed such a love of truth, and so much antiquarian exactness, as induced him to represent objects as they were, and to give faithfully the character and style of the works of art of different ages; a striking specimen of his skill in such representations is exhibited in the fac-similes which he made in the year 1800, from the antient paintings discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel, which now adorn the library of the Society of Antiquaries.—Mr. Richard Smirke was conversant with several branches of science; but, from his early years, had more particularly applied himself to the study of chemistry, whereby he was frequently enabled to make important discoveries respecting colours; which he immediately communicated to those artists to whom they were most likely to be useful; indeed, an ardent thirst after useful knowledge, and extreme liberality in the diffusion of it when acquired, were at all times striking features in his character.—In the year 1798, when England was menaced with invasion by the French armies then under the sway of the Directory, Mr. S. became a member of the St. Pancras Armed Association, where he was soon distinguished for his activity and adroitness, and for the readiness with which he acquired the various exercises and manœuvres, which he never ceased to study until he had thoroughly mastered both the practice and principles.—On the renewal of the war with France, when still greater danger of hostile invasion was apprehended, Mr. S. had a principal share in re-assembling the corps; to which, highly to the satisfaction of all the members, he was speedily appointed Adjutant. The duties of this office he continued to fulfil until the termination of the war, with equal advantage to the Association and credit to himself, evincing on all occasions, not only the zeal and activity, which are so essentially necessary, but a punctuality and devotion truly exemplary, and a degree of intelligence and promptitude, which, except in the regular army, has scarcely ever been equalled, and which repeatedly obtained for him the approbation, as it excited the surprize, of many military officers.

May 6. At Albury-park, Surrey, fell from his horse in a fit whilst riding by the side of his carriage, in which his wife was, Charles Wall, esq. of Norman-court, Hants.

May 7. Aged 54, Thomas Maynard, esq. of Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars.

At Kettering, co. Northampton, Rev. Andrew Fuller, many years pastor of the Baptist Church there, and Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society from its commencement in 1793. From the eminence of his talents as a minister, and from his laborious exertions in conducting and promoting the Missions in India, his loss will be very seriously felt by the denomination of which he was a bright and distinguished ornament; while all the friends of Christianity, who were acquainted with him or his labours, will deeply sym-

sympathize in his death, and his memory will be perpetuated by his valuable writings on the most important subjects in Theology.

May 8. In Ely-place, Joshua Kenworthey, esq.

May 10. At Bath, after a few hours severe illness, in his 79th year, John Horton, esq. one of the aldermen of that city, who served the office of mayor three times. Devoted from early life to the best interests of his native city, and possessing a perfect knowledge of all its extensive concerns, he was justly esteemed one of its most useful and active members. Ever ready to promote the happiness of others, he lived in the hearts of his fellow citizens in a manner most ardent and enviable. Though verging on the patriarchal age of fourscore, he felt few of its pains and infirmities; discharging nearly to the very last all his professional and municipal duties, and enlivening his friends by a flow of good spirits and the mild observance of social order.

May 11. At Crescent-place, Tavistock-square, Sarah Anne, eldest daughter of Joshua Margery, esq.

In Dean-street, Soho. aged 69, Mrs. Willett, widow of the late Ralph Willett, esq. of Merley, co. Dorset.

At Bridge-house, near Leatherhead, most sincerely regretted, aged 77, the wife of Robert Sher-on, M. D.

Aged 53, Mr. William Hickling, grazier, of Long Clawson, Leicestershire.

May 12. At Salter's buildings, Epping Forest, James Hart, esq.

At a very advanced age, Rev. William Willes, archdeacon of Wells, and rector of Christian Malford, Wilts, the duties of which parish he performed with unremitting zeal and assiduity for nearly 60 years. He was the son of Rev. Edward Willes, D. D. formerly Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The wife of C. Bicknell, esq. of Spring-garden-terrace, solicitor to the Admiralty.

May 13. From the effects of a cold after dancing, which was disregarded, in her 20th year, Miss Vernon, eldest daughter of the archbishop of York, niece to the Duchess of Beaufort, Marquis of Stafford, and Countesses of Carlisle and Harrowby.

May 15. In Bruton-street, after a few days illness, the Right Rev. Dr. Wm. Cleaver, Lord Bp. of St. Asaph. He took the degree of M. A. in 1764, B. D. and D. D. 1786; was archdeacon of St. Asaph, vicar of Northop, co. Flint; Prebendary of Westminster 1784; master of Brazen-nose college 1785. His Lordship was first raised to the Episcopacy in 1787 as Bishop of Chester; from which he was translated to Bangor 1800, and in 1806, to that of St. Asaph. The character of this excellent Prelate is well known to the publick, especially at Oxford, where he was some time Principal of Brazennose college.

May 19. Suddenly, Mr. W. H. Lunn, proprietor of the Classical Library in Soho-square, and many years an eminent bookseller at Cambridge.

May .... At Thatcham, Berks, aged 85, Mr. Thomas Hooke, formerly a stationer in Walbrook, and afterwards a paper-maker in Berkshire. He was Father of the Stationers' Company, having been a Liveryman 64 years. He was a good-tempered, unobtrusive man; but his latter years were unhappily embittered by adverse fortune.

Meteorological Table for May, 1815. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1815.
Apr.	°	°	°		
27	42	52	45	30, 19	cloudy
28	45	62	46	29, 90	fair
29	49	49	44	,70	cloudy
30	44	49	42	,52	cloudy
M. 1	45	56	45	,68	fair
2	50	68	54	,79	thunder
3	50	68	50	,77	fair
4	48	60	55	,76	cloudy
5	45	63	53	,72	thunder.
6	46	66	45	,73	fair
7	45	61	47	,72	fair
8	47	67	54	,78	fair
9	56	68	55	,82	fair
10	57	57	56	,78	fair
11	58	72	57	,72	fair & thund.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1815.
May	°	°	°		
12	57	65	52	29, 65	fair
13	56	60	53	,72	showery
14	54	60	52	,80	showery
15	55	66	51	,84	showery
16	52	66	57	30, 07	fair
17	56	70	58	,30	fair
18	57	72	62	,28	fair
19	59	70	58	29, 94	fair
20	61	72	51	,75	fair
21	52	56	48	,62	showery
22	49	53	48	,89	fair
23	50	61	51	,81	cloudy
24	53	62	55	,92	showery
25	57	69	60	30, 10	cloudy
26	58	73	58	,22	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 25, to May 23, 1815.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 998	1925		Males - 692	1375	
Females 927			Females 683		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		355			
Peck Loaf 3s. 11d.					
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.					

Between			
2 and 5	116	50 and 60	145
5 and 10	47	60 and 70	122
10 and 20	44	70 and 80	103
20 and 30	98	80 and 90	49
30 and 40	133	90 and 100	10
40 and 50	153		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 20.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	64	4	36	0	31	4	28	1	34	7
Surrey	66	0	36	0	31	0	28	4	38	4
Hertford	58	0	28	0	31	9	24	9	34	0
Bedford	67	11	00	0	31	9	22	9	30	4
Huntingdon	64	2	00	0	32	4	22	0	30	8
Northamp.	70	0	38	0	28	7	19	11	34	0
Rutland	69	6	00	0	27	9	21	0	40	0
Leicester	75	11	38	0	30	10	22	2	37	7
Nottingham	73	4	41	0	31	8	23	10	39	4
Derby	80	0	00	0	34	0	28	3	43	0
Stafford	79	11	00	0	32	8	26	9	41	7
Salop	82	9	60	6	34	2	60	6	48	0
Hereford	69	4	40	0	28	5	29	8	38	9
Worcester	72	5	38	0	33	10	32	6	38	4
Warwick	79	6	00	0	36	4	27	1	45	4
Wilts	64	8	00	0	31	10	30	8	42	10
Berks	62	6	00	0	31	3	30	10	38	10
Oxford	66	11	00	0	28	6	27	3	37	4
Bucks	67	8	00	0	34	9	26	10	37	2
Brecon	79	7	00	0	31	8	22	8	00	0
Montgom.	83	2	40	0	32	0	25	0	00	0
Radnor	72	2	00	0	31	2	30	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.
70 6|39 3|31 0|25 4|37 5

Average of Scotland, per quarter:
60 0|43 2|29 1|24 0|34 4

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain .....00 0|00 0|00 0|00 0|00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	62	2	31	6	30	10	24	2	32	6
Kent	66	3	41	6	29	6	26	0	30	6
Sussex	62	8	00	0	26	9	26	6	00	0
Suffolk	65	6	00	0	30	9	24	9	30	7
Camb.	65	1	32	0	29	10	21	1	38	7
Norfolk	67	3	00	0	26	11	19	9	32	8
Lincoln	63	1	42	5	27	5	17	8	31	8
York	65	10	44	0	28	10	21	7	40	9
Durham	69	3	00	0	00	0	27	4	00	0
Northum.	61	10	41	4	26	10	24	0	32	0
Cumberl.	72	5	39	0	30	6	27	2	00	0
Westmor.	73	0	40	0	33	7	31	2	00	0
Lancaster	75	5	00	0	00	0	26	10	43	0
Chester	76	9	00	0	00	0	26	8	00	0
Flint	72	10	00	0	37	8	25	10	00	0
Denbigh	70	6	00	0	36	5	27	3	00	0
Anglesea	64	0	00	0	28	0	19	0	00	0
Carnarvon	73	6	00	0	31	5	22	2	00	0
Merioneth	78	11	00	0	34	11	27	8	00	0
Cardigan	68	10	00	0	31	3	17	11	00	0
Pembroke	59	3	00	0	26	10	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	70	3	00	0	33	10	17	8	00	0
Glamorg.	75	7	00	0	35	0	28	8	00	0
Gloucest.	78	8	00	0	29	10	26	11	42	6
Somerset	73	9	00	0	31	0	00	0	36	0
Monmouth	76	2	00	0	32	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	74	8	00	0	28	2	21	0	00	0
Cornwall	81	10	00	0	31	1	26	10	00	0
Dorset	70	4	00	0	27	11	28	0	40	0
Hants	63	1	00	0	28	2	27	9	38	11

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 22: 60s. to 65s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from May 8 to May 13: Total 5,017 Quarters. Average 67s. 1¾d.—1s. 3d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 20, 31s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 24, 61s. 5¾d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 22:

Kent Bags	6l.	15s.	to 8l.	10s.	Kent Pockets ..... 7l.	0s. to 9l. 9s.
Sussex Ditto	6l.	10s.	to 8l.	0s.	Sussex Ditto ..... 6l.	0s. to 8l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	7l.	0s.	to 8l.	10s.	Farnham Ditto.....11l.	0s. to 14l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 22:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 1s. 6d.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 18s. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 18s. 0d. Straw 1l. 15s. 0d. Clover 6l. 15s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, May 22. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb.....	7s. 0d. to 8s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market May 12:	
Veal	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.	Beasts 790	Calves 160.
Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.	Sheep ..... 6,800.	Pigs 320.

COALS, May 22: Newcastle 41s. 0d.—50s. 3d. Sunderland 42s. 0d.—43s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow, 90s. Mottled 100s. Curd 104s. CANDLES, 12s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 14s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 3d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 3d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1815.

Days	Bank Stock.	3per Ct. Red.	3per Ct. Cons.	4per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5per Ct.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Sou Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. South Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.
1	Holiday													
2	229⅝	56⅜	57⅛ ⅜ ⅜	71⅛	86⅜	14⅜				175			12 pr.	6 pr.
3		56¼	57⅛ ⅜ ⅜	71⅛	86⅜	14⅜		55⅛	3⅛	175½			11 pr.	6 pr.
4	Holiday													
5	229¼	57¼	58 ⅜	72⅛	87	14½				175½			11 pr.	6 pr.
6		58⅛	58½ 9⁄16	73	87⅛	14⅜				176			13 pr.	6 pr.
7	Sunday													
8	229½	57⅛	58¼ ⅜ ⅜	72¼	86⅞	14⅛	85			175½			12 pr.	11 pr.
9		57⅛	58⅜ ⅜ ⅜	72⅜	86½	14½			3⅛				12 pr.	5 pr.
10		57⅛	58 ⅜ ⅜	72⅜	86½	14½		55⅜					12 pr.	5 pr.
11		57⅛	58¼ ⅜ ⅜	72	86½	14½				176		57⅛	12 pr.	5 pr.
12	227⅞	57⅛	58¼ 7⁄16	71⅞	86	14½		55⅝		176½			12 pr.	5 pr.
13		57⅛	58¼ 3⁄8	71⅞	86	14½							12 pr.	5 pr.
14	Sunday													
15	Holiday													
16	Holiday													
17	Holiday													
18	229½	57⅛	58⅜ ⅜ ⅜	72⅜	87⅛	14⅜							11 pr.	5 pr.
19	229	57⅛	58⅛ ⅜ ⅜	72⅛	86⅞	14½				176	63		11 pr.	5 pr.
20		57⅛	58⅛ ⅜ ⅜	72	86⅝	14½				175¾			12 pr.	5 pr.
21	Sunday													
22		57⅛	58⅛ ⅜ ⅜	72	86⅝	14½							11 pr.	5 pr.
23	228½	57⅛	58⅛ ⅜ ⅜	72⅛	86⅞	14½							11 pr.	5 pr.
24		57⅛	58⅛ ⅜ ⅜	72⅛	86⅞	14½							11 pr.	5 pr.
25	227½	57⅛	58⅛ ⅜ ⅜	72⅛	86⅞	14½							11 pr.	6 pr.
26		57⅛	58⅛ ⅜ ⅜	72⅛	86⅞	14½		56					11 pr.	6 pr.
27		57⅛	58⅛ ⅜ ⅜	72⅛	87⅛	14½								6 pr.
28	Sunday													
29	Holiday													
30														
31														

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of Navigable Canal Shares and other Property, in May 1815 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1965*l.* Dividend 85*l.* clear per annum.—Oxford, 500*l.* ex dividend.—Leeds and Liverpool, 214*l.* ex dividend.—Warwick and Birmingham, 265*l.* 10*s.* ex dividend.—Grand Junction, 203*l.* 20*s.*—Peak Forest, 69*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 20*l.* 10*s.*—Ellesmere, 80*l.*—Stratford, 26*l.*—Lancaster, 20*l.*—Grand Union, 65*l.*—Chelmer, 80*l.*—Severn and Wye Railway, 33*l.* 10*s.*—West-India Dock, 151*l.* per cent.—London ditto, 82*l.*—Royal Exchange Assurance, 230*l.*—Globe Insurance, 103*l.*—Imperial, 49*l.*—Rock, 10*s.* premium.—Chelsea Water-Works, 12*l.*—London Institution, 40*l.* 19*s.*—Russell ditto, 18*l.* 18*s.*—Surrey ditto, 12*l.* 15*s.*—Strand Bridge Annuities, 9*l.* 10*s.* premium.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

London Gazette
General Evening
M. Post-M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 4
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.

Cornw.-Covent. 2
Cumb. 2-Doncast.
Derb.—Dorchest.
Durham — Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingdon
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.-Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by Nichols, Son, and Bentley, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London; where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, Post-paid.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY kept at EXETER.

May	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.		at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.		at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.		at 10 P. M.
1	29.44	52½	14	D	Rain; after 2 fair.....	29.46	44½	1	D	Cloudy, with some rain.....	29.53	52	3½	do.	F & C.
2	29.64	52	4½	D	Fair, but cloudy & lowering.	29.68	62	6	D	Fine, though cloudy.....	29.69	51	7½	do.	Do.
3	29.68	56	7	D	Hazy; after 10 fine.....	29.66	65	7½	do.	Very fine.....	29.66	55	6	do.	Do.
4	29.75	56	10	D	Very fine.....	29.70	69	34	do.	Do.; after 5 a shower.	29.7	55	25	do.	Fine.
5	29.70	52½	18	D	Very fine.....	29.70	63½	29	do.	Do.	29.70	52	29	do.	Do. [fair.
6	29.68	54	23	D	F. and C.; lowering.....	29.65	56½	22	do.	Do.	29.61	52	20	do.	Wet haze; s. rain;
S 7	29 55	57	16	D	F. and C.....	29.55	61	18	do.	Lowering; some sm. show..	29.55	54	13	do.	F. & C.; rain.
8	29.55	55	7	D	Cloudy & lower.; aft. 10 rain.	29.55	57	1	do.	Cloudy, with some showers.	29.64	52	2½	do.	F. & C.
9	29.84	55	7	D	Fine, though cloudy.....	29.84	61½	9	do.	Do.	29.87	52	9	do.	Small rain; fair.
10	29.84	56½	6½	D	F. and C.....[aft. 2 show.	29.84	58	4½	do.	Do.	29.80	53	3½	do.	Fine.
11	29.72	56½	21	D	Very fine; after 12 cloudy;	29.58	65	11½	do.	F. and C.	29.50	54	9	do.	Do.
12	29.48	55½	11	D	F. and C.; windy.....	29.60	62	16	do.	Fine, but windy	29.60	54	12	do.	Fair & moderate.
13	29.60	54	13	D	Cloudy, with small showers.	29.62	53	13	do.	Showery.....	29.70	50½	11	do.	Fine.
S 14	29.75	53	13	D	Fine; clouds, & some drops.	29.75	59	20½	do.	Cloudy and do.	29.71	53½	11	do.	F. and C.; rain.
15	29.60	53½	9	D	Rain.....	29.60	55	8	do.	Small rain.....	29.67	50	6	do.	Fair.
16	29.91	52½	11	D	Fine.....	30.04	60½	3	do.	Do.	30.15	48	20	do.	Do.
17	30.25	56	17½	D	Fine; after 1 cloudy.....	30.25	61	27	do.	Fine, though cloudy.....	30.25	56	17	do.	Do.
18	30.27	60½	14½	D	Fine, a little haze; after 11	30.27	65	20	do.	Very fine.....	30.27	56	19	do.	Do.
19	30.24	59½	14	D	Very fine..... ...[very fine.	30.12	71½	32	do	Do.	30.04	56	26½	do.	Do.
20	29.89	59	22	D	Fine, tho' lower.; sm. show.	29.75	57	33	do.	Do. Do.....	29.70	49½	30	do.	Fine; more moder.
S 21	29.65	51	29	D	Fine, tho' lower.; sm. show.	29.64	55½	30	do.	Fine, but cold.....	29.67	47	19	do.	Do.
22	29.78	48½	26½	D	F. and C.....	29.79	57½	33½	do.	Fine; some little showers...	29.85	47½	30	do.	Very fine.
23	29.88	53½	32	D	Very fine; after 11 cloudy.	29.72	55	32½	do.	Some wet mist & sm. rain.	29.72	53	25	do.	Fair.
24	29.82	57	25	D	Fine, with clouds.....	29.85	62½	23½	do.	Very fine.....	29.90	53	23	do.	Fine.
25	30.01	58½	23½	D	Very fine.....	30.05	69½	30	do.	Do.	30.11	56	30	do.	Do.
26	30.14	56	26	D	Fog; after 10 very fine.....	30.14	69	28	do.	Very fine.	30.09	54½	29	do.	Do.
27	30.04	62½	27½	D	Fine, with a little haze.....	29.95	69	29½	do.	Fine, but windy.....	29.86	59	24	do.	Fine & moderate.
S 28	29.78	63	26	D	Fine, but hazy; aft. 11 rain.	29.93	61½	25	do.	F. and C.; after 4 fine.....	29.82	51½	29	do.	Fine.
29	29.77	60½	27	D	Very fine; aft. 10 sm. show.	29.70	61½	30	do.	Cloudy.....	29.67	51½	———		Fine.
30	29.74	56	30	D	Fine; aft. 10 cloudy & show.	29.79	57	29	do.	F. and C.....	29.82	51	28	do.	Fine.
31	29 82	55½	27½	D	Cloudy with showers.....	29.73	58	25½	do.	Rain; Do. Do.	29.53	54	12	do.	Heavy rain.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1815.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 21.

AGREEABLY to my promise, three inscriptions are herewith sent, which be pleased to insert in the next Magazine. The first by T. Edwards, esq. inculcates some important moral truths. The others do not appear to contain any thing objectionable, and perhaps may give pleasure to the admirers of Poetry, and of rural Scenery. J. C.

I. *On the Root-house at Wrest, in Bedfordshire, the seat of Lord* HARDWICKE.

STRANGER, or Guest! whome'er this hallow'd grove [tentment dwells,
Shall chance receive, where sweet Con-
Bring here no heart that with ambition swells, [love.
With avarice pines, or burns with lawless

Vice-tainted souls will all in vain remove
To sylvan shades, and hermits' peaceful cells, [spells,
In vain will seek retirement's lenient
Or hope that bliss which only good men prove.

If heaven-born Truth and sacred Virtue's lore, [mind,
Which cheer, adorn, and dignify the
Are constant inmates of thy honest breast,
If, unrepining at thy neighbour's store,
Thou count'st as thine the good of all mankind, [of *Wrest*.
Then welcome share the friendly groves
THOMAS EDWARDS.

II. *In the Garden at Amwell-End. Written soon after the death of the benevolent and ingenious Owner*, 1783.

AS some lone mourner, with a pilgrim's love, [dead,
Roams to the distant mansions of the
Hangs o'er each relique with a joy above
What festal pleasures ever boast to shed;

So, by poetic sorrow fondly led,
Thro' Amwell's widow'd scenes I secret rove, [tread,
Retrace each path where Theron us'd to
And pierce afresh each inspirative grove.

With lingering sadness pause around the spot [to blend,
Where Art and Nature strove with Taste
Where Theron delv'd his subterraneous grot,
Theron, the Muse's and the Poet's friend.
Alas, that it should be my hopeless lot
To see the Cypress o'er his pale urn bend!
THOMAS PARK.

III. *For the Hermitage at Aldersbrook in Essex, the seat of* S. LETHIEULLIER, *Esq.*

WHOE'ER thou art, whom accident may bring
To view the hermit's lonesome residence,
The shade of tall elms, and the silver spring, [has made.
Blame not the man who these his choice

Hast thou not heard that, in a venal age,
Wise Scipio from the walls of Rome * withdrew?
Midst secret groves oft meditating sage,
Intent the retrospect of life to view.

Frequent, like him, oft let me seek the wood, [gray;
At Morn's delightful hour or Evening
And frequent sit where Roding's rapid flood, [way;
Pursues thro' tufts of spreading trees its
Ye Great! unenvy'd 'midst your grandeur shine, [mine!
Whilst days of tranquil solitude are

MEMOIRS OF COURT DE GEBELIN.

ANTHONY COURT de GEBELIN was born at Nismes in 1725, and by too intense application to study contracted infirmities, which were in some degree mitigated by the advice and medicines prescribed by M. Mesner, but afterwards, through want of care, increased to an alarming degree. Sorrow and disappointment from various causes, embarrassed circumstances, and the expense of a Museum he established at Paris, shortened his days. He died on the 8th of May 1784. His *Monde Primitif analysé et comparé avec le Monde Moderne*, is a fund of erudition, and displays the folly and absurdity of the Pagan Mythology. Other researches on Language, Manners, and early Customs,

* To Linternum, in Campania, where he died. "Nunquam minus solus quàm cum solus" was his favourite adage.

are

are astonishing proofs of his genius and learning, though these disquisitions do not always impress conviction on the minds of his Readers. The whole work is comprised in nine volumes in quarto, the first of which appeared in 1770. He was likewise the author of a History of the War in Cevennes, in Languedoc, published in 1760, three volumes duodecimo; and of the Natural History of Speech, or Precis de Grammaire, 1776. The last mentioned book is an extract from the Monde Primitif. His remains, which had been interred in a cemetery at Paris belonging to the Protestants, were removed on the 2d of July 1784, and conveyed the same day to Seronconville, four leagues from thence, where they were deposited in the gardens belonging to the Countess *d'Alban.*

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

THE following notice of two illustrious brothers is so happily expressed, and so justly merited, that I have sent it for insertion in your Magazine, that it may be more universally known. Yours, &c. S.

At the Pitt Dinner, at Newcastle, John Carr, Esq. of Dunston, in the Chair, the Chairman, after giving the usual toasts, took occasion to observe as follows:

"The keen air of our Northern County has produced its full share of eminent and distinguished men; but in no instance ought we to be more proud, than in the production of two illustrious brothers, truly *par nobile fratrum.* These personages have both risen to eminence from the midst of us, by the sole force of sterling merit. Unprotected and unpatronized, they found their way through all obstacles, till, by the mere buoyancy of superior talent, they raised themselves to the summit of their respective professions.—One, in the long-continued possession of the highest office the Crown has to bestow, dispenses justice with an unerring precision, which has perhaps never been equalled, and assuredly never will be surpassed.—The other, with a truly Roman dignity and sincerity of character, has long presided over our Maritime Law, and guided its intricate decisions in a manner which has gained him the grateful applause of his own country, and the admiration of distant regions. The United Empire has produced no greater men than these two brothers, the Lord Chancellor of England and Sir William Scott."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

IN an ingenious, but extremely satirical work, recently published, entitled "The Rejected Pictures," are several articles pointed against those injudicious alterations in existing Architecture, which have so long and so laudably engaged the attention of "An Architect" in your publication.

One of them professes to be the "Elevation of Westminster Bridge, as it is intended to appear when the alterations begun in 1813 shall be completely executed;" and, after some remarks on the impropriety of appointing, as superintendants of national buildings, men unqualified for such duties, observes, "That this design is not a mere ideal reformation, the testimony of the Gentleman's Magazine gives melancholy evidence. The spoliation has begun." I am, Sir, a great admirer of pure taste in Architecture; and, from my situation, Westminster-bridge has some direct claims upon my attention. Alarmed, therefore, at this assertion, I commenced an examination of the recent volumes of your Magazine, to discover this testimony: my search has not been successful; but, as my desire to have it is founded upon reasons of a public nature, I beg leave, through your means, to request the unknown and able author of the above work to point it out in one of your future numbers; and, if he have any additional information or observations, to communicate them at the same time. His object and mine are the same—the extinction of that wretched taste, and contemptible vanity, which, under the pretence of a repair, or imagined improvement, induce the Architects of the present day to deform our noblest works.

Satire in the hands of this writer will make "the galled jade wince."—The exposures of "An Architect" have produced much silent reform; and many errors have been corrected or punished by other writers under your protection; but an unbeaten path still remains, by which I propose to advance to the same attack.

Yours, &c. PHILO-VITRUVIUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

ON Saturday last the Statue of his Majesty, which was voted some time back by the Corporation of London, was exhibited for the first time. The Committee appointed for carrying the Resolution into effect assembled at five o'clock at Guildhall, where they met a number of distinguished visitors, and proceeded to the Great Council Chamber, where the Statue is erected. It is placed at the end of the Chamber, elevated about twelve feet from the floor, in a niche of a dark-coloured marble. His Majesty is sculptured in his royal robes, holding the scroll of an address in his left hand. The right hand is extended, to represent the Sovereign as in the act of returning an Answer to an Address which has been presented to him.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

On the pedestal is the following inscription:

"GEORGE THE THIRD,
born and bred a Briton,
endeared to a Brave, Free, and Loyal People
by his public Virtues,
by his pre-eminent Example
of private Worth in all the Relations of domestic Life,
by his uniform Course of unaffected Piety,
and entire Submission to the Will of Heaven.
The Wisdom and Firmness
of his Character and Councils
enabled him so to apply the Resources of his Empire,
so to direct the native Energies of his Subjects,
that he maintained the Dignity of his Crown,
preserved inviolate the Constitution in Church and State,
and secured the Commerce and Prosperity of his Dominions,
during a long Period of unexampled Difficulty;
in which the deadly Contagion of French Principles,
and the domineering Aggressions of French Power,
had nearly dissolved the Frame,
and destroyed the Independence
of every other Government and Nation in Europe.
The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London,
have erected this Statue,
in testimony
of their undeviating Loyalty, and grateful Attachment,
to the best of Kings,
in the fifty-fifth year of his Reign.
A. D. 1815.
BIRCH, MAYOR."

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, June* 7.

ON publishing the *fourth* and *last* volume of the BIBLIOTHECA SPENCERIANA, I consider myself in some degree called upon by the Subscribers to my remaining works in hand, to state the progress they are making, and the probable period of their publication. The third volume of the TYPOGRAPHICAL ANTIQUITIES has been for some time in gradual progress through the press; and will appear towards the end of the present year. About one-third of it is already printed. The BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DECAMERON demands a more explicit notice.

In the few copies of the Prospectus of this latter work, which I circulated among my friends, I observed that it was my intention to exhibit in it, "a union of elegant ornament and interesting information, upon subjects which were now beginning strongly to claim the attention of the publick; and upon which, in this country, very little accurate information had, comparatively, been imparted" —and that "eighteen months had then elapsed in the preparation of Drawings and Engravings for it." The Parts, or manner of the distribution of the work, are as follow.

First Day. — *Illuminated Manuscripts.* Under this interesting department will be found embellishments, or faithfully-executed facsimiles, illustrative of a few of the choicer and more splendid MSS. in the Libraries of the *British Museum*, of the *Bodleian*, of *Lambeth*, of *Westminster*, and of a few distinguished Private Collectors. I should be loth to promise what is not likely to be

be performed; or to incur the censure of vanity or presumption in asserting that the materials already collected, in this department of the work, are more numerous, more beautiful, and more faithful, than any which, to my knowledge, have come under the eye of the public. Those friends who have seen the drawings already made from the magnificent Missal of Pope Sixtus IV., executed by *Francesco Veronese* and *Giralomo dei Libri*—and formerly in the collection of Mr. Edwards—from the *Roman de la Rose* (in the British Museum)—from the exquisite small Missal, sold at the sale of the library of Mr. Edwards, (No. 829*)—and from the yet more celebrated volume, known under the name of the *Bedford Missal*—from the MS *Decameron* of *Boccaccio*, in the collection of Mr. Coke of Holkham—from fragments of *old Choral Books*, in the collection of Mr. W. Y. Ottley—from the MS. of the *Greek Gospels* in the collection of Mr. Dent—as well as from several other precious specimens of early art—are at liberty to declare their own unbiassed sentiments respecting the truth, or otherwise, of the foregoing declaration.

Second Day. *Printed Missals, Breviaries, and Horæ.* Upwards of fifty wood-cuts are already executed to give interest and beauty to this department of the work. From these will be seen the costume, and the prevailing taste (whether in droll or grave subjects—Children's Pastimes, or Death-Dances) of the times—the variety, the richness, and the typographical difficulties of the execution of these publications, as well as the comparative state of the arts of design and engraving. The devices of Verard, Pigouchet, Kerver, Hardouyn, Simon du Bois, &c. &c. &c. will also be found in this part of the work.

Third Day.—*Books Printed from Wooden Blocks*; and *Books containing early and curious specimens of Engraving*: *Bibles*: *Books of Games and Sports*: of *Manners and Customs*: of *Studies and Sciences*. These subjects bespeak attention for themselves. Numerous engravings in wood are already executed for their elucidation: and among them will be found some interesting specimens illustrative of the studies of Botany, Astrology, Chiromancy, &c. &c. three centuries ago. *Books of Emblems* are also noticed, and illustrated by fac-similes.

Fourth Day. *Origin and Progress of Printing upon the Continent.* A concise and faithful outline of this interesting subject is yet a desideratum in bibliography. How far my past and recent pursuits may have fitted me for the task, the publick is left to determine.

Fifth Day.—*Portraits, Devices, and Marks of Antient Printers.* It will be obvious that this department of the work must be almost entirely decorative. Accordingly, there have been already cut in wood, fac-similes of the devices * of Vostre, Petit, Rembolt, Regnault, Le Noir, Vostreman, Gilles de Gourmont, Marnef, Roche, Eustace, Galliot du Pré, Borcard, Tailleur, Cousin, Couteau, Ascensius, Colinæus, Morel, the Stephenses, Fezendat, Chevellat, Amazeur, Vignon, Lambert, &c. &c.—among the French Printers;—of Aldus and his family, of Giolito, the Sessæ, the Giuntæ, the Sabii, the Scoti, &c.—among the Venetian Printers;—of Froben, Oporinus, Valentine Curio, Hervagius, Brylinger, Guarinus, Bebelius, Isingrinius, &c.—among the Basil Printers;—of Plantin and Tibald, &c.—among the Antwerp Printers;—of the Gryphii, the Frellæi or Frellonii, &c.—among the Lyons Printers;—and of the Elzevirs and Hackius, &c.—among the Dutch Printers. Of many of these, several *varieties* of their devices will be given: and I am already disposed to exult in the wealth of my collection—which contains not fewer than *six dolphins* of Aldus †, and *seven cats* of the Sessæ!

Of the *Portraits of the Printers*, those of Froben and Plantin, upon Copper, (the first, from an original painting in the possession of Earl Spencer—and the second, from a scarce print by Goltzius) cannot fail to be interesting to the lovers of fine printing, and learned printers.

* Now in the collection of Mr. North.

* These fac-similes are of the same dimensions as the originals and are not given in the meagre and unsatisfactory manner of Orlandi and Scholtz.

† Of these, three or four have not been given by Renouard.

Sixth

Sixth Day.—*Of Antient and Modern Book Binding and Book Binders.* Facsimiles of covers of old Books—displaying tasteful and beautiful specimens of antient art in the arabesque character—have been carefully selected. Anecdotes of modern Book Binders, with criticisms on their comparative merits, will form no uninteresting addition to this department of the work.

Seventh Day.—*Literary Bibliography.* The portraits of Mallinkrot, Maittaire, Meerman, Fabricius, Tiraboschi, and Lambecius *, will appear in this division of the work.

Eighth Day.—*Of Book Sales by Auction.* This department of the work will necessarily form a continuation of what appeared in the *Bibliomania*—from page 404 to 612. Although I have been anticipated in a portion of it, by the publication of Mr. Horne †, yet it seems essential to make such a continuation—which will be found to contain some anecdotes not generally known. The ROXBURGH, STANLEY, ALCHORNE, MERLY, TOWNELEY, EDWARDS, DEVONSHIRE, and GRAFTON Book-Sales, afford materials sufficiently varied for the selection of the Book-Chronicler.

Ninth Day.—*Eminent English Booksellers and Printers.* The Portraits of the late Mr. T. Payne, of Mr. George Nicol (Bookseller to his Majesty) of the first Caslon the Type-Founder, of Baskerville, and of Messrs. Nichols, Bensley, and Bulmer, will be introduced in this department of the Work.

Tenth Day.—*Account of some of the most distinguished Public and Private Libraries in Great Britain.* The Libraries of Durham, York, and Lincoln Cathedrals, will be noticed in this department; and a beautiful portrait of DEAN HONEYWOOD, the founder of the latter Library—as well as the portraits of JAMES and ROUSE—(the earliest Librarians of the Bodleian Collection) will enrich this tenth and last division.

Such is the "Prospectus" of the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DECAMERON. It remains to make an observation of no small importance to the welfare of the work. Every candid and reflecting reader must allow, that, in the conduct of such a performance—consistently with the plan above laid down, which is intended to be rigidly carried into effect—it will demand no trifling support in the shape of *pecuniary resources.* Nearly *One Thousand Pounds* have been already devoted to the decorations alone: but to complete the plan, *another Thousand* will be essentially requisite. For this, I purpose making an appeal to the liberality of my Subscribers; and, as the work is published entirely at my own expense, to solicit (for the first time) the contribution of *one-third* of the Subscription price.

Upon the maturest consideration, and making due allowance for a calculation which cannot embrace a few unforeseen contingencies, I do not imagine that these two volumes—printed in the best manner of the SHAKSPEARE PRESS—in a small delicate type, upon paper of unusually fine substance (nearly the whole of which has been already manufactured for the work)—enriched with scarcely less than *Three Hundred Embellishments*—and comprehending at least 1000 pages—can be published at a price below that which the Reader has probably before noticed *; nor shall they exceed *7l. 17s. 6d.* to the Subscriber.

The work will be dedicated, by permission, to his Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE; and I pledge myself it shall NEVER BE REPRINTED: as far as I have the power of carrying such pledge into effect.

Yours, &c. T. F. DIBDIN.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S CHARGE.

THE Bishop of Lincoln held on June 16, his triennial visitation at *Leicester*, where his Lordship delivered his Pastoral Charge to the Clergy (in substance the same as that delivered on the 31st ult. at *Bedford*) with great zeal and earnestness. His Lordship gave the well-earned meed of praise to the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which, for nearly two centuries, has been unostentatiously but actively employed in extending the blessings of real Christianity, as a Bible So-

* These portraits will necessarily be executed upon copper.

† *Introduction to Bibliography*: 1814, 2 vols. 8vo.

* See the Advertisement on the Cover.

ciety,

ciety, as a Missionary Society, as encouragers of religious education, and as distributors of religious books and tracts. He also gave the warmest commendation to the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor on the Madras System; and he intreated the Parochial Clergy to diffuse the benefits of both those Institutions as widely as possible. His Lordship next expressed regret, in observing that many of the Clergy of his diocese had become members of the British and Foreign Bible Society, when they might have obtained every advantage they there sought, by joining the antient and well-tried Society for promoting Christian Knowledge: from that excellent Society they might even have procured more Bibles and New Testaments, for the same subscription, besides the additional privilege of procuring prayer-books, and many most excellent religious publications, on the cheapest terms. He considered the constitution of the Bible Society to be very dangerous to the Established Religion, and to the orthodox principles of those who attended its meetings; as it admits members of any creed, or of no creed: and he thought that however sincere the motives may have been, which originally induced unsuspicious Clergymen of the Church of England to join it, they must now have seen enough in the published accounts of its general and its auxiliary meetings, and in the proceedings and speeches there, to induce them to withdraw from it; or at least to raise some misgivings in their minds, as to the real views of many of its most active members. His Lordship stated, that, though it be our duty to shew gentleness, forbearance, and charity towards all our Christian brethren, yet that we are not authorised to give *the right-hand of fellowship* or co-operation to those *who cause divisions;* but that, on the contrary, we are taught (Rom. xvi. 7.) *to avoid them.* And he seemed to think it most absurd and unaccountable, that they who prayed conscientiously in the words of our Liturgy, to be delivered from *false doctrine, heresy,* and *schism,* should unite in religious associations with those who publicly avow the falsest doctrines, the most notorious heresies, and the most determined schism. As strange would it be (said his Lordship) to see loyal Britons forming a political association with, or furnishing money and arms to those whom they knew to be exciters of sedition, abettors of privy conspiracy, and promoters of rebellion.

His Lordship stated that the number of children of the poor, now educated in the National Schools on the Madras system, exceeds *an hundred thousand,* independent of a vast number of established schools, which have now adopted the same excellent mode of education: and that we may therefore hope to see the youth of this kingdom brought up in sound religious principles; founding their hopes of future happiness on rational grounds, and judging of their spiritual state, by comparing their lives and conduct with the standard of pure Gospel morality, instead of referring to the fallacious test of internal feelings, *convictions,* and *experiences.*

His Lordship also intimated that the Laws respecting the residence of the Clergy, and the Stipends of Curates, are undergoing a complete revision; and are to be consolidated into one clear perspicuous Act, tending equally to secure the incumbent from the persecution of the common informer, and to increase the number of resident Clergymen.

The Committee for making this revision, consists of the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Peterborough.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

HAVING heard much, when at Lisbon, of the eccentric and philanthropic character of the Rev. Mr. Williamson, who was Chaplain to the Factory there at the time of the Earthquake; I should be obliged if any of your numerous Correspondents can give me information relative to his life and connexions, and can acquaint me whether he was the author of any literary production. G. G.

Vol. LXXXIV. ii. 502. The widow of Sir G. Napier is improperly styled *Lady Elizabeth* Napier—a style peculiar to the daughters of Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls. A Baronet's wife is styled "Lady" with her husband's surname (but not with her own Christian name) following the title. Her proper style, indeed, is only "Dame." G. H. W.

Mr.

Malcolm del. et sc.

The Avon, Severn, and Wales.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 20.

WITH this you will receive a View *(see Plate I.)* taken from Durdham Downs, on the precipice which forms the Northern boundary of the Avon near Bristol. Part of that confined river is seen in front, beyond which is the variegated country between the spectator and the Severn, seen crossing the print at the distance of more than eight miles. The Severn at the New passage, in the same direction, is three miles broad at high water; the mountains which form the horizon are parts of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire.

The Aust passage is remarkable for an historical fact: King Edward the elder summoned Leoline Prince of Wales to cross the river to confer with him: the Prince refused; upon which the Monarch went to him, when the Prince exclaimed, "Most wise King, your humility has conquered my pride, and your wisdom triumphed over my folly." A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 31.

FOR the gratification of your Readers, I send you a curious Address respecting Free Masonry, which not long since came into my possession. It is written on a long roll of parchment, in a very clear hand, apparently early in the 17th century; and very probably is copied from a MS. of earlier date.

Yours, &c. JAMES DOWLAND.

"The might of the Father of Kings, with the wisdome of his glorious grace, through the grace of the goodnes of the Holy Ghost, there bene three Persons in one Godheade, be with us at our beginninge, and give us grace so to governe us here in this mortall life liveinge, that wee may come to his kingdome that never shall have endinge. Amen.

"Good Breetheren and Fellowes, Our purpose is to tell you how and in what manner this worthy Science of Masonrye was begunne, and afterwards how it was favoured by worthy Kings and Princes, and by many other worshippfull men. And also, to those that be willinge, wee will declare the Charge that belongeth to any true Mason to keepe for in good faith. And yee, have good heede therto: it is well worthy to be well kept for a worthy craft and a curious science.

"For there be Seaven liberall Sciences, of the which seaven it is one of them. And the names of the Seaven Seyences bene these: First is Grammere; and it teacheth man to speake truely and write truely. And the second is Rethoric; and teacheth a man to speake faire in subtill tearmes. And the third is Dialectyke; and that teacheth a man for to discerne or know truth from false. And the fourth is Arithmeticke; and that teacheth a man for to recken and to accompte all manner of numbers. And the fifth is called Geometrie; and that teacheth mett and measure of earth, and of all other things; of the which science is called Masonrye. And the sixt science is called Musicke; and that teacheth a man of songe and voice, of tongue and orgaine, harpe and trompe. And the seaventh science is called Astronomy; and that teacheth a man the course of the sunn, moone, and starrs. These be the Seaven liberall Sciences, the which been all founded by one Science; that is to say, Geometrie. And this may a man prove, that the science of the worke is founded by Geometrie; for Geometrie teacheth a man mett and measure, ponderation and weight, of all manner of things on earth; for there is noe man that worketh any science but he worketh by some mett or some measure, nor noe man that buyeth or selleth but he buyeth or selleth by some measure or by some weight: and all these is Geometrie. And these merchants and all craftsmen, and all other of the Seaven Sciences, and in especiall the plowman and tillers of all manner of grounds, graynes, seedes, vynes, plowers, and sellers of other fruits; for Grammer or Retricke, neither Astronomie, nor none of all the other Seaven Sciences, can noe manner find mett nor measure without Geometrie. Wherefore methinketh that the science of Geometrie is most worthy, and that findeth all other.

"How that these worthy Sciences were first begonne, I shall you tell. Before Noyes floode the was a man called Lameche, as it is written in the Byble in the iiijth. chapter of Genesis; and this Lameche had two wives, and the one height Ada and that other height Sella: by his first wife Ada he gott two sonns, and that one Jahell, and thother Tuball. And by that other wife Sella he gott a son and a daughter. And these four children founden the begining of all sciences in the world. And this elder son Jahell found the science of Geometrie, and he departed flocks of sheepe and lands in the field, and first wrought house of stone and tree, as it is noted in the chapter abovesaid. And his brother Tuball found the science

science of Musicke, songe of tonge, harpe, and orgaine. And the third brother Tuball Cain found Smith-craft of gold, silver, copper, iron, and steele; and the daughter found the craft of Weavinge. And these children knew well that God would take vengeance for synn, either by fire or by water: wherefore they writt their science that they had found in two pillars of stone, that they might be found after Noyes flood. And that one stone was *marble*, for that would not bren with fire. And that other stone was clipped *laterns*, and would not drown in noe water.

"Our intent is to tell you truelie how and in what manner these stones were found that thise science were written in the great Hermarynes that was Cubys son. The which Cub was Sem's sonn, that was Noys son. This Hermarynes afterward was called Harmes, the father of wise men: he found one of the two pillers of stone, and found the science written there, and he taught it to other men. And at the makinge of the Tower of Babylon there was Masonry first made much of. And the kinge of Babylon that height Nemrothe, was a mason himselfe; and loved well the science, as it is said with masters of histories. And when the City of Nyneve, and other Citties of the East should be made, Nemrothe, the King of Babilon, sent thither threescore Masons at the rogation of the King of Nyneve his cosen. And when he sent them forth, he gave them a charge on this manner. That they should be true each of them to other, and that they should love truly together, and that they should serve their lord truly for their pay: soe that the master may have worshipp, and all that long to him. And other moe charges he gave them. And this was the first tyme that ever Mason had any charge of his science.

"Moreover, when Abraham and Sara his wife went into Egipt, there he taught the Seaven Scyences to the Egiptians; and he had a worthy Scoller that height Ewclyde, and he learned right well, and was a master of all the vij Sciences liberall. And in his dayes it befell that the lord and the estates of the realme had soe many sonns that they had gotten some by their wifes and some by other ladyes of the realme; for that land is a hott land and a plentious of generacion. And they had not competent livelode to find with their children: wherefore they made much care. And then the King of the land made a great counsell and a parliament, to witt, how they might find their children honestly as gentlemen. And they could find noe manner of good way. And then they did crye through all the realme, if there were any man that could enforme them, that he should come to them, and he should be soe rewarded for his travill, that he should hold him pleased.

"After that this cry was made, then came this worthy clarke Ewclyde, and said to the King, and to all his great lords: 'If yee will, take me your children to governe, and to teach them one of the Seaven Scyences, wherewith they may live honestly as gentlemen should, under a condicion that yee will grant me and them a commission that I may have power to rule them after the manner that the science ought to be ruled. And that the Kinge and all his counsell granted to him anone, and sealed their commission. And then this worthy doctor tooke to him these lords' sonns, and taught them the scyence of Geometrie in practise, for to worke in stones all manner of worthy worke that belongeth to buildinge churches, temples, castells, towres, and mannors, and all other manner of buildings; and he gave them a charge on this manner.

"The first was, that they should be true to the Kinge, and to the lord that they owe. And that they should love well together, and be true each one to other. And that they should call each other his fellowe, or else brother, and not by servant, nor his knave, nor none other foule name. And that truly the should deserve their paie of the lord, or of the master that they serve. And that they should ordaine the wisest of them to be master of the worke; and nether for love nor great lynneadge ne ritches ne for noe favour to lett another that hath little conning for to be master of the lord's worke, wherethrough the lord should be evill served and they ashamed. And also that they should call their governors of the worke Master, in the time that they worke with him. And other many moe charges that longe to tell. And to all these charges he made them to sweare a great oath that men used in that time; and ordayned for them reasonable wages that they might live honestly by. And also that they should come and semble together every yeare once, how they might worke best to serve the lord for his profitt, and to their owne worshipp; and to correct within themselves him that had trespassed against the science. And thus was the scyence grounded there; and that worthy Mr. Ewclide gave it the name of Geometrie. And now it is called through all this land Masonrye.

"Sythen longe after, when the Children of Israell were coming into the Land of Behеast, that is now called amongst us the Country of Jhrlm, Kinge

Kinge David began the Temple that they called Templum D'ni, and it is named with us the Temple of Jerusa-lem. And the same King David loved Masons well, and cherished them much, and gave them good paie. And he gave the charges and the manners as he had learned of Egipt given by Ewclide, and other charges moe that yee shall heare afterward. And after the decease of Kinge David, Salamon, that was David's sonn, performed out the Temple that his father begonne; and sent after Masons into divers countries and of divers lands; and gathered them together, so that he had fourscore thousand workers of stone, and were all named Masons. And he choose out of them three thousand that were ordayned to be Maisters and governors of his worke. And furthermore, there was a Kinge of another region that men called Iram, and he loved well Kinge Solomon, and he gave him tymber to his worke. And he had a sonn that height Aynon, and he was a Master of Geometrie, and was chiefe Maister of all his Masons, and was Master of all his gravings and carvinge, and of all other manner of Masonrie that longed to the Temple; and this is wittnessed by the Bible, *in libro Regum* the third chapter. And this Solomon confirmed both charges and the manners that his father had given to Masons. And thus was that worthy science of Masonrye confirmed in the country of Jerusalem, and in many other kingdomes.

"Curious craftsmen walked about full wide into divers cuntryes, some because of learninge more craft and cuninge, and some to teach them that had but little conynge. And soe it befell that there was one curious Mason that height Maymus Grecus, that had beene at the making of Solomon's Temple, and he came into France, and there he taught the science of Masonrye to men of France. And there was one of the Regall lyne of Fraunce that height Charles Martell; and he was a man that loved well such a science, and drew to this Maymus Grecus that is abovesaid, and learned of him the science, and tooke upon him the charges and manners; and afterward by the grace of God he was elect to be Kinge of France. And when he was in his estate he tooke Masons, and did helpe to make men Masons that were none; and set them to worke, and gave them both the charge and the manners and good paie, as he had learned of other Masons; and confirmed them a Chartor from yeare to yeare to hold their semble wher they would; and cherished them right much: And thus came the science into France.

"England in all this season stood voyd as for any charge of Masonrye unto St. Albones tyme. And in his dayes the Kinge of England that was a Pagan, he did wall the towne about that is called Sainct Albones. And Sainct Albones was a worthy knight, and steward with the Kinge of his Household, and had governance of the realme, and also of the makinge of the towne walls; and loved well Masons, and cherished them much. And he made their paie right good, standinge as the realme did: for he gave them ij*s.* vj*d.* a weeke, and iij*d.* to their nonesynches. And before that time, through all this land, a Mason tooke but a penny a day and his meate, till Sainct Albone amended it, and gave them a chartour of the King and his councell for to hold a generall councell, and gave it the name of Assemble; and thereat he was himselfe, and helped to make Masons, and gave them charges as yee shall heare afterward.

"Right soone after the decease of Saint Albone there came divers warrs into the realme of England of divers Nations, soe that the good rule of Masonry was destroyed unto the tyme of Kinge Athelstone dayes that was a worthy Kinge of England, and brought this land into good rest and peace; and builded many great works of Abbyes and Towres, and other many divers buildings; and loved well Masons. And he had a son that height Edwinne, and he loved Masons much more then his father did. And he was a great practiser in Geometry, and he drew him much to talke and to commune with Masons, and to learne of them science; and afterward for love that he had to Masons, and to the science, he was made Mason, and he gatt of the Kinge his father a chartour and commission to hold every yeare once an Assemble, wher that ever they would, within the realme of England; and to correct within themselves defaults and trespasses that were done within the science. And he held himselfe an Assemble at Yorke, and there he made Masons, and gave them charges, and taught them the manners, and commanded that rule to be kept ever after, and tooke then the chartour and the commission to keepe, and made ordinance that it should be renewed from kinge to kinge.

"And when the assemble was gathered, he made a cry that all old Masons and young that had any writeinge or understanding of the charges and the manners that were made before in this land or in any other, that they should shew them forth. And when it was proved,

proved, there was founden some in Frenche, and some in Greek, and some in English, and some in other languages; and the intent of them all was founden all one. And he did make a booke thereof, and how the science was foundcd. And he himselfe bad and commanded that it should be readd or tould, when that any Mason should be made, for to give him his charge. And fro that day into this tyme manners of Masons have beene kept in that forme as well as men might governe it. And furthermore divers Assemblies have bene put and ordayned certaine charges by the best advice of Masters and fellowes. *Tunc unus ex senioribus teneat librum, ut illi vel ille ponant vel ponat manus super librum; et tunc præcepta deberent legi.*

"Every man that is a Mason, take right good heed to these charges, if that any man find himselfe guilty in any of these charges, that he amend himselfe against God. And in principall, yee that been to be charged, take good heed that yee may keepe these charges right well, for it is great perill a man to forsweare himselfe upon a booke.

"The first charge is, that he or thou shall be true man to God and Holy Church, and that he use neither error nor herysie by your understandinge or discreet men or wise men's teachinge. And also that he shall be true liege man to the Kinge of England without treason or any other falshoode; and that they know no treason ne trechery, but if ye amend it privily if ye may, or else warn the Kinge or his Councell. And also ye shalbe true eachone to other (that is to say) to every Mason of the science of Masonrye that bene Masons allowed, yee shall doe to them as yee would that they should doe to you; and also that yee keepe truly all the counsells of Lodge and Chamber, and all other counsells that ought to be kept by way of Masonhood. And also that noe Mason shalbe in thefte nor theevishe, for as farr forth as he may weete or know. And also that yee shalbe true to the lord or master that ye serve, and truly see his profitt and his advantage. And also ye shall call Masons your Brethren, or else your Fellowes, and none other foule names. And also yee shall not take your fellow's wife in villany, nor desire ungodly his daughter nor his servant, nor put him to noe disworshipp. And also that yee pay truly for your meat and drinke there yee goe to boarde. And also yee shall doe noe villiny in that place where yee goe to board, whereby the science might be slandered thereby. These be the charges in generall that belongeth to every true Mason to keepe both Masters and Fellowes.

"Rebearse I will now other charges singuler for Masters and Fellowes. First, that noe Master shall not take upon him noe lord's worke nor none other man's worke but hee know himselfe able and sufficient of cuninge to performe and end the lord's worke, soe that the science have noe slander nor noe disworshipp, but that the lord may be well served and truly. And also that noe master take noe worke, but that he take it reasonable, soe that the lord may be truly served with his owne good, and the master to live honestly, and to pay his fellowes truly their paie as the manner is: And also that noe maister ne fellowe shall not supplant other of their worke (that is to say) And ye have taken a worke, or else stand maister of the lord's worke, yee shall not putt him out but if he be unable of conynge for to end the worke: And also that noe master nor noe fellowe take noe apprentice within the terme of seaven yeares; and that the apprentice be able, of birth free-borne, and of lymes whole as a man ought to be: And also that noe maister nor fellowe take noe allowance to be made Mason without the assent and the counsell of his fellowes at the least sixe or seaven given yeares; and he that shalbe made Mason to be able in all manner of degrees, (that is to say) free-borne, and of good kindred come, and true and noe bondman: And also that noe Mason shall not take noe apprentice but if he have sufficient occupacion for to occupie on two fellowes or else three at the least: And also that noe maister nor fellowe put noe lord's worke to taske that was wont to goe to jornaye: And also that every master shall give paye to his fellowes but as he may deserve, so that yee be not deceived by false workemen: And also none of you slander another behind his back, to make him to loose his good name or his worldly goods: And also that no fellowe within the lodge or without misanswer eyther ungodly or reprovably without reasonable cause. And also that every Mason shall reverence his elder, and put him to worshippe: And also that no Mason shall not be any common player att hazard or at the dice, nor at any other unlawfull playes whereby the science might be slaundered: And also that noe Mason shall not use noe lecherye, nor be noe bawde, whereby the science might be slaundered. And also that noe fellowe goe into the towne on nights tyme there as a lodg is of fellowes, without that he have a fellowe with him that he may beare him witt-

nesse

nesse that he was in an honest place: And also that every master and fellow shall come to th' Assemble, and it be within fifty myles about him, if he have any writeinge. And if yee have trespassed against the science, for to abide the award of masters and fellowes, and to make them accorded if they may, and, if they may not accord them, to goe to the Common lawe: And also that noe maister ne fellowe make noe molde nor squyar nor rule to noe layer, nor set noe layer within the lodge nor without to hew noe molde stones. And also that every Mason receive and cherish strange fellowes when they come over the countryes, and set them a worke and they will as the manner is, (that is to say) yf he have noe mould stones in his place, he shall refresh him with money into the next lodge. And also that every Mason shall truly serve the lord for his paie, and every master truly make an end of his worke be it taske or jorney, if yee have your covenants and all that yee ought for to have. These charges that wee now rehearsed to you and to all other that belongeth to Masons, yee shall keepe, soe helpe you God, and your holydome, and by this booke, unto your power. Amen."

Letters from Dr. G. Burnet *to the Marchioness of* Wharton *.

Letter III.

I HOPE, after you have been so many days in the country, it is not too soon to ask you, noble Madam, if you have read any thing of

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* The following are the Verses by the Marchioness referred to in p. 397.

"To Mr. Waller.

"NOW I shall live indeed, not by my skill,
But wisely you your prophesies fulfill,
And, kindly carefull of my growing fame,
Have twisted it with your immortal name.
What brainless critic dares his envy raise
To blast a stile which you incline to praise?
Envy I long have scorn'd, but now defie,
Since raised by you to immortality:
Once mention'd in your verse, I cannot die.
You, with the flame of your poetick fire,
Purge off the dross, and leave the sense entire.
You praise what 's worthy praise, the rest omit,
And teach th' ill-natur'd world how to forget;
The world, whose peevish memories still
At what is worst, omitting what they strike like.
If you were not as you are, ever just,
Yet to your judgment we might safely trust:
You would not wrong us, for all envy's lost
In those whose fame is rais'd too high to boast.
Worth cannot lose its due when you are by,
The lordly lion scorns t' oppress a fly.
This 'tis that makes good judgments still commend,
Or who amongst the bad would seek a friend?
If more were such, but such are hardly found,
Then censures would be few, which now abound;
Parent of English Poesie, alone,
To you we owe the art we call our own;
All who before you came, as hoarsely sung,
As if by Mars Apollo's harp was strung,
And tun'd to drums, loud echoes, and alarms;
But you have taught us soft and lasting charms.
Pride of the past, life of the present age,
I'm both inclin'd, by swift poetick rage
And gratitude, to give due praise to you:
But I'm too weak to pay the debt I owe.
Down, haughty Muse; canst thou behold the sun? [ger shun:
Ah! no, withdraw; thy threatening dan-
He, like an eagle us'd to face the light,
Ere he adopts thee, tries thy tender sight;
Yet, mounted on his wings, thou now wilt dare there,
To tempt thy fate, tho' sure to perish
(How hard it is to teach a Muse despair!)
So the vain flie the gilded flame admires,
Aproaches, and a sacrifice expires.
Think, haughty Muse, think what is now thy theme,
What is it thou canst offer worthy him:
Worthy of Phœbus and his darling son,
Or rather of his master, and thy own:
Whose silver hairs more glory to him give, receive;
Than from his golden beams he can
Who taught both ages, and with godlike force source,
Has stopt the mighty flood of Folly's
Whose springing laurels grow more fresh and gay, ray;
The oft'ner they salute the sun's bright
Their thriving leaves grow young with every morn; dawn,
His sprightly witt revives with every
For ever active and for ever young,
His numbers smooth, his sense for ever strong.
Cease, haughty Muse, in vain thou dost aspire
To add thy smoak to his immortal fire;
Cease—but if thou no worthier off'rings make,
I need not silence who wants power to speak."

of those two books I recommended to you, Wilkins and Grotius: and if you have read any thing in them, the next question is, how you like them. I do not mean of a critical censure of the books, whether you think them well or ill writ; but how farr the matters contained in them gain ground upon you.

There is an inward tasting of truth, which is very much different from a sort of assent which is only extorted by the force of argument; for, til our minds are so moulded and prepared, that truth and they are fitted one to the other, as it will not be easy to conquer one that has great store of witt and fancy by the force of reason (evasions and sleights being easily found out were the evidence to the contrary never so strong), so, if one is so overcome, it is rather like a prisoner's being bound or set in the stocks, than an inward victory over the soul; and upon such occasions one is rather apt to conclude, that though they cannot answer such arguments, it flows rather from a defect of their own knowledge, than from the force of those reasonings. Therefore, the right way to make us capable of Divine Truth, is to bring our souls once into such a temper that we may be fitt to relish it. All the reasoning in the world cannot perswade one that is sick to relish meat; a little health, without any further dispute, does it effectually: so the bringing the mind into a good temper, is the necessary preparation to make us fitt for such impressions. But it may be here objected, that this bringing the mind into that temper, is too much to be asked at first; that it is to ask the whole thing before it is proved: to which may be added, that this is no more in one's own power than for a sick body to give themselves health. But this will vanish if it is rightly considered wherein this temper doth consist:—if it is a thing of itself desirable, and that which qualifys one for every thing that is wise and great as well as good, then it is not too much to ask this at first. It is nothing but the bringing our mind to a habit of considering such things as are proposed to it, steadily, and of examining them carefully and slowly, before we give too precipitate an assent to them. It is the retiring ourselves from those vanitys that dissipate and disorder our thoughts too much: it is the composing our minds, so as not to be in a hurry;—this is not too much, I hope, to ask before-hand. Another part of this temper is, to bring ourselves to a habit of doing all the good we can, to a gentleness and evenness of temper, to be so kind to ourselves as to do what we can to make our own condition easy to us,—and to make ourselves useful to others, not so much by sending ten guineas to one that needs it not, as by relieving those whose condition we can make easier and better in the world. When one has attained to some degrees of this temper, then they are in some measure prepared to examine Truth: so I ask nothing but what every wise and generous mind must easily acknowledge is to be desired of itself. Nor is the other part of the objection stronger, that this is not always in our own power. I acknowledge it cannot be done all of the sudden, but it must grow on us by degrees. A great deal of it is in our own power, and it is reasonable, to carry it no higher, for us to implore the Divine aid for curing us of our inward distempers, and making us fit to delight in the best things. Frequent and earnest prayers to the Supreme Being are, in a great measure, in our own power. It is also in our power to retire from such things or persons as we find prove hurtfull to us. It is in our power to do much good, and to fill up our thoughts with designs of doing more good. If we will for some time follow good rules, we will find, after a while's practice upon ourselves, that things which are at first so irksome that we may conclude a continuance in them next to impossible; yet that teadiousness will certainly wear off with a little labour; and then, what is at first uneasy, will grow afterwards not only easy and pleasant, but be really a charm to most of our other troubles. And as in the study of all arts and sciences there are great difficulties at first, we must go through some principles and elements that are dry and ingrateful, which we conquer by the strength of our desire to attain those things; so, I dare say it confidently, the previous parts of a religious life, if rightly stated, are not near so difficult and unpleasant as those things are

are which are preparatory to any trade or sort of knowledge; and it were not reasonable to expect that Religion, upon which so much depends, should be easier than those meaner disciplines are.

I know not if I have not gone too farr at first; but I shall be hereafter governed by the rules you set me, and the matter you cut out for me.

I do confess, I look on you with a tenderness and a concern that I have for few in the world. I am confident, when Religion does truely conquer you, you will be in all respects a very wonderfull person:—therefore I do not know any one thing in this world that I more earnestly desire, than to be some way instrumental in so glorious a conquest; as any officer would mightily desire to take a prince or a general prisoner.

You know my hand, so I add only a most humble—Adieu. *14th July.*

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

I AM not aware, that the Reverend Miles Gale's Topographical Decription of the Parish of Kighley, in the Deanery of Craven, and West Riding of Yorkshire, has ever yet been printed; and as it appears to me worthy of being preserved, you perhaps may be induced to give it a place in your Miscellany. It may not be improper to refer such of your Readers as may wish to see a further account of the very learned family of the Gales, to Mr. Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. IV. 536, and Whitaker's History of Craven, 146. (1st edit.) D. O.

KIGHLEY PARISH.

Described by Miles Gale, rector, 1713.

Having some years ago writ an account of the town and parish of Kighley, and sent it toLondon, to Mr. John Nutt, a printer in the Savoy, to be inserted in a book he is about to set forth, called Britannia Nova et Antiqua; but fearing, amongst so many thousand informations, that of mine may escape the press, I thought it not improper to fix it in this place, as a standing monument to continue its memory to future generations.

The parish of Kighley, in Craven, and West Riding of the county of York, is bounded on the East with Bingley parish; on the West with Colne, in Lancashire; on the North with Kildwick; and on the South with Hainworth, in the parish of Bingley: it is about six miles long from East to West, and two miles broad from North to South, 60 miles from the East and West seas, in the North latitude 54 degrees, and in Eastern longitude 23 degrees.

In travelling, I observe at the West and high end of the parish, nigh unto Camel Cross, a rising ground; from the sides whereof all the springs on the East side run to the Eastern sea, and those on the West to the West sea.

The feast of this town is kept on St. Peter's day, whence I conclude the church dedicated to that Saint.

Upon my complaint to the Chancellor, Dr. Watkinson, that the seats of this church were both ruinous and inconvenient, an order from the Spiritual Court was granted in the year 1703, to turn those low benches into double pews, at the charge of such as pretended to any spot of ground, so that none were displaced or wronged of their antient rights, and with figures on the doors numbered to 56, according to which, a register of all the proprietors was made by me, and shall be recorded in this book, to be kept by the parson for the time being, who may add more of such like matters as he shall have occasion.

Anno 1710. This church was made uniform as to the windows, the middle quire by the parson, and the body by the parish, and in the same year beautified with 15 copartments, which contain a short history of the lives of the blessed Jesus, the Virgin Mary, the 12 Apostles, and St. Paul, with the figures of each head set crest-wise; also old Time flying and running, a skeleton, and many Scripture sentences (besides the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments) fit for that holy place.

The North aile, at the East end, belongs to Riddlesden Hall, the arms of the Pasleys being both on the main timber, and on the stone in divers places, and they having constantly repaired the same.

The South aile, by antient writings, belongs to one Ramsden of Brathwait, who anno ..... consented to the making of a vestry, so the parish would make him a large pew adjoining

ing to it next the little South door, which was done.

This living is in the gift of my Lord Burlington, its value in the King's book 21*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* pays yearly tenths 2*l.* 2*s.* ob.q.; real value 100*l. per annum*.

It is recorded in the last edition of Camden, that the antient family of the Kighleys hence had their name, one of which, called Henry, procured from Edward the First, for his manor here, these three privileges: 1st. For a market every Saturday: 2dly. A fair, October 27: 3dly. A free warren, so that none might come to chase in those grounds without his leave, or successors. The male issue ended in Henry of Inskip, in the memory of this age. The daughters, heiresses, were married, one to Wm. Cavendish, Baron of Hardwick, another to Tho. Worseley, esq.

There are three manors in this parish; one belonging to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire; a second to the Lord Fairfax of Denton, within five miles of this place; a third to Michael Stell, yeoman; in all which are, or may be kept, Court Barons; though only in the first there is kept a three-week Court on a Friday, and two Head-court days in a year.

In the year 1695, when an account was required to be taken of all the inhabitants, there appeared to be in this parish 1704, whereof 112 are freeholders, which catalogue is kept in the vestry.

The town of Kighley contains 100 houses, and is pleasantly situated in a low valley, surrounded with hills, from one of which, above Hainworth, I have seen Penill, Penigent, and Ingleborrough, all which are within 25 miles. It is in the midway betwixt Bradford and Skipton, six miles from each, at the meeting of two brooks that running a mile further joins with the river Air, whose head is 12 miles N. W. at a place called Mawm Cove: it affords dares, oomers, menards, perches, eels, gudgeons, trouts, smelts; and salmons, when out of season, come up to this town. At Michaelmas, poor people begin to catch them with blazing and iron forks.

Here are otters, which we suppose to feed on muscles, because the shells are generally found empty. 100 yards below, where the two brooks meet, is a stone bridge of one arch, which, from the basis to the crown of the battlement, is nine yards, and wide at the foot 22 yards.

A spring, that never fails, begins a mile to the West above this town, and is carried in stone troughs through the chief street, so that almost every house has water at a small distance.

Nigh this town, upon one of the brooks, is a king's mill, which by lease yields 44*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent *per annum* to the Duke of Devonshire, out of which is paid a free rent of 3*l.* 2*s.* *per annum* to Mr. Tho. Layton of Rawden, in the parish of Guiseley, six miles from hence.

A traveller through this parish shall not meet with half a mile of level ground; only at the East end of this town is a field of plane earth, containing 114 day-work and ¼, round which horse-races are sometimes made. I have seen an old horse run with 10 men at certain distances, delivering of a handkerchief one to another; when the horse lost.

At another time a horse with 20 men, when the men lost.

At another time, a galloway being matched with a large horse to run this course round 10 times, without heats, the owner of the horse not daring to run, the galloway ran by itself, which was 15 miles, the course once round being a mile and a half.

The poor of this parish are numerous, and maintained by a sess which sometimes amounts to 140*l.* a year, besides many private gifts, and some public benefactions, which are mentioned in a table set up in the middle quire of the church, over the vestry.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

IN the fourth volume of Nichols's Literary Anecdotes are Letters addressed by Robert Nelson, esq. to George and Gabriel Hanger, whom he styles "Cousins." May I request a place for this enquiry as to the relationship? In the pedigree of Lord Coleraine (to which title the before mentioned Gabriel Hanger was elevated) the connexion with Mr. Nelson does not appear: a similarity only in Christian names (not usual ones) points out an affinity.—Robert Nelson was son of John Nelson, Turkey merchant, by *Delicia*, sister of Sir *Gabriel* Roberts, knt.—The first Baron Coleraine was named "*Gabriel*," and his sister "*Delicia*." G. H. W.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex-house, May* 12.

BP. BURGESS imposes upon me a most unreasonable task. I have not only to defend myself from his accumulated charges of ignorance and misrepresentation; but I am called upon to vindicate Bp. Horsley himself from those imputations of absurd assertion and puerile argument, to which he is exposed by the misrepresentations of his learned but injudicious advocate.

Indeed, Mr. Urban, I should have thought it greatly beneath me to have noticed so crude a composition as that which is entitled "A Second Address to the people calling themselves Unitarians," had it not been honoured with the signature of the Bishop of St. David's. And what inducement that learned Prelate could possibly feel to set his name to such a paper is to me incomprehensible. I thank God, I am not in the habit of telling a gentleman, that, though *he may assert a proposition, he cannot believe it.* I am constrained, therefore, to suppose that the misapprehensions and misrepresentations are to be imputed to intemperate zeal *.

I must beg leave, Mr. Urban, by way of preliminary, briefly to state Bp. Horsley's seven celebrated propositions; without which neither Bp. Burgess's remarks, nor my reply, can be made intelligible.

Your attentive Readers will recollect that the Emperor Adrian razed the city of Jerusalem to the ground; that nearly upon the same site he built a new city, which he called Ælia; which he colonized with Gentiles, to which he granted many privileges, and from which he excluded all Jews under pain of death: also, that a Christian Church was formed in the new city, of which Marcus, a Gentile, was the first Bishop. Mosheim, in his Commentaries, states his opinion, that this Church consisted chiefly of believing Hebrews, who abandoned the rites of Moses for the sake of being admitted to the privileges of the Ælian Colony. In support of this hypothesis, Mosheim appeals to the testimony of Sulpitius and Epiphanius; and to his judgment Bp. Horsley accedes. Dr. Priestley opposes Mosheim's supposition. He makes light of that learned writer's authorities; and with Tillemont, Fleury, and the great body of modern ecclesiastical writers, he maintains, that all Jews, without exception, were excluded from Ælia by Adrian's decree.

Bp. Horsley pursues the argument in the following words (Tracts, p. 409):

"To convict my adversary of shameful precipitance, absolves not me of the imputation, that I have related, upon the authority of Mosheim, what Mosheim related upon none. I will therefore briefly state the principles which determine me to abide by Mosheim's account of the transactions in question. I take for granted then these things:

"1. A Church of Hebrew Christians, adhering to the observance of the Mosaic law, subsisted for a time at Jerusalem, and for some time at Pella, from the beginning of Christianity until the final dispersion of the Jews by Adrian.

"2. Upon this event a Christian Church arose at Ælia.

"3. The Church of Ælia, often, but improperly, called the Church of Jerusalem (for Jerusalem was no more, in its external form, that is, in its doctrine and its discipline), was a Greek Church, and it was governed by Bishops of the uncircumcision. In this I and my adversary are agreed. The point in dispute between us is, of what members the Church of Ælia was composed. He says, of converts of Gentile extraction. I say, of Hebrews: of the very same persons, in the greater part, who were members of the antient Hebrew Church, at the time when the Jews were subdued by Adrian. For again I take for granted,

"4. That the observation of the Mosaic law in the primitive Church of Jerusalem was a matter of mere habit and national prejudice, not of conscience. Again, I take for granted,

"5. That with good Christians, such as I believe the primitive Church at Jerusalem to have been, motives of worldly interest, which would not overcome conscience, would overcome mere habit.

"6. That the desire of partaking in the privileges of the Ælian colony, from which Jews were excluded, would accordingly be a motive that would prevail with the Hebrew Christians of Jerusalem, and other parts of Palestine, to divest themselves of the form of Judaism by laying aside their antient customs.

* Our Readers will probably think this "Reply" sufficiently caustic; though we have taken the liberty to suppress a few harsh expressions, not at all essential to the argument. EDIT.

"It may seem," adds Bp. Horsley, p. 419, "that my six positions go no further than to account for the disuse of the Mosaic law among the Christians of Palestine, upon the supposition that the thing took place; and that they amount not to a proof that a Church of Hebrew Christians, not adhering to the rites of Judaism, actually existed at Ælia. To complete the proof, therefore, I might appeal to Epiphanius.....But I will rather derive the proof from a fact which I think still more convincing. I affirm then,

"7. That a body of orthodox Christians of the Hebrews were actually existing in the world much later than in the time of Adrian.

"I will rest the credit of my seventh proposition upon the mention which occurs in St. Jerome's Commentary upon Isaiah, of *Hebrews believing in Christ*, as distinct from the *Nazarenes*. These were orthodox believers,...and were not observers of the Mosaic Law,...and actually existing somewhere in the world from the reign of Adrian to the days of St. Jerome, if they were not members of the Church at Ælia, dwelling at Ælia. Dr. Priestley, if he be so pleased, may seek their settlement—"

"For," as Bp. Burgess pertinently adds, in confirmation of this most novel and satisfactory demonstration,

"where should we seek, but at Jerusalem, the primitive seat of Hebrew Christianity?"

In his sixth Disquisition (Tracts, p. 549), Bp. Horsley states,

"That the proof of his proposition rests in part only upon St. Jerome's evidence. The entire proof rests upon the seven positions. And St. Jerome's evidence goes *barely* to the proof of the last of those positions, the seventh: namely, that a body of orthodox Christians of the Hebrews was actually existing in the world much later than the time of Adrian. St. Jerome's evidence is brought for the proof of this position *singly*. And this, proved by St. Jerome's evidence, in conjunction with six other principles previously laid down, *makes the whole evidence* of the main fact which I affirm, that a Church of orthodox Christians of the Hebrews existed at Ælia, from the final dispersion of the Jews by Adrian, to a much later period."

These are Bp. Horsley's own words. He expressly asserts that the seven positions make *the whole evidence* of the main fact — that of these positions the six first "go no further than to account for the disuse of the Mosaic Law among the Christians in Palestine in Adrian's reign, *upon the supposition* that the thing took place;" and that "St. Jerome's evidence goes *singly* and *barely* to the proof of the seventh position, namely, that a body of orthodox Christians of the Hebrews was actually existing in the world much later than the time of Adrian;" that is, in the days of Jerome, more than 250 years after the reign of Adrian. But it is evident that this fact proves nothing as to the actual state of things in Adrian's time. This cypher, therefore, added to the other six, constitutes, by Bp. Horsley's own concession, the whole of his proof that the Church of Ælia in the time of Adrian consisted chiefly of orthodox Hebrew Christians, who had renounced the rites of Moses to obtain the privileges of the Ælian colony.

Being thus in possession of the whole of the case, your intelligent Readers will be enabled to form a correct judgment of the question at issue between Bp. Burgess and your present Correspondent, and of the arguments alledged by each, which otherwise it would be impossible to understand.

Bp. Burgess, in the first place, animadverts scornfully upon Mr. B. for representing the orthodox *Hebrew* Church at Ælia as a modern discovery, *as now first heard of*. And, to prove the ignorance of his opponent, the learned Prelate alledges with great parade the testimony of Eusebius to the genuine orthodoxy of the Church at Jerusalem, both before and after the time of Adrian; he adds that of Sulpitius Severus, upon which it seems that Bp. Horsley did not lay sufficient stress; and he closes his argument with a list, extracted from Eusebius, of fifteen Bishops of Jerusalem, and twenty-four orthodox Bishops of Ælia, antecedent to the Dioclesian persecution. To which, with equal benefit to his argument, his Lordship might have added fifteen Archbishops of Canterbury, and twenty-four orthodox Prelates of St. David's, since the Norman Conquest.

For in this discussion the learned Bishop has sadly bewildered both himself and his Readers. For the question is not whether a *Christian* Church existed at Ælia from Adrian's time, nor whether the Church at Ælia was an

an *orthodox* Church, nor yet whether that Church was graced with a regular succession of orthodox Bishops; but whether the Church at Ælia, in the time of Adrian, consisted chiefly of orthodox *Hebrew* Christians, who abandoned the rites of the Law, for the sake of obtaining the privileges of the Ælian colony. If the Right Reverend Prelate can discover any traces of this fact previous to the publication of Mosheim's Commentaries, it will be an unspeakable relief to many, who are now in great distress how to support Bp. Horsley's falling argument. In the mean time, some of Bp. Burgess's friends may perhaps remind him of the advice of the wise man: *Understand, and then rebuke.*

Bp. Burgess proceeds,

"Out of five assertions contained in this statement (of Mr. B. relating to the seven positions), four are positively false, and one incorrect."

Now for the proof: The Bishop alledges,

1. "Mr. B.'s first assertion is, that Bishop Horsley found, to his great disappointment, that the authorities appealed to by Mosheim were nothing to his purpose." He adds, "Bishop Horsley, on the contrary, was fully satisfied with Mosheim and his authorities."

Answer.—Boldly said. Let Bp. Horsley now speak for himself: "To convict my adversary of precipitance," says he, in a passage cited above, introductory to his seven positions, "absolves not me of the imputation that I have related upon the authority of Mosheim, what *he related upon none.* I will therefore briefly state the *principles* which determine me to abide by Mosheim's account." Among these *principles*, Mosheim's authorities are not alledged. On the contrary, Jerome's vague and irrelevant fact is expressly preferred to Epiphanius's testimony, referred to by Mosheim.

2. Bp. Burgess proceeds:

"Mr. B.'s second assertion is, that six of the Bishop's positions were professedly gratuitous. An historical fact cannot be called a gratuitous position."

Answer. — Bp. Horsley expressly takes his six positions for granted, without attempting a proof. Mr. B. for this reason calls them gratuitous. What Bp. Burgess means by representing this as a "positive falsehood," he can best explain.

But the learned Prelate, under this head, has favoured us with an abstract of Bp. Horsley's propositions. And he states this as the third position, namely,

"That the Church of Ælia consisted of Hebrews who renounced the *observances of the Mosaic rites.*"

Bp. Horsley himself expressly declares, "The point in dispute between my adversary and me is, of what members the Church of Ælia was composed. He says, of converts of Gentile extraction. I say, of Hebrews." So that Bp. Burgess, the learned advocate of Bp. Horsley, defends his client by representing him as taking for granted the very "point in dispute." A short way of settling a controverted question! No, Sir, Bp. Horsley did not talk the nonsense which his injudicious friend has imputed to him; nor did he reason so illogically and absurdly. And though he might not have thought it decent to have laughed outright, if he had happened to have seen his Right Reverend Brother's *solemn* vindication of his argument, could he possibly have refrained from laughing in his sleeve?

3. Mr. B.'s third "positive falsehood," it seems, is this: "That Bp. Horsley frankly acknowledges that his six positions of themselves prove nothing." Bp. Burgess very coolly and peremptorily adds, as if he expected no contradiction to his broad assertion,

"They (the six positions) prove the existence and orthodoxy of a Church of Hebrew Christians, retaining the Mosaic ordinances to the time of Adrian, and renouncing them in consequence of his decree, and of the privileges annexed to his new colony at Ælia."

Such is the unqualified assertion of Bp. Burgess. Very different indeed is that of his learned Predecessor, whose words are cited above. "It may seem," says Bishop Horsley, "that my six positions go no further than to account for the disuse of the Mosaic Law among the Christians of Palestine, upon the supposition that the thing took place; and that they *amount not to a proof* that a Church of Hebrew Christians not adhering to the rites of Judaism actually existed at Ælia." It seems then that Bp. Burgess's way of defending the cause of

of his friend is by giving a direct contradiction to his assertions. But perhaps, *though Bp. Horsley said it, he could not believe it.*

4. The fourth of Mr. B.'s alledged "positive falsehoods" is this: that "the seventh position is that upon which the principal stress is laid." In direct contradiction to which, Bp. Burgess has the hardihood to assert, that Bp. Horsley "expressly says, that the principal stress is *not* laid upon it." Bp. Horsley uses no such language. What he has actually said is cited above. And whether or not he has really laid the principal stress upon the seventh position, let common sense, a faculty in which men of deep learning are sometimes miserably deficient, declare.

5. Mr. B. says, "that the Bishop, in his last Disquisition, very fairly owns that his seventh position proves barely and singly the existence of a body of orthodox Hebrew Christians existing somewhere in the world in the time of Jerome, more than 250 years after the reign of Adrian."—"This," says Bp. Burgess, "is very unfairly and incorrectly stated."

Mr. Urban, Bp. Horsley's own words are before you: let your intelligent Readers judge.

Bp. Horsley expressly says (Tracts, p. 549),

"That the proof of his proposition, that a Church of orthodox Christians of the Hebrews existed at Ælia from the final dispersion of the Jews by Adrian, *rests in part* only upon Jerome's evidence."

Bp. Burgess affirms, in express contradiction to Bp. Horsley, not only "that St. Jerome's testimony does not of itself prove the existence of the Hebrew Church in the time of Adrian, but *that it is not even a part of that evidence.*" I agree, Mr. Urban, with Bp. Burgess, that the testimony of Jerome does not prove Bp. Horsley's proposition either in whole or in part. But I do not call this defending Bp. Horsley.

That Jerome's testimony is the foundation upon which Bp. Horsley chuses to build his argument, in preference to that of Epiphanius, is evident from what has been stated above. The mode in which he constructs his argument has likewise been described. Bp. Burgess, either not understanding or not approving his learned Predecessor's mode of reasoning, supports the fact by a chain of testimony which the superior sagacity of Bp. Horsley had induced him to disregard. But with this discussion it is needless to exercise the patience of the Readers of the Gentleman's Magazine. Nor can there be any necessity to pursue any further the controversy between Dr. Horsley and Dr. Priestley. Dr. Priestley's Tracts in controversy with Dr. Horsley being now reprinted, as well as those of his Right Reverend Antagonist, whoever wishes to understand the merits of the controversy, has now an opportunity of consulting the originals.

Mr. Urban, I have done. It would be very easy to go on detecting and exposing the misapprehensions and misrepresentations of my Right Reverend Opponent. But I forbear. In a former Letter I shewed upon what slender ground Bp. Burgess allowed himself to raise an attack upon character. In the present, I have exhibited his Lordship as egregiously misconceiving the question which he professes to discuss, and flatly contradicting the learned Prelate whom he undertakes to defend.

I now take my leave of Bp. Burgess. Every honourable mind will acquit me for declining to notice any future production of a Writer who can so far depart from the courtesy of civilized life, and who can so far forget the decorum which is due to his own character and station in society, as well as to the publick. Before we part, I would take leave to recommend to his Lordship to write with less precipitation, to ascertain his facts before he asserts them, and to understand a controversy before he assumes the office of an umpire. In the present enlightened state of the world, no profusion of learning will consecrate error; no lofty tone of authority will ratify absurdity; nor will the brow-beating of evidence suppress the voice of truth. And his Lordship may rest assured, that if he persists in the same random strain of declamation and abuse, of which he has lately exhibited such curious specimens, however he may himself give credit to his own vague and confident assertions, no person of common understanding will place the least reliance upon his representations.

Yours, &c. T. Belsham.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Chaple-Izod, May 24.*

FROM your Correspondent (A Sussex Freeholder) citing passages to balance the scale with Ignatius, and as the parts of Ignatius quoted tend to prove the Divinity of our Blessed Saviour; I am to conclude that he wishes these passages of Scripture to be interpreted against the Divinity, or, in other words, according to Mr. Belsham's method. In my humble opinion, they do not derogate in any manner from our Lord's Divinity: but the interpretation of texts of Scripture by any man who can call Mr. Belsham an able and learned critick, and class him for one moment with that example for all Bishops, the Bishop of St. David's, does not deserve much credit.

I shall now briefly oppose the texts referred to, as far as Unitarianism is concerned; and then add a few passages for the consideration of your Correspondent: at the same time I will recommend to the Gentleman not to take a passage here, and another there, to uphold any doctrine, unless what goes before and follows after warrant such interpretation; which unfortunately is not the case with the texts given by him for the reputation of his doctrine, as contained in the preceding and succeeding passages of the chapters from which he chose his texts.

Those from the Old Testament can prove nothing against the Trinity; for the Mosaic History and Dispensation were not to promulgate Christ and the Trinity, but the living God, who brought them out of the land of Egypt, and sustained them through the Desert, to turn them from Baal and idols to him in whom "we live, move, and have our being."

Matthew xiii. 55.—On this verse very little need be said to oppose any Unitarian interpretation; for, I ask, whose son would the Jews call Christ but Joseph's? Would they call him God's? No, for then they would have acknowledged him as such. Would they call him the son of Mary, begotten by the Holy Ghost? No, for then they must have respected him as something more than a mere man. Besides, of the Jews some did not know, others did not believe, his miraculous conception; therefore, how else could they name him?

Luke ii. 48.—This was a very natural reproof of Mary's. Do we not hear an adopted child called son by the adopters; and he call them father and mother almost constantly? 'Tis an objection of no weight: for what else could she say in an assembly of Jews, among whom Joseph passed as his father?

John viii. 40.—This is most futile; for the sentence means no more (either in Greek or English) than this: "Ye seek to kill me," a person that tells you the truth. What other word than ανθρωπον could Christ have used? Could he have used the word Θεον? To cavil at this sentence is futility indeed.

John xvii. 3.—I conceive this to be nothing more than an explanation of the means whereby we can alone obtain "eternal life," without attributing Divinity only to the Father, and nothing but humanity to Christ. The plain fact here is, that "eternal life" can only be obtained by following God, not idols, and believing that Christ came into the world to make atonement, by his death, for the sins of mankind.

Acts ii. 22.—This is addressed to persons to whom, and in a place in which, no other expression could be made use of; *viz.* a man approved (*i. e.* sanctioned) by God. Peter is here telling the Israelites that that person whom they thought was but a man, and whom they delivered over to an ignominious death, was in reality the person of whom David prophesied, and called "the Holy One of God."

1 Cor. viii. 6.—St. Paul here, by calling Christ Lord, by no means excludes him from being God; for he here says that all things are δι' ου, *i. e.* created by or through him (see δια, used in the same sense and on the same occasion, in Ephes. iii. 9.); and in Hebrews iii. 4. he says that "He that built all things is Christ."

1 Tim. ii. 5.—St. Paul here calls Jesus a Man, to shew that the mediation is founded on the atonement made in the flesh for the sins of man, to shew that He mediates as meriting his demands. As well as this, St. Paul might have had in view those heretics who at that time denied the *humanity* of Christ.

The texts I would wish to point out to your Correspondent are as follows: Matth.

Matth. iii. 17; xvi. 16; Luke i. 30 to 36; iv. 41; John i. 1; iii. 13; vi. 69; viii. 58; Rom. ix. 5; 1 Tim. iii. 16; Heb. i. 2 and 10; 1 John v. 20.

Yours, &c. W. T. B. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Tring, Herts, Feb.* 13.

HAVING informed your Readers in August last, vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 129, that the subject of Queen Anne's Bounty had been taken up in the House of Commons by Sir Egerton Brydges, and that several documents were ordered to be laid before Parliament, I hope you will give an Abstract thereof as soon as they shall have been produced.

I do not recollect to have seen in your Miscellany an Abstract of the number and value of Livings under 150*l. per ann.* at the last return made *A. D.* 1808.

Since the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty augment by benefaction *only when* 200*l.* is given, many years must elapse before the 3997 Livings now under 150*l. per ann.* can be raised to that value*. Among the many Charitable Institutions that do honour to our Country, I should therefore rejoice to see a Supplementary Subscription Fund to Q. Anne's Bounty established, to receive donations and the annual subscriptions of those persons who might wish to assist in permanently relieving the poverty of the small Livings, and whose means might not enable them to give at once 200*l.* to procure a grant or augmentation to any particular Cure. I would have the income of such Fund from time to time appropriated in sums of 100*l.* each to any Living (duly qualified to receive Q. Anne's Bounty), whereof the Patron, the Incumbent, or the Parish, would contribute also 100*l.* to obtain the Governors' usual grant of 300*l.* This would enable them to augment rapidly, if funds to any amount were raised for that purpose. To exemplify the power of the operation of such Fund, we will suppose that only 4000*l. per ann.* should be raised throughout the Kingdom; on the principle of every Living producing a sum equal to the benefaction solicited, and setting that at 100*l.* forty Livings might thus annually procure an augmentation of 500*l.* each.

Could something also be done in the same manner towards building and endowing Chapels of Ease in populous Parishes, it would greatly benefit the Church Establishment, and accommodate the community. Were the Governors of Q. Anne's Bounty enabled to give 300*l.* to every benefaction of 200*l.* for that express purpose, I would propose that any persons contributing 200*l.* each towards the erection and endowment of any Chapel of Ease, they, together with the Incumbent of the Parish where such Chapel is intended to be situated, should become joint Trustees and Patrons thereof for ever. (If the Incumbent for the time being was always made one of the trust, it would greatly facilitate the measure, and remedy the inconvenience now often arising.) And were Parishes enabled to grant a rent-charge of 30 or 50*l. per ann.* out of the Church Rates, for the further endowment of such Chapel, by application and deed to the Governors of Q. Anne's Bounty, or the Bishop of the Diocese, without the expence of an Act of Parliament, it would tend to the spiritual comfort of the Parishioners, and greatly assist a measure very essential to the preservation and continuance of the Church as by law established.

By the last clause of 17 Geo. III. cap. 53. (called the Gilbert Act), any Bishop or Ecclesiastical Corporation, being Lord of any Manor containing waste lands, may grant a part thereof in perpetuity for the purposes of that Act, *viz.* the building Parsonage-houses. Now any of your Correspondents will oblige me by stating whether any other Lord of a Manor than an Ecclesiastical person or body has such power, by that or any other Act? and whether a portion of waste can be granted to obtain an augmentation of Q. Anne's Bounty? I presume there can be no impediment to granting sufficient for a Chapel of Ease and Cemetery? If so, I think it advisable that the Legislature should give that power to Parishes and individuals.

Again. It would be of great benefit to the Church, if enacted that, in all Parishes hereafter enclosed, the Living whereof being under 150*l. per*

* See an able "View of the Condition of the Parochial Clergy," by Rev. Daniel Lysons; prefixed to the "History of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford;" where this subject is treated of at length.

ann.

ann. at the last return, a certain proportion of waste should be allotted to the Governors of Q. Anne's Bounty as an augmentation to such Living (which would be a sacrifice of very trifling moment to the Parish; and at present, Perpetual Curacies, with money payments, not possessing land or tithes, are deprived of reaping any benefit from an enclosure, unless a special clause is by chance inserted in the Act for that purpose, which is often difficult to be procured among so many opposite interests): and that, when any Parish is hereafter enclosed, whereof the Living shall exceed in value 150*l.* and the population 1500 persons, a certain proportion of the waste should be allotted for the providing, &c. of Chapels of Ease. These clauses might be inserted, and the blanks filled up, while the Bill is in progress through the Committees, and would tend very much to remedy an evil greatly to be lamented.

Since Queen Anne's Bounty by the above-recited Act is enabled to lend money at 4 *per cent.* to build or repair Parsonage-houses, I beg leave to inquire also, through the medium of your pages, whether the Governors are empowered to lend at the same rate of interest for the building of Churches or Chapels? or whether Parishes can legally rais money for that or any other purpose, as repairs, &c. by Annuities on Lives, without an especial Act?

Should the above come to the observation of Lord Harrowby, Sir E. Brydges, or any other active friend of the Church Establishment, it may perhaps give rise to some arrangement for facilitating the several objects of my inquiry; and should any of your Correspondents think fit to reply to these queries, it will give the publick much information on a subject little understood, which interests every one, and which many are frequently discoursing about,—and at the same time much oblige,

Yours, &c. P. R.

P. S. Perhaps some of the Clergy will favour you with different plans already adopted for building and endowing Chapels of Ease in different parts of the Kingdom; by comparing them, the religious community will be furnished with the most eligible mode of increasing the number of places of Public Worship according to the form as by Law established.

From the copy of the Diocesan Returns 1810, subjoined to "The substance of the Speech of the Earl of Harrowby" on the Curates' Bill, and Capper's British Imperial Calendar, the following appears, *A. D.* 1812:

DIOCESAN RETURN.

Incumbents (total)	10,261
Dignitaries	102
	10,159*
Chapels and Donatives	390

FROM CAPPER.

Parishes	9,769
Impropriations.....	3,292
Rectories	6,477

* Whereof 3,997 (more than one-third) under 150*l.*

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

THE communication of your Correspondent T.M. p. 415, is a little at variance with the running title of your valuable work; for, notwithstanding that T. M. professes to offer no opinion on the guilt or innocence of the Jesuits, his letter is made to bear the title and superscription of "A *Vindication* of the Jesuits:" such in fact it is; but it is not my intention (in answer to the challenge which it contains) to become a defendant also, and to vindicate the charges preferred by me against that nefarious Order: those charges are before the publick †; they have not been made without consideration, and they are supported by copious authorities, to which I have referred. It is therefore for the publick to judge, whether, upon the historical evidence which has been adduced, and to which others have access as well as myself, there is "aught set down in malice;" and it is for the friends and supporters of that Order to shew that such writers as Professor Robinson (who wrote the substance of the article in the Encyclopædia), Coudrette, Prynne, De Thou, and many others, are now

† See "A Brief Account of the Jesuits, with Historical Proofs in support of it, tending to establish the Danger of the Revival of that Order to the World at large, and to the United Kingdom in particular;" published by Hatchard, Rivington, and Seeley.

for

for the first time to be held unworthy of credit, because it does not answer the purpose of certain persons to believe them. Nothing would be more easy than to invalidate the authority of all the Historians who have ever written by a single dash of the pen; but this summary mode of getting rid of adverse testimony, by putting out the lights of history, will not satisfy mankind in the present age of the world.

It could hardly have been expected that the advocates of the Church of Rome would have ventured to stand forward, in this day of light and liberty, in defence of men, with whose abominations of doctrine and practice, both ecclesiastical and political, the whole world had resounded for above two centuries; against whom the Popes themselves had repeatedly and solemnly protested; and who were at last publicly disgraced and suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. on the urgent prayers of even Catholic Monarchs and Bishops: it was hardly, I say, to be expected that, under such circumstances, the Roman Catholicks of our own day and nation could have identified their cause with that of the Jesuits; yet such is the fact*, and the British publick and British Parliament will do well to consider this fact. If, indeed, as *Clericus* would have us believe, the Jesuits are the harmless and excellent people he represents, the more they abound among us, and the more patrons and friends they find, the better; but if any degree of credit is to be attached to the concurrent testimony of a multitude of the most disinterested witnesses, it is impossible that this Order can be tolerated and fostered in England and Ireland, without inevitable danger to a Protestant Church and Empire.

If I am correct in the views which have been stated more at large in my Pamphlet, it will follow that this is no common question of literary controversy, in which the publick need to care but little which of the disputants is in the right; for, however difficult it may be at present to interest persons upon it, the time may not be very distant when the question will be felt in its real magnitude, and perhaps challenge an inquiry, which, to be effectual at all, should be made at this moment, and not be deferred to a period when the strength and numbers of these men and their partizans may render the success of any opposition more problematical than it is at present.

It may not be known to your Readers that at Castle Browne in Ireland a considerable establishment of Jesuits has been lately formed; these persons do not indeed assume the name or habit of Jesuits, and, in perfect consistency with their own principles, they will perhaps deny that they *are* Jesuits. The fact, however, of their being so is sufficiently notorious, and indeed the very object and design of the endowment is the support of members of that fraternity. They keep a School or College for the children of Gentlemen and Tradesmen, which is increasing so rapidly, that the buildings are filling as fast as they can be erected. Of these scholars, some are the children of the principal mal-contents of Ireland, commonly and significantly called *the Agitators;* and it is not difficult to conceive with what purpose these youths are sent to such a quarter, and with what principles they may be expected to come forth. It is not, however, to Ireland that the seminaries of Jesuits are confined. The great College of Stonyhurst, near Preston, is also in a degree a College of Jesuits, although not indeed exclusively so; nor is that the only one in this Country. It is plain that if the criminal apathy which at present prevails upon this subject is to continue, there will soon be a multitude of Colleges of the same description: indeed, upon the present system of Protestant indifference, we rather invite than repel the most antient and implacable enemies which our National Church, our mild Monarchy, and our free Parliament, ever encountered; and why this fatal infatuation is to take the place of our better reason and our long experience, yet remains to be shewn.

It would be easy to enlarge; the difficulty is to conclude. I only observe, that if Popery even without Jesuitism was held a legitimate subject of apprehension by our ancestors, we shall be worse than foolish if we can resolve to fold our hands and close our eyes, now that an Order is

* See the Orthodox Magazine, or Catholic Journal, published monthly in London

is revived among us, which has eve imparted to a system of corruptio and intolerance the most efficien and powerful means of increasing its resources, of multiplying its adherents, and of persecuting its opponents.

Yours, &c. LAICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Colchester, May* 16.

THE favour of the insertion of the following Observations on Musick, in your widely extended Magazine, will much oblige the Author, and A CONSTANT READER.

The Fifth: or, Musick proved to be a Perfect Science.

By THOMAS MARSHAL.

Introduction.—Dr. Lempriere, in his Classical Dictionary, (article Democritus) says, that "He (Democritus) may be considered as the parent of experi ntal philosophy, in the prosecution of which he shewed himself so ardent, that he declared he would prefer the discovery of one of the causes of the works of Nature, to the diadem of Persia."

By his being considered as the parent of experimental philosophy, by his ardent prosecution of it, and by his preferring the discovery of one of the causes of the works of Nature (or, in other words, one of the laws of Nature) to the diadem of Persia: he proved himself the wisest of men; as he thereby instructed mankind in the only certain method of discovering the truth of Nature. For, whenever any law of Nature is discovered by experiment, that research is ended; as all the laws of Nature are immutable. Calculations of eclipses are made by knowing experimentally the invariable motions of all the planets; that the mariner may boldly sail into an unknown ocean, being guided by the pointing to the North of the magnetic needle, and that the progressive motion of electricity: is caused by contact. Before the general law of attraction, the globular form of the earth, the central position of the sun, and the planetary motions, were experimentally known; what erroneous notions were formed concerning them! Having no certain knowledge of astronomy, geography, or navigation; they could only wander from one error to another. But, happily for the present times, those errors are removed by experimental philosophy: and astronomy, geography, and navigation, are well known. Indeed, all the laws of Nature relating to all the sciences seem to be sufficiently known, to enable their professors to bring them to perfection: except the science of Musick. Unfortunately for that science, it has been governed for the last two thousand years, by number, measure, and the eye, in defiance of the ear. The writer of this has considered musick as a perfect science, for the last thirty years; although no law of Nature was ever discovered which would give any proof of that perfection. However, being very fully persuaded in his own mind of its perfection, he endeavoured, for twenty-three years, to find such a law; but without success. Nevertheless, he continued his endeavour, until, in trying a great number of experiments on the harmonical notes, on the open strings of the violoncello (such as upward, downward, across the strings, &c. and as fifths, as unisons, as octaves, &c.) he was led to that invaluable discovery, the harmonical law of Nature.

Having now corrected the edition of 1810, of this treatise, enlarged it by the above Introduction, and by farther matter in the last part; he respectfully lays it before the publick.

The principal subject to be investigated is, the chord of the perfect fifth; as the whole system of musick is governed by it.

This chord has a latitude in itself, of about the fifty-fifth part of a major diatonic tone; that is, it will be a perfect fifth in itself, whether it be made as sharp as it can bear, or as flat as it can bear: though the ear will rather prefer that fifth which is made as flat as it can bear, as being more interesting than the other fifth which is made as sharp as it can bear. But the different effects of those two fifths upon the melody and the harmony, are very great; the effect of the fifth when it is made as sharp as it can bear, is, that every note in the melody, and every chord in the harmony, is made out of tune. The effect of the fifth when it is made as flat as it can bear, is, that every note in the melody, and every chord in the harmony, is made in tune.

Now

Now that fifth which is made as sharp as it can bear, and by which all the melody and all the harmony is made out of tune, is the fifth which, all the mathematically musical persons persist in maintaining, is the only perfect fifth; and although they know, and acknowledge, that it produces very bad harmony, yet they will not give it up: for instance, Dr. Smith, of Cambridge, says, in the postscript to his Harmonics, that the fifth must be made a little flatter than perfect; by which he means, it must be made a little flatter than his mathematical fifth, which is made as sharp as it can bear, and he therefore calls the fifth a little flatter than perfect, because it is not made quite so sharp as his mathematical fifth, although he found, upon trial, that that very fifth spoiled the harmony, by causing all the major thirds to be so excessively sharp, that no good ear could endure them.

From what has been said, the result will be, that if the perfect fifth, when made as sharp as it can bear, be the right fifth, musick is an imperfect science; but, as the perfect fifth when made as sharp as it can bear, is not the right fifth, the Author finds it necessary to reject it, and to be the first, in proving by nature, the ear, and careful experiments, that musick is a perfect science. Its perfection is proved, by every note in the melody and every chord in the harmony being in tune, and answering exactly to the harmonical notes on the strings of the Violoncello: as thus; supposing a Piano-forte to be exactly tuned, with all the fifths made as flat as they can bear, to be perfect, —and the open strings of the Violoncello tuned exactly to their unisons on a Piano-Forte exactly tuned as above mentioned,—all the harmonical notes on the different parts of the strings of the Violoncello will be in tune to their unisons on that Piano-Forte so tuned; and all the harmonical notes on the Violoncello will be in tune to each other, whether they be taken as fifths, as unisons, or as octaves,—in every direction in which they can be taken.

The harmonical notes on the strings of the Violoncello are those notes which are, by nature, unalterably fixed, on certain parts of the strings, each of which may be made to sound, by drawing the bow across it with the right hand, and touching it with the thumb, or a finger of the left hand, in the slightest possible manner, without pressure; but, nature having unalterably fixed them, they will not sound harmonically, except they be touched in exactly the right place *: by which the inquirer will be enabled to find an infallible proof, that musick is a perfect science. As, their being thus by nature unalterably fixed, the tuner will be compelled to tune the fifths on the open strings correctly, before those harmonical notes will be in tune together, either as unisons, or as octaves. But, when those fifths on the open strings are correctly tuned, that is, when they are made as flat as they can bear, to be perfect,—and those harmonical notes are, in consequence, found to be in tune together, both as unisons and as octaves,—it will infallibly prove, that those fifths on the open strings have been correctly tuned; that is, they will be found to have been made as flat as they could bear, to be perfect: and that those fifths, so made, are the right fifths, both in themselves, and in the perfect melody, and the perfect harmony, which they produce.

The Violoncello is to be preferred to the Violin or Tenor, on account of the greater length and flexibility of its strings, on which the harmonical notes may be produced with more ease and clearness. Nature has fixed the harmonical notes on the perfect fifth, &c. upward, from the first open string; the first harmonical note (in order of place) being E natural, on the first line in the treble, but sounding an octave and a fifth above the open note, on the first string; which open note is A natural on the fifth line, in the bass; the second harmonical note is A natural in the second space, in the treble; the third harmonical note is E natural in the fourth space, in the treble; the fourth harmonical note is A natural on the first additional line, above the five lines, in the treble. The second,

* When they are touched in exactly the right place, they will continue for some time, to sound harmonically, whenever the bow and the thumb (or the finger) shall be removed from them immediately after the touch.

third,

third, and fourth harmonical notes, are the best, for proving whether the fifths on the open strings have been properly tuned; because they may be made to sound with more ease and clearness, than the first harmonical E natural, next above the open A natural (in order of place) but sounding an octave and a fifth above it. It may be observed, that all the harmonical notes will sound as well, in every respect, across the strings, down to the lowest string, as the first string will; and in trying by the harmonical notes whether the open strings have been properly tuned, those harmonical notes may be tried in any or in every way in which they can be tried, that is, they may be tried as fifths, as unisons, or as octaves. And if the open strings have been properly tuned, that is, if their fifths have been made as flat as they could bear, to be perfect: all the harmonical unisons and octaves will be in tune; but, if the open fifths have not been made as flat as they could bear, to be perfect: all the harmonical unisons and octaves, will be just so much too sharp, as the open fifths are too sharp. If the open fifths have been made flatter than perfect, all the harmonical unisons and octaves will be just so much too flat, as the open fifths are too flat: but, if both the Pianoforte and the Violoncello have been tuned correctly, and in unison together, every unison and every octave will be in tune together, through the whole compass of both those instruments.

By the above instructions for finding the harmonical notes on the Violoncello, any person may easily find all the different ways of trying the harmonical fifths, unisons, or octaves: so as to be enabled to tune the open strings correctly, and thereby establish the clearest demonstration in his mind, that musick is a perfect science: and that, as Nature has made it so, the ear, assisted by careful experiments, may certainly enable any diligent inquirer to find it. That there have been writers on musick, who have endeavoured to force it into opposite extremes, is sufficiently proved by Dr. Burney, in his History of Musick *: the mathematically musical writers always measuring it out to the eye, in defiance of the ear; the other writers suffering it to run wild, into fanciful extravagancies, by rejecting such careful experiments as would have assisted the ear. The mathematically musical writers have obtained the most credit in the world, on account of their mathematical learning; but musick should not be governed by mathematical number, measure, and the eye, in defiance of the ear; notwithstanding which, they have uniformly persisted in doing so, from the time of Pythagoras to the time of Smith. But, if instead of making number, measure, and the eye, the sovereign judges of musick, they had made the ear, assisted by careful experiments, the sovereign judge of it, it would have guided them to the discovery of that little latitude which is contained in the perfect fifth: and by pursuing their experiments, with critical observations, on all the parts of that little latitude, they would have found that the right fifth would have been that which was made as flat as it could bear, to be perfect: the moderns would have brought it to the infallible proof of its perfection, by means of the unalterability of the harmonical notes on the strings of the Violoncello, when, upon trial, they had found, that all those harmonical notes were in tune, with their unisons, and with their octaves; they would then have been satisfied, that they had discovered that perfect system of musick, which Nature has made; they would have been assured of the continuance of that perfection, through as many notes, as could have been put into any instrument; and, theoretically, in endless series.

But, the imperfection consequent on tuning the perfect fifths as sharp as they can bear, to be perfect in themselves, remains to be proved: which may be demonstratively done by shewing, that when all the perfect fifths on our common Piano-Fortes, Harpsichords, &c. (being eleven in number) are tuned as sharp as they can bear, to be perfect in themselves, — they annihilate those essentially necessary parts in the system of musick, called the extreme flat sixth, and the extreme flat tone, or second, by taking those essentially necessary parts into themselves; for that mode of tuning them makes the G sharp, when taken upward to the E flat, as perfect a fifth as any of the eleven fifths;

* Vol. I. p. 453, 454, and 455.

fifths; the whole eleven fifths being tuned as sharp as they can bear, to be perfect in themselves, the extreme flat sixth (from the G sharp, up to the E flat) is annihilated, by being taken, in eleven equal quantities, into the eleven fifths, and confounded with them, by their being tuned as sharp as they can bear, to be perfect in themselves. But, when those eleven fifths are tuned as flat as they can bear, to be perfect in themselves: the consequence is, that the G sharp being placed below the E flat, makes an extreme flat sixth to E flat: for, whenever G is placed below E, it must be a sixth: either extreme flat, flat, sharp, or extreme sharp; as thus, if G sharp be placed below E flat, it makes an extreme flat sixth; if G natural below E flat, a flat sixth; if G natural below E natural, a sharp sixth; if G natural below E sharp, an extreme sharp sixth. Also the G sharp, and the A flat next above it, being two successive tones or seconds, are as essentially necessary in the system of musick, as are any other two successive tones, or seconds; and therefore cannot be annihilated, any more than any other two successive tones, or seconds. Their distance from each other is about the fifth part of a major diatonic tone, or second; the A flat being so much sharper than the G sharp, when placed next above it. And the A flat, as an interval next above G sharp, is called the least tone, or second; for, in musick, whenever the next note, either next above, or next below, any other note, changes its letter (as from G sharp, up to A flat) it is, without exception, a tone, or second: as thus; from G sharp up to A flat, is a flat enharmonic tone, or second: by changing its letter, from the letter G up to the letter A, and the G being sharp, and the A being flat, and next above the G sharp, makes it a flat enharmonic tone, or second: in other words, an extreme flat tone, or second: or in other words, the least tone, or second. From G sharp up to A natural, is a flat diatonic tone, or second: minor diatonic tone, or second: or least diatonic tone, or second. From G natural up to A natural, is a major diatonic tone, or second: or greatest diatonic tone, or second. From G natural up to A sharp, a sharp enharmonic tone, or second: extreme sharp tone, or second: or greatest enharmonic tone, or second. The imperfection, as proved above, to which may be added excessively sharp major thirds, can only be prevented, by tuning the eleven fifths, above treated of, as flat as they can bear to be perfect in themselves. Whenever that shall be done, those essentially necessary parts, called the extreme flat sixth, and the extreme flat tone, or second, as above explained, will be preserved; and the major thirds will be corrected. Finally, the Author having been led (as mentioned in the introduction) to that invaluable discovery, the harmonical law of nature; and guided, in making the aforegoing careful experiments, by the unalterability of that harmonical law of nature; he has thereby been enabled to find an infallible proof, that musick is a perfect science.

An Account of the KOSACS *of the* DON.

(Continued from p. 401.)

FROM Cimlia to near Scherkask, they have planted vines, the ceps of which were brought from the countries situated on the other side of the Euxine. If there ever was a country particularly favourable to the vine, it must be the regions bordering on the Western side of the Don, and this from Voronesis as far as the mouth of this river. The soil is a mixture of sand, chalk, and a little clay; and the needful rains never fail in these parts. It is true, that in Spring and Autumn the Don is apt to overflow its banks considerably, and these inundations might do much damage to the vineyards. However, as the mountains of chalk begin at a very small distance from the river, they might reap great advantage from this object. But the Kosacs have not the least idea of the culture of the vine. At Cimlia the plants are usually stuck in the ground without any props at all; or at most are supported on a sort of horizontal platform made of twigs and boughs of trees, about which they naturally entwine. The lowest grounds are carefully chosen for them, that the inundations may not fail of reaching them to water the soil. For the rest, they leave them entirely to nature; and are even persuaded that they should do more harm than good by adding the refinements of art. In the manner of making wine

wine they are more aukward still. As soon as the grape is ripe, which happens about the end of August, or in the most backward seasons in the middle of September, they gather and press it; the juice expressed is put into casks, which they do not even take the pains to cleanse; and three or four days afterwards, they begin to drink it. Now, as the Kosacks can have no rest till they have drunk it all, the whole vintage is almost entirely consumed in the first month.

The soil loses its chalky nature entirely at Cimlia, and changes into a clay mixed with sand.

At a small distance from the stanitza of Babskaia, on the tops of two kargans, or tombs, stand a couple of statues, one representing a man, and the other a woman, to all appearance Tartars. Both of them are so injured by time, that we ought rather perhaps, to call them the remains of statues. All that we can further know for certain about them is, that they are made of a gypsous stone. In these kargans, where such statues are found, the bones of the deceased are always seen to lie from West to East. The skeleton, when that of a man, is regularly accompanied by sabres, and rings of gold and silver; and those of women as constantly with the ornaments usually worn by that sex. But, as the Kosacs are no great respecters of antiquity, the living have appropriated to themselves the treasures of the dead, and the greatest part of these tombs are at present empty.

Tcherkask, the capital of the Kosacs of the Don, is 807 versts from Kasanka.

The Kosacs of the Don are of Russian origin, being descended from those Russians, who went some centuries ago to repeople the habitations the Tartarian Kosacs had abandoned. They speak no language but the Russ; and the people of distinction speak it in its greatest purity. It is only among the common people that we find it mixed with the Malorussian. The physiognomy of the Kosacs is the Russian strongly blended with the Tartarian. This is a natural consequence of the commixture of their Russian ancestors with the Tartars. Nay, it is no uncommon thing to see faces half Kalmuc and half Kosac. And, amongst other complaints the Kosacs* are accustomed to bring against their neighbours, they reproach them, not altogether without foundation, of enticing their women to an illicit commerce with them, and thus corrupting the Kosac blood. In this matter, however, it must be confessed, that their inconstant females seem neither very difficult nor much disobliged. The Kalmucs likewise, of both sexes, that have gone under the Russian dominion, contract formal marriages with the Kosacs.

The people of the Don are for the most part strong, robust, of middling stature, but have broad shoulders. The common people wear a long beard, and hold it in great veneration; persons of distinction, on the contrary, shave, and preserve only mustachios. The garb of the men, when at home, differs in nothing from the dress of the Malorussians. Their caps are faced, both in summer and winter, with sheepskin. The married women wear two upright horns, one on each side their head-dress, frequently more than a foot in height, bending forwards at their upper end. Other women wear a broad square cap, stiffened so as to keep it upright. The colours of these caps are various, but red and brown are the most common. Maidens wear nothing on their head, except sometimes a broad ribband of several colours, ornamented with coral, little beads, small pieces of silver or copper Russian money, &c. and the rest of their dress is analogous to it, according to the means of the

* La Motraye, a very valuable traveller, expresses the greatest astonishment at having found in almost the same climate, and in the very same atmosphere, the Circassians, the handsomest people in the world, among the Nogays and Kalmucs, who are actually monsters in ugliness. That perfection and beauty of nature which is conspicuous in the very horses of the Tcherkessians, being such a perfect contrast to those of the Nogays and Kalmucks, increased the surprise of the traveller. This observation, which is very striking, proves on one hand, how little influence the climate has upon the figure; and, on the other, the constancy wherewith beauty and ugliness are perpetuated in certain races, no less among mankind, than the inferior animals.

person-

person. On Sundays and festivals they make themselves as fine as possible; but at other times are very ill-cloathed, go barefooted, and cover their heads with coarse linen.

The Kosacs have no other religion than the Greek, which they observe in all its rites. Their marriages and funerals only differ from those of the Russians in some few practices which seem peculiar to them. The bride-groom goes to fetch his bride on a horse hung about with little bells, whose jingling gives notice to the fair one of the arrival of her future spouse. These bells are ever afterwards carefully preserved by the parents of the bride in remembrance of the solemnity. The lady not only brings no portion to her husband, but he is, on the contrary, obliged to new cloath her from head to foot.

The political constitution of the Kosacs is entirely military. They are ever ready for war, and never experience a greater joy then when they are told of a fresh campaign. Their army is said to amount to 50,000 men. Their arms consist of lances, arrows, good firelocks, and excellent sabres. All which they know how to use with great dexterity, and have acquired the reputation of valiant soldiers. Every Kosac receives, besides a certain quantity of provisions, while he is in actual service, an annual pay of twelve rubles. An ensign receives fifteen, a colonel an hundred, and the commander in chief two hundred.

A certain quantity of stores is annually distributed among the Kosacs, furnished from the college of war at Petersburg, and laid up at Tcherkask. To these particular honours are paid. As soon as the convoy appears on the Don, the inhabitants of every stanitza are obliged to go out to meet it, all on horseback and completely accoutred. At the sight of the convoy they give a discharge of their musquets, and salute it with their standards: and then fall to work by all imaginable means to facilitate its transport. For the Don is so shallow in many places, that even small barks proceed upon it with difficulty.

The care of his horse is what a Kosac has most at heart, as it is from its agility he expects the greatest success in war; and when adverse circumstances oblige him to fly, the whole of his confidence is in the fleetness of his beast. His horse swims with him on his back across the rivers, and then, when the rider is weary, he lies at length upon his light saddle, as securely as if his legs were stuck to the crupper, and sleeps. For perfecting themselves in feats of horsemanship, they challenge one another to try their skill, and have races almost every day. A horse that runs a verst in four minutes, is reputed tolerably good; but is still far from being one of the best. Their horses are of various breeds, and the greatest number are bought of the Malorussians and the Kalmucs.

The Kosac may be represented under two appearances, in which he seems two different persons, at home, and in war. But his true element is the field of battle. Here he lives and acts as a worthy descendant of his noble ancestors, who behaved so gloriously on the day they parted from their Russian brethren. Here he is perfectly what he professes to be, a real warrior. Whereas at home, on the contrary, he is obliged to change his nature, and to submit to the drudgery of an ignoble husbandman; yet, in the midst of this employment, must ever hold himself in readiness to fly to the combat, and be always mindful of one truth, that ought to be engraved on his heart in letters of brass, that he is a Kosac, that he is a free Kosac, that he is born for war, and that nothing but necessity should oblige him to work *.

The term stanitza is given by the Kosacs of the Don, to a newly established settlement; places where such subjects of other provinces of Russia as were driven from their own habitations formerly set up their abode. They dwelt at first in the huts they found, by degrees improved them, and at length built new ones. The number of these settlements at present amounts to above a hundred. They are built for the most part in a parallel direction, sometimes also perpendicularly to the river; always bordering on the shore, or at most at the distance of two gunshots. These stanitzas have a nearer resemblance to

* We must here be understood more particularly to mean the Kosacs that inhabit the stanitzas from Kasanka to Tcherkask.

large

large or small villages than to towns, as they are neither surrounded by walls, ramparts, nor even palisades. Some of them are however furnished with cannon placed near the entrance and the sortie. Kasanka, Piatisbenskaia, and Cimlienskaia, are reckoned the most considerable. Every stanitza forms a parish. The churches are lofty, and occupy a great site, as well on account of the principal building, as the several chapels that stand about it; which are of wood, as are the houses of the place, a small number excepted. All the houses are handsome, convenient, and totally insulated from each other. Many of them have spacious galleries, and those that stand a little high, good cellars. The chambers are provided with proper chimneys, and lined with hangings; and an air of elegance and neatness prevails in them all. Such of the houses as are recently constructed are still better than the rest; and the Kosacs do not deny that it was in Prussia, they learnt to understand the comforts of good habitations, together with the manner of building them. That immediately on their return, they set about procuring themselves the like, is certainly much to their credit, and shews that if they were made acquainted with other arts, they would cultivate them with spirit. The most conspicuous part of every room is almost entirely covered with the pictures of saints, and the rich spare no expence in procuring the different ornaments that luxury has contrived.

Every stanitza is commanded by a chief or hettman, whom they annually elect from their own body. When he makes himself agreeable to the people, he is often continued longer in his dignity; but they must always proceed to a new election when the year is expired. The salary of the hettman is not the same in every place. Some have twelve, others fifteen, and some even thirty-five rubles. The chiefs of the stanitzas that lie on the post-road, have the largest appointments, because they have the most to do. The revenue of each greatly exceeds his pay, from the numerous presents he receives. The hettman exercises the supreme jurisdiction over all the Kosacs in subordination to him, terminates all disputes that are not of great importance, and sees to the execution of all the orders from the Imperial court, and those of the Commander at Tcherkask. He punishes crimes by imprisonment or pecuniary fines; but in weighty cases he makes his report to the Chancery of Tcherkask. The Yessaul is his colleague, or rather the executor of his orders, which it is his duty to make known to the Kosacs. When any Government barks descend the Don, or when emergencies require a supply of horses, he traverses the whole stanitza, proclaiming that no Kosac must be absent under penalty of three rubles fine; but that every person must hold himself in readiness to do as he shall be ordered. In these proclamations he gives them all the title of hettmans, to denote the equality that exists among them. When they are assembled, and have formed a circle, the hettman places himself in the midst, and then the commonalty regulate the proportions of the general burden to each as they see fit. At these times they pay great respect to the hettman, but at others no man even takes off his cap to him.

All fines paid by the culpable remain in common, and are usually drank in the stanitznaia. This stanitznaia, and the taboun, are the two public places in each stanitza, where the hettman assembles the inhabitants, and propounds to them all matters that concern the common interest, after imposing silence. The stanitznaia is also the prison, and before it the place of punishment. The taboun is without the stanitza, and serves, among other purposes, to receive the horses raised by order. On receiving notice to repair to the campaign, all the horses of the stanitza are in like manner brought to this place, where they are well examined, and the best selected for the march.

In some few stanitzas there are starchins, people that have been employed in campaigns as colonels of the Kosacs; and who, after their return, take the command in chief of one of these stanitzas, and have a hettman under them. These colonels are named by the general commandant of all the people of the Don, the hettman in chief of Tcherkask; but they receive no pay unless in actual service. There are no merchants or traders among the Kosacs; but all pique them-

themselves upon their gross ignorance; and it is impossible to perceive any, even among the most distinguished, that have the smallest tincture of knowledge either in the sciences or the arts. Their work is done by the laborious Malorussians who live amongst them, partly for hire, and partly as slaves. It is likewise of these that the Kosacks buy their brandy, which they are forbidden to distil.

We cannot help lamenting the laziness and negligence of the Kosacs, in not understanding the excellency of their lands, and leaving them without cultivation. An extent of country that contains six hundred versts in length, and its breadth so great as not to be yet determined: a region to which the bounty of Heaven has granted the most fertile soil, situated moreover in a Northern latitude of 52 to 46 degrees, and where, with regard to position, they might cultivate in abundance whatever the warm climates produce: this country is little better than one wide desert, and a barren plain. Agriculture is only followed from the most urgent necessity; and they sow no more corn than will be consumed in the year. So that if the harvest fails, a famine, or at least a grievous dearth must be the consequence. The gardens here and there to be met with, produce the most delicious fruits, the latest of which are ripened by the month of August. Yet to these the Kosacs prefer their sloes and berries of the field, because they can gather cart-loads of them without more trouble.

Tcherkask, the capital of the Kosacs of the Don, borders this river on the North and West; to the South it is laved by the Vastiefka, a river that takes its rise at the distance of five versts from the town, and falls into the Don near that place where formerly stood the fort of St. Anne. On the West it extends nearly to the river Axai, which the Kosacs also call Donetz. This town is no more than an hundred years old. It was after the return from the unfortunate campaign of Astrachan, that they began to build it. It did not reach its present magnitude at once, but grew by degrees to be able to vie with the other considerable towns of Russia. The inundations it undergoes, especially in Spring, are very violent, and extend six versts into the country. And, what is worse, the waters having no fixed time for running off, maintain their station sometimes till the beginning, and even to the latter end of July, and consequently render the air very unwholesome during that period. They are obliged to build their houses on piles in places where the inundations do most mischief; and it often happens that the houses can have no communication with each other but by means of boats, as the waters carry away the very bridges. The fortifications of the town are built of timber, and have nothing striking in their appearance. Several Kalmuc-Kosacs have here embraced the Greek religion, and are married to Kosac women.

The Kosacs obtain their salt from the lakes of Monotchki in the Kuban desert; and for fear of attacks from the Tartars, they are obliged to go and fetch it in great troops, on horseback, well-armed, and with the greatest precautions. The salt forms itself on the surface of the water like pieces of ice. The pood, in time of peace, sells for ten to fifteen copecks; and in time of war from 50 copecks to a ruble. Tcherkask is no longer the mart of commerce with the Turks, since the fortress of St. Dimitri got possession of it.

Fifteen versts from Tcherkask is the stanitza of Akai, and fifteen versts farther is the fortress of Dimitri, or Demetrius, which is thirty versts from Azoff. On this road, especially the former half of it, are many houses inhabited by Kosacs; whenever there are several together, they are called stani.

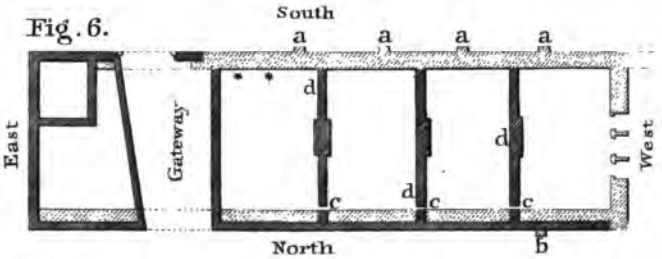
The fortress of Demetrius, situated on a scarped bank of the Don, is inhabited, as well as its suburbs, not only by the Kosacs and some Russians, but also by different families of Greeks, who come hither for the sake of commerce. The garrison is commanded by a Major-general.

For some years past great improvements have been making at Azoff, for giving greater activity to the trade of the Euxine, and for facilitating the views of Government in reducing the peninsula of the Krimea under the dominion of Russia. In the removals of earth that have been made for the fortifications, a cannon was dug up that had a Genoese inscription.

Fig. 5.

Central ornament of the circular window westward.

Fig. 6.



A Plan of the Hall of Winchester Palace shewing the subdivision into warehouses as before the late conflagration & still remaining.

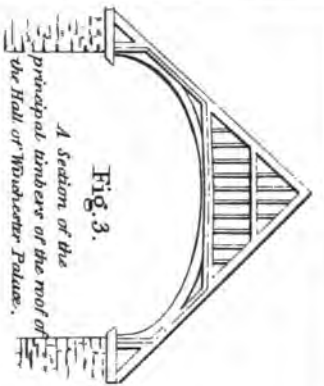
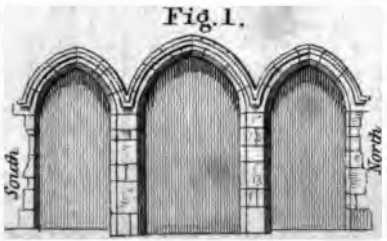


Fig. 3.

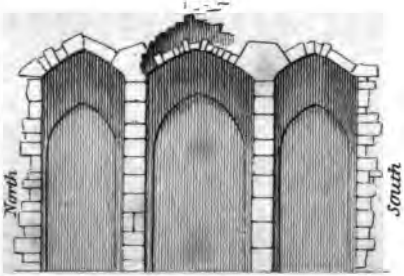
A Section of the principal timbers of the roof of the Hall of Winchester Palace.

Fig. 1.



Front Eastward, of the three doorways at the west end of the Hall, as they now remain.

Fig. 2.



Front Westward, of the three doorways adjoining the offices attached to the Hall, as they now remain.

Fig. 7.

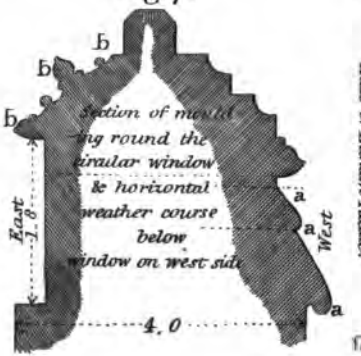


Fig. 4.

A Section of the principal timbers of the roof of the Hall of Eltham Palace.

scription. In 1769, the city was so destitute of habitable houses, that the officers, as well as soldiers, were obliged to dwell in tents, or to build themselves huts of rushes, which in these parts are used instead of firewood.

Mr. URBAN, *Union-street, Southwark, May 30.*

YOUR Correspondents, Mr. John Carter, and An Observer, in their letters to you of the 9th and 10th of April last, p. 316, 317, have ventured, not only to impeach my judgment and discrimination in tracing the remains of Winchester Palace, and the uses of some of the different portions now existent, but, over-stepping the bounds of decorum, unanimously agree in an attack upon my veracity, and impute an intention of imposing upon you and the Readers of your valuable Miscellany in the statements I have heretofore submitted for your consideration. Their unfavourable opinion, in the first instance, I could easily have sustained, but the latter case *demands* animadversion. Upon this ground, Sir, I must intreat your patience, while I continue the contest for the position of the Hall; and although, perhaps, a numerous portion of your Readers, are not very solicitous whether the site of the Hall were Eastward or Westward of the circular window, yet I think it will not be denied, that, if the memory of these specimens of the princely magnificence of our forefathers is at all worth preservation, truth and accuracy at least, should form the basis of our memorials. If gentlemen who have professedly made the history and antiquities of this kingdom, the interesting employment of many years, as well as those who are entering upon the study with the enthusiasm of earlier life, will see only one side of the question, if they will not investigate facts for the information of those who have fewer opportunities of acquiring it for themselves; in short, if they will not, as in the case before us, take due care "to win us with honest trifles," how can we repose our confidence in their discussions upon more important occasions, "in things of deepest consequence?"

It does not appear to me that one single reason heretofore assigned for the position of the Hall has been fairly met by my antagonists; and although *many* additional arguments arising from the ruins themselves might be here adduced to support my former conclusions, I shall for the present content myself, principally with pointing out to your notice, their want of candour, their inconsistency, their contradictory statements, and, above all, their assertions directly opposed to fact: in support of these heavy charges, which I doubt not I shall establish most fully, this letter is accompanied with a drawing of various portions of the Hall for your inspection, to which I shall occasionally refer: permit me to intimate that its accuracy has been attended to with the most scrupulous nicety *. I now proceed to revise the observations of my opponents.

"From an almost endless variety of sketches made from antient doorways, I always found the architraves, sweeping cornices, &c. on their external part." It may be so, but rather let the door-ways speak for themselves, see *Pl. II.* fig. 1. and fig. 2. Is it possible that any one can doubt for a moment which is the most appropriate for the interior of an apartment erected for purposes of ostentatious magnificence? the construction of Fig. 2. is the very counterpart of the *exterior* of the three door-ways of the Hall of Croydon Palace, as also of the two door-ways at Eltham Palace †; and in like manner will fig. 1. correspond precisely with the *interior* of the said door-ways now existing in the said respective Halls; the moulding above the pointed arches of fig. 1. corresponds very nearly with a moulding made use of in the *interior* of the Church of St. Saviour as a dado or impost moulding under the windows in the North aisle near the Lady Chapel.

Your Correspondent next proceeds to question the authenticity of the roof, in terms equally remarkable for

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* So much so, that even the courses of Masonry are not inserted at random, but laid down from actual measurement.

† The internal arches at Eltham are of a character rather flatter.

their civility and diction: "I have seen a copy of Mr. Gwilt's *drawing of the roof of what he would have us* believe belonged to the Great Hall, and which he maintains is similar to the roof of Eltham Palace." The drawing seen by this gentleman (for I am aware of the channel through which it has been improperly promulgated) is in some points inaccurate *, but it will nevertheless afford a very fair idea of the general construction; its authenticity as to general principle could be established if requisite beyond the possibility of contradiction: the present proprietor of the place (Mr. Wardle) instantly recognised a copy which was shewn to him. I shall only state here that the dimensions were taken by Mr. Joseph Gwilt's principal clerk, accompanied by a clerk from my office, upon the 13th of June 1813 †.

Fig. 3. is a drawing of the main timbers of the roof deduced from the dimensions before mentioned. Fig. 4. of the main timbers of the Eltham roof, which is now introduced that you may judge how far I may be allowed to say these two roofs are similar. Although this is not the question at issue between us, your Correspondent has eagerly embraced the opportunity it affords to expatiate thereon. I am not anxious to contend the point; it should however be borne in recollection, that Eltham is thirty-six feet wide, Winchester only thirty, an increase of span sufficient to account for the timber frame-work below the dotted line: if a slip of paper be laid upon the said frame-work coincident with the dotted line, the similarity, if any does exist, will become more apparent.

The candour which pervades your Correspondent's observations manifests itself in the quotation from my observation upon the "fragments of *stained* glass," which with reluctance it is granted might be "*painted* upon the East side." However *singular* it may appear to your Correspondent, that his penetration and skill have failed him in discovering and picking out these relicks upon some one or other of the various periods at which he visited this window, I must own I am not so much surprised thereat. Ingenuity however (if it would avail) at picking out an extract will not be denied: the expression in this instance was nevertheless not incorrect; and he is perfectly welcome to satisfy himself by personal inspection, that the fragments alluded to were painted as well as stained also. It is impossible to gainsay the happy conjecture of an ignorant man turning part of a building inside out; the idea is equally novel, ingenious, and profound.

To your Correspondent's ipse dixit respecting Hollar, I may now venture to oppose mine; and I hesitate not to affirm, that the view is extremely useful in this question: many parts of building, now completely disunited and converted to very different purposes, may still be traced in their connexion with the Palace by its aid as standing in Hollar's time; and the Hall in question is pre-eminently conspicuous. I can hardly believe the print could be had in recollection when it is said, "it may be taken for any building but the one before us;" and when it is maintained against an artist so highly esteemed as Hollar, that his representation may be taken for any thing but what it purports to be, it would be prudent to examine first, how far others may lie open to the same imputation. The drawing of so much of the central ornament of the circular window

* The elegant simplicity of this roof (combined with the unexampled beauty of design in the window, and the glazing, which from a few scattered fragments I have nearly restored) has induced me to lay an accurate section before the Antiquary; a delicate, but spirited etching by Mr. G. Hawkins, has been made from my drawing, and this may be followed by a few other Engravings, illustrative of the remains of this Episcopal Palace, perhaps equally interesting, if I can find leisure from professional avocations, to arrange the materials in my possession. I must not omit to mention (and with pleasure I embrace this opportunity) that the antiquary is indebted to my brother Mr. Jo. Gwilt for the share he had in preserving this roof from oblivion; there existed no copy which did not originally emanate from his office.

† See Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. III. p. 586. which, upon the whole, gives the best account of this Palace I have yet met with.

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as the workmen and the less destructive hand of Time have left for me to trace, fig. 5. being compared with the representation of the same object in Pl. II. vol. LXXXIV. 529. will elucidate more fully my meaning than a volume.

An Observer, or perhaps more properly *The* Observer, next claims a portion of attention. Opposed to my statement, page 224. "of this building the South-front and West end are still standing, and the foundations of the East end and North front are sufficiently obvious;" we find, p. 317, ante, that "*not a stone* either of the East or North" (walls) "is to be traced." It would be indecorous in me, Mr. Urban, to express in terms the idea that occurred to me upon reading this broad assertion: the fact, Sir, is, that immense masses of masonry, as shewn by the lightly dotted lines, fig. 6. (North side), extend from the North-west angle of the West end wall, about 120 feet Eastward, and parallel (at 30 feet distance Northward) with the South wall, before described as still standing, corresponding in thickness with those walls, and of similar masonry: if these are not foundations, I have yet to learn the meaning of the term. The piers against the South side of the South wall at a a a, hitherto unnoticed by, and indeed unknown to this acute Observer, suggested the idea that corresponding piers would probably be found upon the opposite points worked in with, and forming a part of these very foundations; a labourer was accordingly employed to open the ground at b, where the pier, there delineated, was found. Fig. 6. is a plan of the hall in its present state without regarding doors and windows, excepting the three conjoined doorways at the West end; the lightly dotted lines on the South side represent the foundation still remaining, upon which is built the recent front represented by lines of darker tint; the junction of this front, with the brick subdivisions at c c c, is particularly noticeable for the straight joints carried up the whole height of the building, the manifest intention of the builders being that the new party-walls d d d should not hang upon the old work. Although no foundation of stone-work appears under the brick wall at the East end, it bears internal marks of standing upon the site of the original East end wall, particularly in the gabling of the summit coinciding with the pitch of the old roof. A regular series of windows remain between the piers at a a a of reasonable and equal dimensions, similar to the windows in Westminster-hall, the two halls before mentioned, and every other with which I am acquainted; not so the windows of the Westward division, so much relied upon by my antagonist, preposterous and unequal in dimension, and varying as much in the intervals of Masonry between.

The Observer slightly alludes to the inconsistency of assigning the length of the Hall at 118 feet; and this he is in haste to pass over, as indeed he might well be: his own statement, vol. LXXXIV. p. 530. would make it to be 115: here, Sir, is indeed, refinement of discrimination; a difference of only three feet stamps one dimension with accuracy, the other with inconsistency.

After an entertaining account of the expedition undertaken by this Observer and his sagacious colleagues, in the year 1807, to attain the summit and explore the roof of this building, we learn that the party never arrived at it, *but the window formed the chief object of inquiry:* however, a roof was discovered, and that was found to be entirely *modern:* then follows a shrewd conjecture, that part of the West end *might* have shared a similar fate with the East end; now, Sir, although the Observer never imagined that such an event had in fact taken place, yet will it decidedly appear that it was so, tending to confirm all I have hitherto advanced; in confirmation of this my assertion, see the "South View of the Palace of the Bishops of Winchester, near St. Saviour's, Southwark," published by Wilkinson, Jan. 1. 1812*. I am afraid this print has also escaped the Observer's notice. Upon reference to it, he will there find the three portions of the roof agreeing in every requisite condition with the forego-

* Mr. Wilkinson has very recently published a View of these Ruins. He also has fallen into the same error, and calls it a North-west View of the *Hall* of Winchester Palace. His opportunities and local knowledge should have operated to prevent the promulgation of a mistake so egregious.

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ing particulars; the middle or central portions from its high pitch clearly demonstrating its ancient privilege: within this portion the timber framework was measured, and subsequently delineated, as before alluded to.

His remarks as to the preservation of the roof, and its suspension *in nubibus*, are truly superficial. The North front, partly from its proximity to the river, partly from lapse of time, had become dangerously ruinous, and, consequently, required reconstruction: under these circumstances economy was then, as now, the main spring of action; and as for securing and supporting an old roof while the front is rebuilding, this is done every day, in this vast Metropolis. I need only refer the Observer to the first journeyman carpenter he meets for full and satisfactory information upon this point, at least as to the *quo modo*.

The Observer next admits he *cannot* account for the weather cornice continued horizontally the whole length of the West end, (of which a section is given, fig. 7. a a a); and by way of warding off the argument arising from the construction of the building in this particular, he avers that I cannot account for a *similar cornice* surrounding not only the window on the East side, (fig. 7. b b b) but likewise the doors below. I am at a loss to comprehend his meaning, for really I cannot discover the least resemblance between them.

Those who are but slightly acquainted with the economy of our Halls, as well in the Universities as in the Metropolis, even in the present day, will not be so much surprised at the proximity of the kitchen, the buttery, and pantry, which I have ventured to assign for them, to the Dining Hall of Winchester Palace, however *funny* it may be thought to be by the Observer, (p. 318.) At Croydon Palace, the site of the kitchen, &c. is incontestible, and can be pointed out by the present worthy proprietor, Mr. Starey; but, without removing from the spot, let us examine the situation more closely: the Observer has before informed us that the Thames flowed on the North side, that it was bounded on the East by the Priory; upon the West by a large plot of ground called Paris Garden; no place now remains for their position but the South side, a tract of back ground (p. 318.) equally gloomy and unnoticed; and yet, Sir, we are told by this same person, vol. LXXXIV. p. 530. in glowing colours, "that in its pristine state it chiefly consisted of *ten* courts, was bounded on the South by a *fine* park and *beautiful* gardens, which moreover were decorated with *statues*, fountains, and a variety of superb decoration!" So much, Mr. Urban, for consistency; for surely, amidst all this superlative grandeur, the kitchen, &c. would not be less obnoxious to the Observer's eye, than in the situation I have assigned it.

I must now, Sir, take my leave of you, fully sensible that your valuable pages have been too much encumbered with this discussion. The subject in itself requires technicality, and dry repetition can scarcely be avoided: it may however be some satisfaction for you to learn, that I have resolved to refrain from further controversy upon a question so clear, that I am ashamed of having already said so much upon it. Geo. Gwilt.

P.S. *June* 6. It occurred to me some time ago that some memorial of the former Bishops of this See would probably be found attached to a door-way in the Hall, long since bricked up, of which the situation is shewn fig. 6. by the mark * *. Upon removing a few bricks this morning, I was not disappointed in my conjecture, by finding the arms of the notorious Stephen Gardiner impaled with those of the See of Winchester, and the same arms again repeated upon the opposite side of the door-way, leaving out those of the See. I have not been able to meet with them in any of the books upon heraldry; but they may be found at the Heralds' College, thus exemplified:—Azure, on a cross Or, between four gryphons' heads erased Argent, a cinquefoil Gules. *Vincent*, 152. The only particular in which these vary from those at the Palace, is in the cinquefoil, which at the latter place is sculptured as a quatrefoil *. This door-way is con-

* A strange mistake will be found in Sandford and Stebbing's Genealogies, p. 293. who seem to have confounded Step. Gardiner with Thos. Gardiner, a descendant of Catherine, widow of Henry V. by Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor, and who in consequence ascribe the family arms of that gentleman (T. G.) to Stephen Gardiner.

nected

nected with, and in fact, led into a range of building shewn in Hollar's View, branching Southward of the Hall to a considerable distance, much of which is still standing. I consider the circumstance of finding the arms of much importance, as, independent of the further corroboration of the position of the Hall, it fixes a certain period in the mind upon which many alterations and repairs at the Palace probably took place. Viewing the discovery in this light, and still bearing in mind my concluding paragraph, I could not, nevertheless, omit this final opportunity of communicating the fact. I forgot to mention the inscription upon a scroll filling up the spandrel on the East of the door-way, VANA SALVS HOIS, which probably might be used by the Bishop as a motto.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CCV.

Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND *in the Reign of* ANNE.

(Continued from p. 424.)

RESUMING our Greenwich survey with further notice of Sir John's houses, we point to the rising towers, called Ivy-house, or Sir John Vanbrugh's country house, his other residence. Upon what cause the first designation is given, there is some difficulty to determine, as the ivy plant cannot be encountered but on the gate of entrance, and well-tower in centre of the court (reprehensible coverings, whereby the details of these objects are totally hid from view). Upon the second count, an explanation is readily submitted; the contour of the whole scene is of a casteliated turn, and well suited to the romantic Knight's peculiar feelings, and his peculiar taste, so necessary to call it all his own.

General plan; an irregular arrangement upon the castle-guard system; South: gateway of entrance, walls, round and square towers, (as stables, coach-houses, &c.) East: continuation of ditto, (stables and coach-houses,) embattled walls, and square towers of the mansion: West: continuation of walls, square towers, (as out-offices,) and round and square towers of mansion: North: principal face of mansion, in square out-work of sally-port, (as summer-house,) parapet-wall, bastion; mainwork, or mansion, round and square towers, breaks, &c. Court; round which the above particulars are in position: in the centre, a most majestic full-grown oak (coëval with the pile, no doubt of the Knight's planting,) and near, a circular well-tower. South side of mansion is encountered in repetitions of round and square towers, &c. on left (West) out-offices, kitchen, &c. Plan of the mansion itself will be given when the interior is under illustration.

Elevations. South: gate of entrance, with circular arch-way, and two square towers, decorations hid by ivy; out-wall of works, round tower, and square ditto embattled; coach-house, towers, &c. embattled, and machicolations. West: wall and square tower, with circles and loops for light; square towers to mansion. North: the mansion, nine divisions, of round and square towers; height; hall, principal, and second story; second story divided from the others by a string course, finishing with a parapet and machicolations: second, third, and fourth divisions, square-headed windows, except two centrical, which have circular heads; to fifth, seventh, eighth division windows circular-headed, with imposts and cills. Chimneys as square and round turrets; bastion on right, machicolated: sally-port on left, flight of steps, circular-headed door-way and loops, strings and parapet. East; return of North lines. Court; square towers at South-east angle for stables, &c. circular-headed door-ways, and windows, battlements and machicolations. Out-offices, left (West) circular windows and loops, with turret dormers. In line, coursing to the mansion, a long embattled wall inclosing the menial offices, a door-way leading to them, and kitchen, which latter building is a most curious object; three divisions, centre ditto arched recess with window, side ditto, windows; centrically rises a turret of two tiers, in pedestal with arched recess and a perforated arch with piers and pediment inclosing a bell; at angles of parapet, half pediments abutting against the turret; the chimney is lofty, and of a graceful pyramidical form, with machicolations. In succession, South front of mansion,

mansion, in nine, say, an indefinite number of divisions, in advancing, and receding round and square towers; round ditto principal, and opposed to that on the North front. Although the several decorations are in repetition from ditto front, yet to the three principal towers, are two stories in addition, making a height of four stories. Principal round tower has a pyramidical roof and vane. In sixth division, door of entrance from a flight of steps with a modern unconnected Doric portico. Material, brick.

The site of this interesting house has been most judiciously chosen, being on the summit of an eminence, commanding the country to the South, Greenwich gardens to the West, and the river, shipping, and hospital, to the North, on which it seems, proudly to comment; and here, no doubt, our Knight made the designs for his professional portion towards completing the majestic marine establishment, below, description of which in due order. As for the house itself, it brings out much of the wild luxuriance of its master's mind; and we find compressed within a very narrow spot all the prominent features of a defensive station, without participating in any of those terrific sensations such places in actual force generally inspire. By the happy diversity of the scene, the most picturesque and enchanting effects are produced; and what ensures to Sir John's memory our best thanks, is, that while he thus, in faint selection, touches upon our antient castles, no burlesque and disorganized imitations of their smaller parts are dragged in to lard them over withal, as was the practice soon after his day, and continued down to our own time (severe censures on which will hereafter be given); expressing thereby his profound respect for our antiquities, and at the same time presenting an independent style emanating from himself, usually named Vanbrugh's Architecture.

Interior; its plan. Hall, centrical; with attached groined passages; on left, the breakfast or bow-room looking to the river; right, large dining-room; at back of this room, large drawing-room facing the East, where is the garden. The back bow to the South, best circular stairs. On left of front bow, a room corresponding in symmetry to lines of the hall; small back stairs. The many breaks in the external lines (square towers, &c.) of course occasion the like appearances in the internal ditto, which render them extremely engaging, they affording much contrast in light and shade; circumstances novel to us at this day, who are familiarized to precise and unbroken laying out of rooms, devoid of interest in this respect. Sir John's ideas went further; he wished to raise impressions not easy to be forgot, or passed over in common with the general run of habitations raising simultaneously on every side. Finishing of the rooms. Hall story; the dining-parlour and drawing-room, wholly modernized; the other arrangements, it is believed, remain unaltered, but without possessing any features of alcoves, columns, niches, general entablatures, or ornamented coved cielings. One pair; chiefly sleeping-rooms, the largest ones modernized; the others in same state as those beneath them. However, though little is before us, with regard to the general finishings, much satisfaction is afforded in the chimney-pieces; they are of a turn congenial to the Knight's direct habits of design: simplicity seems to have been his model on this occasion; and we follow him from the hall-story, to the one-pair and second ditto, where each is properly distinguished by the mode of work thereunto assigned. Hall chimney-piece; plain piers and plinths with scroll brackets, supporting a plain facia (mantle), on this a long pedestal of fillets; and a large cavetto. Breakfast-room; plain piers fronted with terms half fluted, supporting a facia pannelled. Room on left of ditto, plain piers, fronted with a scroll term supporting a plain facia, on which a half-conceived Doric cornice with mutiles, or blocks. One pair; Bow-room; side-scrolls, architrave of one fillet, with kneed heads coursing into an elliptic arch, on which a pedestal for a busto. Room left; plain mantle and jambs, with a half-conceived dentil cornice. Ditto right; architrave of one fillet, and double kneed. Two-pair; (rooms over those just adverted to;) left; plain mantle and jambs, kneed, supporting a long pedestal of fillets and a cavetto. Right; architrave of one fillet,

fillet, and two facias, kneed, on which a long pedestal with fillets and reversed cima. It is to be observed, from the bold and ample projection of the parts, the cornices and pedestals are fully adequate for the placing thereon, small statues, busts, vases, &c. &c. On the walls of circular stairs, are occasional circular-headed recesses: the passages are groined, and in the basement story, groins are also allotted to the passages: the plan lines of bows, breaks, square towers, &c. of course preserved, being in fact the source from which those above take their uprights. Here are many attractive subordinate objects, in arched cupboards, bottle-safes, cistern lodgements, &c.; in short, strict architectural attention is every where maintained.

Contiguous is a large mansion bearing several of the Vanbrughian features, but altered in some respects; therefore, little more than a slight review will be attempted of the two main fronts, which possess no very particular or striking characters; a more spacious and consequential design seems all that was intended: in truth we see our Knight could be grave, and give way in certain points to architectural formality and circumscribed order. South front; of three parts, a body and two receding wings, which body is in three divisions, made by Ionic pilasters the height of elevation; the entablature has triglyphs only over ditto pilasters; circular-headed door-way and windows: general balustrade, and lead flat, for views. North front, the body and wings, which latter particulars are in advance, giving thereby, an Ionic colonade, and balustrade balcony over it; not any thing remarkable in the windows; general cornice, balustrade and parapets. Turning to the East and West back sides of the mass, the humour of Sir John is in full display: recesses, breaks, masked chimneys, and other his sportive touches,—all which prove him, on these aspects left in his own dressings, while the fronts themselves tell out, half Sir John, and half Sir —— any one, who of late has presumed, by alterations to mix his own professional costume with that of our master workman. Materials, brick.

What partial insight we had of the interior, nothing occurred to rivet attention, either in raising conjecture what the original finishing might have been, or by noting what now renders the walls *comfortable* and *fashionable*; all possessors are not indeed alive to the inquiries of the curious antiquary, or artist; and though restraint checked our survey of this part of the business, it is with no common satisfaction we have to note, in respect of the other houses already described, that full liberty was given to investigate them, (accompanied with kind attention), as adequate to aid our historical researches.

Passing from hence, (in our progress to the Hospital,) through the North-east angle of the Park, our notice was attracted by five small brick Conduits, with stone dressings, which, from their peculiar formation, must needs own the hand of Sir John; they are pleasingly varied, and partake of a square body, with and without piers at the angles, circular-headed door-ways and key-stones, &c. One has a pyramidal termination.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

THE complaint of the dearness of books, and the consequent difficulty of procuring them, by a number of Readers, is a theme of daily occurrence. In many instances the complaint is well founded.

The luxurious habit of the present day has obtruded itself into the quiet abode of Literature; and a preference of the ornamental to the useful, is making rapid strides towards excluding a still greater number of persons from the benefits and delights of literature. A book ushered forth in the plain, but respectable, garb of former days will not now be endured; no, it must be decked out with hot-pressed paper, large margin, and various other embellishments, to suit the taste of this embellished age. If this taste only affected those who are chiefly solicitous about the outsides of books, it would be of little consequence; let such grown children as are fond of toys have them; but, when it prejudices as well those who have some regard for the inside, it becomes a matter of more serious reprehension. Should there be any little merit mingled with the heap of rubbish which the

the undiscriminating zeal of Bibliomaniacs is daily pouring forth, it is effectually removed from the reach of the humble inquirer, by that rage for decorating nonsense now so prevalent, and which may well justify the usual notice of a *limited* number of copies.

This taste appears to me to have almost reached its utmost limits. If books themselves are almost unattainable, what shall we say, when we find *descriptions* of them likely to be equally so? There has just issued from the press a Catalogue dished up in a manner which will satisfy the hungriest of the Bibliomaniac gentry.

Willing as I am to render my feeble tribute of praise to the execution of this book, yet I think it becomes the duty of those but moderately blessed with Fortune's stores, to enter their protest against this fresh obstacle attempted to be thrown in their way; almost two guineas for a Catalogue of Poetry! and what sort of Poetry? Let any one of your Readers but turn to those specimens which the Editor has thought proper to give, and I am greatly mistaken if he does not think that sum sufficient to buy a considerable portion of the poetry it contains. For these opinions I may perhaps be visited by the scorn of some, and the pity of others, the patrons of this pursuit; but I can assure those gentlemen, that there is no one who feels more interested in the restoration of such works as truly serve the cause of literary research, but who holds in great contempt that devoted respect for all the nonsense of ancient times, merely because it is ancient. PHILOLIB.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

THE very ingenious and entertaining Essay on Punning, p. 100. reminds me of my having heard your Correspondent R. T.'s apology for Punning made a vehicle for one. A small clerical party were dining with a friend, when, one of them being helped to a plate of trifle, another said to him, "Mr. —— I did not suppose you were fond of trifles;" to which he immediately answered, with a significant emphasis, taking a spoonful of it, "*dulce est desipere in loco;*" and added "*hæ nugæ*" non "*ducunt ad seria mala.*"

I was told some time ago of a pun having been *whistled* at Cambridge. A member of that University was so addicted to punning, that a wager was laid him, that he could not refrain from it an hour in company. Before the time was expired, he happened to see a sailor in the street, who had lost a leg, swinging between two crutches; and immediately began to whistle the tune of "Through the wood laddie."

A VERY OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 18.

IF your Correspondent G. H. W. will take the trouble of examining, I believe he will find that the marriage of Sir John Skeffington, bart. with Mary Clotworthy, took place before her father Sir John was raised to the peerage: when the patent was conferred, he having no son, but a prospect of grandsons by his daughter, procured his new titles to be settled upon his son-in-law and daughter, with the usual limitations to their issue male; a practice extremely common in those days, and of which many instances may be produced in the History of the Peerages of the three kingdoms. No one ever heard of a Viscounty in fee. That honour has always been conferred by Patent (the first by Henry VI. to John Beaumont, about the year 1439); as Baronies by Patent had also been above fifty years before, by Richard II. John de Beauchamp, Baron Beauchamp, being the first.

I beg to observe to your Correspondent Indagator C., that there is not any heir presumptive to the Marquisate of Sligo. If his Lordship should die without male issue, the Marquisate and the British Barony of Monteagle will be extinct. The Earldom of Altamont, and the other Irish titles, will devolve on his uncle, the Right Hon. Dennis Browne, M. P. for the county of Mayo. C. C.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

BENAMOR, p. 215, is requested to say whether the original is equally to be expected from the seeds of Pears, as he states from those of Apples, choosing the seeds in the same manner.

In answer to W. S. and others (probably *all one*) it is NOT our intention to resume the BLUE MOUNTAINS till we can better authenticate their genuine history.

Vol. LXXXIV. Part ii. p. 601. l. 15. for *Barton*, read *Barlow*.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

74. *An Historical Account of the Episcopal See and Cathedral Church of* Sarum, *or* Salisbury; *comprising Biographical Notices of the Bishops; the History of the Establishment from the earliest Period, and a Description of the Monuments. Illustrated with* [21 *large*] *Engravings. By* William Dodsworth. *pp.* 260, *4to.*

THE name of Dodsworth has long been familiar to the readers of our Political and Ecclesiastical History. The present Author has nobly supported this name, by producing one of the most elegant and complete works which has hitherto appeared on any one of our Cathedral Churches. In almost all preceding publications of this kind, the Plates are either made subordinate to the history and description, or the latter are only humble handmaids to the former. In either case, many of such works possess great merit; but it remained for the present Author to combine these beauties, to find artists of the very first rank to delineate and to engrave the various views and portraits of this Cathedral and its architectural ornaments, and at the same time to lay before the reader the most authentic and comprehensive account of the history, antiquities, and actual state of the edifice. This he has effected, with no less honour to himself than advantage to the publick. But, as much of the contents of this elegant and accurate volume are quite original, and derived from those records which have never before been submitted to popular inspection, we must give a more minute analysis of it than might otherwise seem necessary.

Salisbury Cathedral has been observed by the eye of taste, viewed by that of superstitious prejudice, and examined by men of science and reflection; and all concur in admitting, however they may differ in their mode of expressing their sentiments, its great excellence and beauty. A correct, authentic, and complete history of such a structure, accompanied by faithful portraits of its various features, was therefore a *desideratum* in our National History, which is now happily and adequately supplied. It is judiciously observed by Mr. Dodsworth in his Preface, that "none of our Ecclesiastical structures has been more generally admired than the Cathedral of Salisbury; nor is any more worthy of attention, whether it be considered as a model of elegant simplicity, which has been seldom surpassed, or as one of the first and most perfect specimens of a style of architecture, which afterwards diverged into so many beautiful varieties."

"But," he continues, "the principal novelty of this Work is derived from sources which have before been only partially opened to any individual. These are, the *Episcopal Archives, and those of the Dean and Chapter*. The following are the documents principally consulted: In the Episcopal Archives,—a collection, consisting of copies of charters and grants, to the Establishment at Old Sarum, made in the Thirteenth Century. The Book of Customs compiled by Bishop Osmund, and the account of the foundation of the New Church by William de Wanda, first Precentor, and afterwards Dean; both of the same date. The Episcopal Registers, from Bishop Mortival to the present time; and various copies of the Statutes. In the Chapter Archives,—numerous original Charters and Grants from the time of Henry I; the Chapter Registers from the beginning of the Fourteenth Century; and the correspondence and register of proceedings on the canonization of Osmund."

The Author then, with equal sincerity and gentlemanly politeness, returns his thanks to the Lord Bishop, to the Dean and Chapter, to the Rev. Wm. Douglas, Chancellor and Canon, to the Rev. Archdeacon Coxe, to H. P. Wyndham, Esq. to Mr. F. Nash, the Artist whose talents as a draughtsman are so well known and admired; and lastly, to his learned and ingenious friend Mr. Hatcher, whose History and Antiquities of Sarum and its Environs is anxiously expected by all friends to profound researches into, and faithful delineations of, our National antiquities.

The Work is divided very naturally into three Parts: The First contains Biographical Accounts of the Bishops of Sherborne, Wilton, and Sarum, and Bishops of Salisbury from the foundation of the New Cathedral to the Reformation and present day. The

The Second consists of historical notices relative to Wilton, and Old Sarum, their Ecclesiastical Establishments, removal of the See, erection of the present Cathedral, with all its charters, privileges, &c. alterations in the Establishment, indulgences granted for visiting the Church, ceremonies on enthroning the Bishop, Chorister Bishop, erection of the tower and spire, admission of different illustrious personages into the *confraternity* of the Church; proceedings on the canonization of the founder Osmund, missions to Rome, and miracles attributed to his intercession; erection of the Hungerford, Beauchamp, and Audley Chapels; transactions at the Reformation, report of Sir C. Wren, and repairs then executed, and since under Bishops Sherlock, Hume, and Barrington. The Third Part embraces an historical description of the monuments and the library, with a general survey of the structure, cloisters, chapter-house, and episcopal palace. An Appendix is added, containing an inventory of the riches of the Church at the Reformation, an account of its possessions alienated during the Rebellion, lists of the Deans and Dignitaries, and the times of preaching allotted to each Prebendal Stall. We should have been glad to have added that Lists were also given of the several Prebendaries, with short biographical notices of each, as is admirably well done in Bentham's "Ely," and in Hutchinson's "Durham."

Such is the short outline of the letterpress in this volume; we have now to notice its graphical illustrations. The plates, which are very large, are all executed by the first artists, from drawings by Mr. Nash, Mr. C. A. Stothard, &c. They consist of a South-west view of the Cathedral; South-east, from the Bishop's garden; a very correct ground-plan; North-east and North-west views; plates of parts and architectural ornaments; West front; interior of the nave; transept; two views in the choir; North porch; monumental effigies of Bishops Roger, Joceline, Poor, and De la Wyle, Chorister Bishop, with seals of Joceline and Poor, and *facsimiles* of the deeds to which they are appended; monumental effigies of William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, William Longspee his son, John de Montacute, Lord Robert Hungerford, and Sir John Cheney; Monuments of Bishops Bridport and Mitford; the cloisters; chapter-house, with specimens of its sculptures; and a North view of the Episcopal Palace. All these plates are elegant and correct portraits of the parts which they are designed to represent: whoever has seen the originals, will instantly recognize and admire the extreme fidelity of the portraiture. No lights are brought from the North, no solar rays made to fall due South, no trees or other devices introduced to produce picturesque effect, no violations of perspective, or false distances introduced, nor any of those paltry artifices which inferior artists always adopt under the pretext of giving effect, and beautifying Nature. In this respect, these views challenge competition with any others extant; and, from a recent inspection of the edifice and the plates together, we cannot hesitate in affirming them to be at least as correct as any, on so large a scale, that have yet been published. Mr. Nash, possessing the genuine spirit of the Artist, has nobly contemned all meretricious devices, and augmented his well-earned fame by trusting solely to mathematical precision, to English truth and science, in preference to French colouring and deception. The engravings consequently are high-finished natural views of a most beautiful and superb edifice, not fanciful pictures of a large building: hence their peculiar merit. The publick are deeply indebted to the Author for this admirable, and we doubt not effectual, effort to restore the dominion of true taste; while the lovers of natural truth, of faithful imitations of things as they actually are, will greet him well.

Beginning very properly with the Lives of the Prelates, we find a very interesting account of Aldhelm, Eahlstan or Alstan, Asser, Swithelm, Ethelwald, and the other Anglo-Saxon Bishops. Of the Dignitaries since the Norman invasion, many of whom took a decided part in the affairs of State, the Reader will find much to gratify his taste, and enlighten his judgment: their characters are delineated by the hand of a master, with an impartiality, acuteness, and discretion rarely equalled. An example of this truly historical manner and style occurs

occurs in the Memoir of Roger, who filled the See of Sarum during the perturbed times of Henry, Stephen, and Maud. At that period, so shortly after political justice had been suspended from the point of Duke William's sword, the conflicting parties were so numerous, and the principles of action so vague, that it requires much prudent discrimination to develope correctly the real characters of the principal actors on the scene. This Mr. Dodsworth has evinced, and in his decisions united the manner of the Gentleman who is deeply versed in the world, and the modest spirit of the Christian who loves only truth and justice. In the Memoir of Joceline, who was Bishop from 1142 to 1183, there is a very comprehensive account and historical views of the Constitutions of Clarendon; a part of our National History which merits the most serious attention of all those Members of Parliament who are desirous of destroying political distinctions on account of religious opinions.

The Author has done justice to the great character and patriotic principles of Bishop Hubert Walter, a native of Norfolk, a great and a good man, whom Dart, in his History of Canterbury, had rather hastily undervalued. We must direct the Reader's particular attention to the valuable Memoirs of Bishops Ergham, Mitford, Hallam, Neville, Ayscough, &c. all which contain some original anecdotes derived from Church Registers; to those also of the amiable Jewel, the scientific Ward, one of the founders of the Royal Society, the greatest ornament of this or any other country, the excellent Burnet, the pious Sherlock, and the beneficent Barrington *, and to the very interesting Life of the late Bishop Douglas, the Author of the "Criterion," a Work which evinces the greatest acuteness of mind, the clearest expression, the soundest logic, and most enlightened judgment, which immortalize the characters of Protestant Prelates. The facts being derived from his son, the Chancellor of the Diocese, and Prebendary of Westminster, by whom the substance of them was originally communicated in our vol. LXXVII. p. 475; they are a valuable addition to Mr. Nichols's elaborate collection of "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century."

Among the many curious documents in this splendid volume are the customs or rules of the Church of Sarum by Osmund, now first published; but they are too long to admit being extracted, and in their nature unfit for abridgment. It appears that Osmund's institutions approached very nearly to those of the monastic orders, which were subsequently introduced. The narrative of William de Wanda, incorrect extracts of which were published by Price, is here printed entire, from the original MS. in the Bishop's Records. It relates with great simplicity and perspicuity the origin and progress of the building, and the whole proceedings, both of Clergy and Laity, from the commencement to the final completion of the Cathedral. As the writer was not only an eye-witness, but at the time Chanter, and afterwards Dean, the truth and accuracy of his relation cannot be questioned.

At the inthronement of the Bishop, the ceremonies consisted of a procession of the members of the Church round the choir, the bells ringing: they then proceeded to the West door, and thence to the North-gate, where they met the Prelate elect; he was *barefooted*, and without the pontifical habits. The Dean sprinkled him with holy-water, and gave him a cross to kiss; he then took the usual oath, to defend the privileges of the Church; and joined the procession, singing, back to the Church. The Dean led the Bishop to the high altar, where he prostrated himself on his pall, and made his offering: he was then enthroned, and, *Te Deum* being sung, he gave the benediction. The puerile ceremony of introducing a Boy or Chorister Bishop, to imitate, as if in ridicule, the acts of a grave Prelate, on St. Nicholas's day, is stated to have been instituted in the Thirteenth Century, as, had it been much earlier, something respecting it must have appeared

* "No Prelate has been more distinguished for his liberality and charity. His Lordship established a fund of 2000*l.* the interest of which is to be yearly distributed among the poor Clergy, and their Families, at the discretion of the existing Bishop. He also appropriated the sum of 6000*l.* which was bequeathed to him by the Rev. Mr. Emily, to augment the revenues of the alms-houses, or college of St. Nicholas."

appeared in Osmund's minute regulations. A singular mistake is here mentioned, which Gregory, who wrote a treatise on the Boy-bishop of Salisbury, made in that work. In the Statutes of Bishop Mortival it is expressly ordered that "the Bishop of the Choristers shall make no visit," whereas Gregory states that he was accustomed to hold visitations.

It appears that the "matchless spire" was erected in all probability by Richard de Farleigh, builder, who was employed in building the Cathedral of Bath, the Monastery of Reading, &c. An agreement between this architect and Nicholas de le Wyle, precentor, dated July 1334, is still preserved in the Chapter Records. The particular manner in which this agreement is expressed, and Farleigh's oath on the Holy Evangelists to fulfil its stipulations, prove that much importance was attached to the works then carrying on at the Cathedral, although it is not explicitly said what their nature or extent were. Many curious items of the miseries experienced by foreigners holding all the rich benefices of the Church, and living at Rome, are also recorded. The report of the miracles attributed to the rotten body of the good Bishop Osmund, the correspondence with the Roman Court to effect his deification, the expences attending that act, &c. will amuse even the most saturnine reader. The expence of effecting this mighty work amounted to 731*l.* 10*s.* besides 1000 marks, and an unknown expenditure of keeping commissioners several years at Rome to plead the cause of the Bishop.

The Third part of this publication, giving an historical description of the monuments, is by no means the least interesting; though we regret that the principal Inscriptions have not been copied. The first thing that we observed was the very handsome manner in which Mr. Dodsworth corrects an inadvertence of the late Mr. Gough, in his Sepulchral Monuments; modestly evading all imputations of vanity, in shewing, from the seals in the Chapter Records, that the tomb which Mr. G. considered to be Bishop Roger's, is in fact that of Bishop Joceline. This is speaking in the manner one gentleman would of another, in case of any oversight, and cannot be too much applauded. The alterations in the Cathedral, conducted by the late Mr. Wyatt, are faithfully related, as they all took place under the immediate observation of the Author. The particulars respecting Sir John Cheney, who died about the beginning of Henry VIIIth's reign, and of William Longspee, first Earl of Salisbury, will be read with interest. Sir John, it appears, was truly a giant, as his thigh-bone measured above 21 inches, about four inches more than the usual size.

The Earl of Salisbury was one of the witnesses to Magna Charta. It is a remarkable fact, here brought to light, that the very copy of this far-famed charter, which, among the calumnies against Bishop Burnet, he was accused of disingenuously concealing, is still extant in the muniment-room of Salisbury Cathedral.

"A copy," observes Mr. D. "of this celebrated document, apparently written by the same hand as that which has been engraved, is still preserved among the Records of the Chapter. Possibly it might have been the copy intrusted to the care of the Earl of Salisbury, as one of the witnesses. Search was made for it by order of the Commissioners for examining the Public Records; but it was then overlooked." p. 202.

Thus is the character and honour of Bishop Burnet vindicated in a very important and delicate part, by the simplest statement of a fact. The other charges of misrepresentation, and even direct falsehood, brought against his admirable History of the Reformation, will doubtless all be one day or other equally refuted and exposed to the contempt of every friend to truth and reason.

But we have already sufficiently noticed a volume which must find a place in the library of every gentleman interested either in the Civil or Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain.

We are pleased to find such a profound and elegant Work on such an important subject, and still more that the majesty of History is not insulted by egotism, or rhapsodical eulogies. The narrative is clear, concise, and satisfactory, the descriptions neat and faithful; and the decisions cool and rational. In a word, its simple elegance, extreme accuracy, and completeness of information, fully answer all the expectations which have been formed of it.

75. *De-*

75. *Description of* Browsholme Hall, *in the* West Riding *of the County of* York; *and of the Parish of* Waddington, *in the same County: also, a Collection of Letters, from Original Manuscripts, in the Reigns of* Charles I. *and* II. *and* James II. *in the possession of* Thomas Lister Parker, *of* Browsholme Hall, *Esq. 4to; pp.* 130.

THIS elegant volume, which is ornamented with XX spirited Etchings from neatly-finished Sketches, appears to have been printed principally for presents to the friends of the munificent Owner of *Browsholme Hall*; who has kindly permitted, we understand, 100 copies to be struck off for the Libraries of the Curious.

"The first residence of the Parker family was called *Over* Browsholme, which was above the present house, and nearer to the Roman road leading from Ribchester to Overborough. Charles Blount, the first Earl of Devonshire, sold to Thomas Parker, Esq. of Over Browsholme, 'all that messuage, tenement, and one pasture, within the forest of Bowland, in the county of York, called *Nether Brookesholme*, which premises were late parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.' At this time Mr. T. Parker new-fronted the house in the style of that day, introducing in the door-way the three orders of architecture, and laid out the grounds, which were situated near the *brook*, and much warmer and more sheltered than Over Browsholme, in the formal fashion of the times:

'His gardens next your admiration call;
On every side you look, behold a wall;
No pleasing intricacies intervene,
No artful wildness to perplex the scene;
Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the platform just reflects the other.'

"In a letter from Mr. William Parker, Archdeacon of Cornwall, 1674, to his relation Mr. Thomas Parker, he states, that 'he hears he is altering and beautifying his house at Browsholme.' In front was a bowling-green, inclosed by a high wall and iron-gates, over which was the Latin inscription, 'Nemo hanc intrat portam, qui violat æquum.' The house then consisted of one centre and two wings, in the form of an half H. The door-way, which is ornamented with pillars of the three orders of architecture, is not in the centre, but has three windows on one side, and two only on the other: this space was in one room; it was called the hall, and was in extent 68 feet long, 23 wide, and 12 high: the roof of this hall is a remarkable instance of the good beams and timbers they at that time used in their floors and ceilings. There were two large fire-places, and some plain massy oaken tables, the reliques of old English hospitality. The principal staircase went out of this hall, and was curiously carved in oak. The West wing contained the principal drawing or visiting-room, which was 30 feet long by 22 feet wide, and 15 high (now used as the drawing-room), the principal bed-room, the staircase, and the chapel at the top of all. The East wing contained the offices. On the second floor is a room called the oak drawing-room, being most richly carved in oak wainscot. There were a great many lodging-rooms; and the Library was at the top of the East wing, containing a large collection of curious and rare works in the early ages; a very scarce and fine Missal; 'The Life of St. Edmund, the founder of Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk,' richly illuminated with portraits and views of the Chapel at Bury, written in the Twelfth Century; the four first works of Caxton, in high preservation and excellent condition, which were sold in 1810 for 160 guineas; a very valuable collection of MSS. &c. &c."

The learned and very highly respected Author of the Antiquities of Whalley Abbey thus describes Browsholme and its environs, in 1806:

"On an elevated situation in the Forest of Bowland, is the antient house of Browsholme, for more than three centuries the residence of a family, who probably derive both their name and arms from the office of Park-keeper or Parker. *Browsholme* is a large house of red stone, with a centre, two wings, and a small façade in front, of that species which was peculiar to the time of Elizabeth and James I. Here is a good old library, a large miscellaneous collection of antient coins, and a valuable assemblage of MSS. relating principally to the antiquities of the neighbourhood, and to which this History is much indebted. These are monuments of the intelligence and curiosity of the family. Another relic, preserved with religious reverence, attests their devotion; it is a skull, said to have been employed by a former owner, in the private exercises of religion, as a monitor of death; and it is polished by frequent attrition to a surface resembling coarse ivory. But the most valuable relic preserved at Browsholme is the original seal of the Commonwealth for the approbation of Ministers; it is of very massy silver, and is inscribed, the 'Seal for approbation of Minis-

Ministers' — in the centre are two branches of palm, and within them an open book with these words, 'the Word of God.' On a piece of needle-work in the house, but copied probably from an original board, are the following lines:

I pray God blesse the life
Of master Edmund Parker, and his wife,
And all the children that with him
wonnes,
Five daughters and seven sonnes.

"With respect to Bowland, one circumstance only, but a very melancholy one, remains to be told; *viz.* that in the year 1805 a fine herd of wild deer, the last vestige of feudal superiority in the domains of the Lacies, were destroyed, &c. &c. The loss, however, of these antient ornaments of the forest has been in some degree compensated by the late improvements of the house and grounds at Browsholme by the taste of the present owner. Of these improvements it is no small praise, in this age of innovation and experiment, to say, that while they have produced some splendid modern apartments, the shell of a venerable mansion has been left entire. The dining-room is adorned with some of the best paintings of Northcote. The house also contains many paintings by the best Flemish masters. The hall, 46 feet long, is furnished with many antiquities, such as the Ribchester Inscription of the 20th Legion, celts, fibulæ, different pieces of armour, and particularly a small spur, found in the apartment called King Henry the Sixth, at Waddington Hall. Among the rest is a complete suit of buff-leather, worn by the head of the family, a sufferer for his loyalty, in the great rebellion. The papers of the family contain many curious and original documents of those times. The staircase window is rich in painted glass from Whalley Abbey, &c. Among the portraits is one of a Parker, in the reign of Charles II. with the insignia of Bowbearer of Bowland; *viz.* a staff tipped with a buck's head in his hand, and a bugle-horn at his girdle.—The only vestige of the Forest Laws yet preserved here (and that too now become useless), is the stirrup, through which every dog, excepting those belonging to the Lords, must be able to pass."

Next follows a description of the Parish of Waddington, and its Parochial Chapel, endowed in 1438, but not improbably founded long before.

"The choir, at least, and perhaps the tower, were rebuilt early in the reign of Henry VIII; for the former has the date MDXI. upon a beam, and the latter, which is of excellent masonry, bears every mark of that steeple-building æra in Craven. When Dodsworth visited the Church, there were in the East window the figures of a Knight and Lady kneeling. This Chapel is dedicated to St. Helen, and in the patronage of Thomas Lister Parker, Esq. of Browsholme. The present incumbent is the Rev. William Parker, who is also Vicar of Almonbury, near Huddersfield, in the county of York. Anno Dom. 1810, the Vicarage-house was rebuilt and enlarged by the present Vicar.

"At Waddington is an Hospital, founded in the year 1701, by Robert Parker, second son of Edward Parker, of Browsholme, Esq. The deed of endowment sets forth 'that the said Robert Parker, to the honour and glory of God, hath erected an Hospital, with an oratory for divine worship, for the convenient reception of ten poor widows.'—In 1719 the rental of the estates belonging to this Hospital was 66*l.* 8*s.*—in 1799 it amounted to 254*l.* Instead of 10 there are now 15 widows. The pious founder died early in life, and unmarried, and was interred in the Church-yard of Waddington. His monument is a plain stone without any inscription, only his coat of arms on the side."

The following description is copied from Dr. Whitaker's "Whalley:"

"Bowland, though principally enclosed, is still ranged by herds of deer, under the jurisdiction of a master forester, here, in allusion to the name of the forest, called the *Bowbearer*, who has under him an inferior keeper — the former office is now held by Thomas Lister Parker, Esq. as it has long been by his ancestors. Here have been two lawns or enclosures for the deer, Radholme Laund, and Lathgram Park. The beautiful river Hodder, famous for its umber, rising near the cross of Grete, and passing through the parish of Sladeburn (or Slaidburne), intersects the forest, and forms the only ornamental scenery of a tract otherwise bleak and barren, by its deep and fringed banks. On one of these is the little Chapel of Whitewell, together with an Inn, the Court-house of Bowland, and, undoubtedly, a very antient resting-place for travellers journeying from Lancaster to Clitheroe or Whalley. The landscape here, is charming — the Hodder brawling at a great depth beneath the Chapel, washes the foot of a tall conical knowl, covered with oaks to its top, and is soon lost in overshadowing woods beneath. But it is for the pencil and not the pen to do justice to this scene. On the opposite hill, and near the Keeper's house, are the remains of a small encampment, which

which have been supposed to be Roman, but the remains are too inconsiderable to justify any conjecture about them. At no great distance a cairn of stones was opened, and found to contain a sort of kist vaen, and a skeleton: it is singular that neither of these remains have been noticed by Rauthmell, a diligent and accurate investigator of the Roman antiquities of his own neighbourhood: but as he was Minister of Whitewell, he could scarcely be ignorant of this encampment, and may therefore be presumed not to have thought it Roman. On an adjoining height was discovered a quarry and manufactory of querns or portable millstones, of which, though probably introduced by the Roman soldiers into Britain, the use appears to have continued among us till after the Norman conquest."

From the "Collection of Letters" we shall select a few short specimens:

"*Tregwitz, Cornwall, Bodmin* 1674.

"Sweet Cozen—I am very glad to hear so comfortably of you. I understand you have beautified your house, with rare perspectives, and your lot is fallen in a good ground. Follow the advice of a learned Gamaliel, so to passe the waves of this troublesome world, that you may come to the land of everlasting rest, which is the daily prayer of

Your affect Uncle,
Jun 14. WILLIAM PARKER."

"*Slaidburne, April* 10, 1691.

"For EDWARD PARKER, Esq. at Browsholme, these.

"This is a very unmannerly request I'm making to you; but the exigency of the affair is such, that, though with blushing, I must request you to let this bearer have two gallons (or, if not so much, yet what you can spare) of Claret; for now we find by our vessel that it will not be sufficient to fill the Comunicants on Sunday, some persons have tapt it—unknown to us. We had one rundlet from Lancaster, and was all we could get in the Town, however it would have done our business if there had been no foul play. Sir, if this will consist with your conveniency, I will either pay you what you please for it, or will send you the same quantity when I can procure it. If you cannot furnish me, yet if you thought they had as much at Waddow that they would spare it, if you would write to Mr. Wilkinson by this bearer, it would be a great favour: but I am very much affraid we must use (the practice of) the Greeke and Armenian Churches; and mix our wine with water, God will have mercy, but not sacrifice, therefore I doubt not He will pardon us, necessity pleading our excuse. So, Dear Sir, with service to your Father, &c.

I rest your obliged humble Servant,
E. TOWNLEY."

"*Preston, 7th of May*, 1675.

"Sir,—I beleeve before this tyme you have the news of that sad disaster which happened att Liverpoole on Tuesday last in the evening, where upon some falling out betweene Mr. Bannester and Sir Henry Slater's eldest sonne it proceeded so farr that they went to the feilds, three of each side videl't, Mr. Bannester, his man, and Dick Assheton, on one pte. and Sir Henry Slater's three sonnes on the other pte, in which ingagement Captaine Slater, Sir Henryes youngest sonne was slayne, and the eldest brother mortally wounded. Mr. Bannester and Assheton are both in custody, and going towards Lanc'r, unles some other course can be taken. Mr. B. Mann is fledd.

ffor Thomas Parker, Esq. att his house, Brouseholme, theise are."

76. *A Poetical History of* England; *written for the use of the Young Ladies educated at* Rothbury-house *School, and dedicated to them, by the Author*: 8*vo, pp.* 156. Law *and* Whitaker.

WITH much satisfaction we receive the completion of this concise and very useful History; which was briefly noticed in our vol. LXXXII. Part I. p. 364. In a modest but manly Preface the Author says,

"The Epitome of English History now presented to the publick, is a very juvenile production, and the result only of a few leisure hours.....He is aware, that those who take up the book in search of amusement only, will meet with disappointment; but he hopes that if nothing should be seen to admire, little will be found to censure.

"In order to avoid overburdening the memory, it was necessary to be as brief as possible; this may frequently occasion an inharmonious abruptness: but as the History is intended to be *learned*, conciseness has been preferred to ornament. In a work for children, simplicity is indispensable: and but little interest can be given to characters, who are scarcely introduced, before they give place to their successors. Defects, resulting from these causes, the writer flatters himself, will be criticised with lenity: he wishes the work to be considered as a task, not as a Poem; the verse as a vehicle for the subject; and not the subject as a vehicle for verse."

The First Part embraced the long period from Julius Cæsar to Richard III;

111; which is now continued to "the House of Brunswick," commencing Aug. 1, 1714; and on the same day in 1814, the ingenious Bard thus addresses the Head of that august and much-venerated Family:

"Illustrious Brunswick, hail! great George, receive [give;
The proudest honour that the world can
'Tis England's awful Crown: the Power Divine [thine.
Has bless'd the heritage, and made it
O England! thou hast stood the brunt of toil, [soil,
While gory combat drench'd thy fruitful
And now thou stand'st secure: the shaft no more [shore;
Of foreign war shall reach thy favour'd
No more at home contentious discord rage,
Nor black sedition stain thy future page.
So may thy years to come the past atone,
The meed of Peace and Glory prove thine own,
And Brunswick's Heirs for ever grace thy Throne!"

The Notes throughout are concise and judicious; and in the margin a convenient Appendage is neatly introduced — a chronological Series of the Popes, the Emperors of Germany, and the Kings of France and Spain.

77. *Sir* Wilibert de Waverley; *or, The Bridal Eve: a Poem. By* Eliza S. Francis, *Author of "the Rival Roses," &c. sm. 8vo. pp. 8s.* Leigh.

THE fair Authoress of this little Volume introduces her subject by a declaration of her own attachment to Romance.

"Ye days, when Knighthood in its glory blazed, [raised,
When Chivalry on high his standard
When gallant youths, in noble daring bold, [roll'd,
On Honour's lists a sounding name en-
To you I turn a retrospective glance,
I love the waving plume, and beaming lance, [Romance!
With all that modern Wisdom calls
If 'tis romance in virtuous deeds to shine,
And add new honours to a noble line,
If 'tis romance to shield the dame ye love, [above,
And prize her smile, all guerdons far
With high-wrought fervour, every vice disdain, [reign!"
Romance! return, resume thy antient

The Bridal Eve, a story which is prettily told, she says, is,

"An amplification, in verse, of a little romantic sketch, in one of the first Chapters of the Novel entitled 'Waverley,' with which the Author was greatly pleased, when she perused that admirably-written work, which is calculated to impress, in a striking manner, the ill consequences that may result from instability of mind and conduct."

A Second Poem is annexed, called "The Dark Ladye, intended as a Sequel to Mr. Coleridge's Fragmentary Tale entitled Love;" of which we are told,

"It was one stormy evening in April 1813, that this Fragment was written, though it has never before been published; I thought it a pity that so interesting a tale as the one which suggested these Stanzas should remain unfinished, and as Mr. Coleridge would not conclude it himself, I presumed to do so for him. Had it been an idea of my own, I should rather have told a tale of Man's *constancy*, than of his *perfidy*; but the Knight was to be perfidious, and, of course, I adhered to my text."

We are sorry to perceive that a Lady who can write so well has occasion to lament her hours of sorrow. She thus addresses an absent friend:

"Haste, little Book, to Anna tell
That absence hath not broke the spell,
Which, round the heart of her who writes,
Her graceful kindness twined;
Oh thou, by absence more endeared,
Whose friendship oft consoled and cheer'd,
Still Memory pays thee willing rites,
The homage of the mind:
Ah! would that I could fly to thee,
For thou wouldst sooth my misery,
With care oppress'd, no voice delights—
I none like Anna find.
Oh! still believe the mournful Muse,
The tear which now the line bedews,
Springs from the fountain of a heart
Disdainful of each flattering art,
Where Anna is enshrined."

78. *The Art of evading a Charitable Subscription. By* Natal *Junior. 8vo, pp.* 26. Hatchard.

THE grave irony of this pamphlet is well supported; and the cap is of so elastic a nature, that it will fit the noddle of almost every man who tries it on, whatever may be his religious sentiments. The *cloven foot*, however, appears, in a sly insinuation against the writings of Dr. Marsh, Dr. Maltby, Mr. Norris, and the benevolent Bishop of Chester.

79. *Advice*

79. *Advice on the Study and Practice of the Law: with Directions for the Choice of Books. Addressed to Attorneys' Clerks. By* William Wright. *Second Edition, enlarged.* 8vo, *pp.* 180. Taylor *and* Hessey.

IN the minds of well-disposed Youth entering upon any profession or employment, there naturally exists a spirit of inquiry, and an enthusiastic ardour to acquire a competent knowledge of its principles. That this disposition should receive every possible assistance and encouragement, is, on all accounts, obviously important. In the arduous and complicated profession of the Law, particularly,—without able directions and judicious advice which may be continually resorted to, the Student, however ardent and industrious, is likely soon to be bewildered and disgusted, or at least to fail of attaining any considerable proficiency: much time will, probably, be spent on books which will ill reward his diligence, and serve rather to perplex and impede his progress than to supply him with valuable information. And although, it is true, the power of genius sometimes overcomes all obstacles, such instances must be regarded as rare exceptions from a general rule. These considerations may be sufficient to evince the utility of such a work as the present by a gentleman of experience in the profession: but the reasons which Mr. Wright gives in his Introduction are conclusive on this head:

"Many sensible men have lamented the disadvantages under which an Attorney's Clerk enters upon the study of the Law. 'He is taught by form or precedent, rather than by principle. He is made to copy precedents, without knowing either their application, or those rules on which they are grounded. When he begins to prepare draughts, he is led to expect all his information from these forms; and his knowledge is in the end as limited as the means by which he has been instructed.' (Preston on Conveyancing, pref. ix.)—Ignorant and illiberal practitioners there will be, so long as there are men who spend their youth in idleness or trifling amusements, instead of industriously studying those books from which alone a knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence can be obtained. An Attorney of this description will be justly despised: but from *his* conduct, unfortunately, many will be so uncandid as to form their opinion of his more honourable contemporaries. The profession of the Law was for many years so degraded by illiterate and dishonest Attorneys, that to correct the abuses introduced by those men, the interference of the Legislature was necessary; and an Act of Parliament passed, relative to Attorneys' Clerks, which is likely to produce effects very beneficial to this Country. The profession will become more respectable as it becomes more learned; and it is the duty of each of its members to contribute to raise it in the estimation of mankind. The great inconvenience and loss which many families have to lament from the ignorance of Attorneys, is of itself a sufficient cause that some attempt should be made to diffuse useful and elementary, as well as practical knowledge, among those who are at this time in their Clerkship."

In a sensible Preface, the Author concisely enumerates the several publications on the study of the Law (some of which are addressed to the gentlemen of the Bar, and contain no practical hints for the use of Attorneys' Clerks, nor information on the choice of Books), and on the branch of Conveyancing in particular: these labours, however, it is suggested, have not superseded the necessity of further advice more immediately applicable to Attorneys' Clerks.

In the Introduction, whilst inculcating the necessity of diligence and perseverance in study, some examples are adduced of professional men having successfully encountered great disadvantages, and attained the highest eminence by the mere force of their own talents. The passage is not uninteresting; and may "serve to rouse the industry, and stimulate the exertions, of every ingenuous youth in the pursuit of knowledge."

"To gain a knowledge of the Law, much time and studious attention are necessary. Let the young Clerk remember that honourable distinction cannot be otherwise acquired; and that his success will depend upon his own exertions. If he be industrious, he will be learned. If he be virtuous, he will be happy. Biography will teach him, that many, with perhaps more disadvantages than he has to encounter, have attained the highest eminence. Saunders was a beggar-boy, taught to write by Attorneys' Clerks in the Temple, and, after serving a clerkship, and practising with success

success at the Bar, he was made Chief Justice; and has left behind him some of the best Reports extant. Justice Willes said of this Lawyer, 'that he was so very learned a man, and so well-skilled in pleading, that no authorities were necessary to be mentioned after him.' Sir John Strange, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Roden *, Lord Kenyon, and Lord Ashburton, arrived at the highest Judicial situations, though accustomed in their youth to the labour of copying in an Attorney's Office. Two of the Judges who now preside in our Courts of Justice were Attorneys' Clerks.—If we turn our eyes to those who rank with the most eminent among the Conveyancers, Special Pleaders, Equity Draftsmen, and Advocates of the present day, we shall find in each of these departments men who have been Clerks in Attorneys' Offices, and who, notwithstanding the disadvantages of their situation, have attained their present rank in their profession, by pursuing a more liberal and laborious course of study than has been usually chalked out for Attorneys."

The volume is divided into the following heads or chapters:

On Industry and Temperance; on Study; on the Study of the Law of Nature and Nations;—of History; on the old Law Books; on the Study of the English Constitution;—of the English Law;—of the Civil Law; on Commonplace Books; on Practice, and on attending Courts of Justice; on Parliamentary Business; on the old Court Hands; on the Latin Language; on the Study of the Classics; on attaining a knowledge of the Latin Language; on Short-hand Writing; on Company; on the Professional Duties of Attorneys; on the reciprocal Duties of Attorneys and Clerks; on Exercise.

It will be perceived by this summary of the Contents, that the Author does not confine himself to mere professional advice: indeed, the value of the book is greatly increased by the friendly admonitions respecting general conduct which are interspersed throughout—and though it might appear strange to recommend the volume to any others than those to whom it is expressly addressed, we may without impropriety assert that young men of any profession cannot but be benefited by an attentive perusal of it. It is unnecessary for us to point out more particularly the subjects of the several chapters; and it will hardly be expected that we should attempt an analysis of the advice and cautions which the work contains: we shall, however, extract a few passages, which, as it is conceived, will afford sufficient grounds for the favourable opinion we entertain of the work, and at the same time display the sound judgment, the correct principles, and the liberal sentiments of the Author.

In the Chapter "on the Study of History," a very necessary caution is given with respect to two celebrated modern Historians:

"In the perusal of the polished Histories of Hume and Gibbon, care should be taken that the imposing style and deistical observations of the Authors do not ingraft on the mind sentiments repugnant to the interests of mankind, and the dictates of true religion. This will be very necessary, as they have taken every opportunity of insinuating contempt for the doctrines of Christianity: and the style and method of their Histories have gained them many admirers. Their works certainly contain much useful knowledge, accompanied by very acute reasoning; but sometimes they have drawn false conclusions from ascertained facts; and it may with justice be said, they have on some occasions laboured to suppress important evidence, and to cover misrepresentations with the appearance of truth. These errors are not very numerous, but they are often of very great importance, and likely to escape detection by a tyro; and therefore many well-informed men may think it advisable, that, instead of Hume, Henry's History of Great Britain, with Andrews's Continuation, should be read; and that the perusal of Gibbon should be postponed till the judgment of the Student has become more mature, and he has obtained more leisure to devote to the examination of it."

With respect to *controversial* works, some judicious advice is given in the chapter "on the Study of the English Law:"

"The professional Student should not enter hastily upon works of a controversial description: these should be left

* "Strange, Roden, and Hardwicke, were Clerks to an Attorney of the name of Salkeld, who resided in Brook-street, Holborn; and Lord Mansfield entertained so high an opinion of the latter, that he often observed, 'When Lord Hardwicke pronounced his decrees, Wisdom herself might be said to speak.' Butler's Horæ Judic."

left on the shelf, till the mind is well stored with knowledge, because the first which he might happen to take into his hands would probably appear to him to have espoused the right side of the question. Controversial books are generally written by ingenious men; and they may mislead the Student without being practically useful, because ingenious reasoning too often usurps the place of established cases and solid arguments. Before considerable advances in study have been made, and where opportunities of reference are not often afforded, the Student implicitly relies on the Author he is reading: he is not capable of arguing the point with him as he proceeds; and he cannot detect his errors, by bringing forward authorities which may have escaped the controversialist's attention, or which, from regard to a favourite hypothesis, he has suppressed."

There is much good sense in the following observations in the Chapter "on the Study of Civil Law:"

"In every profession different kinds of learning are useful, though to common understandings they would not appear to bear much, if any, relation to it; and they tend to enlarge the powers of penetration and judgment. A mind well cultivated has an extensive grasp, which seizes at once every decision and argument that bears fairly on a case, and thus ensures accuracy and stability to all its serious and mature conclusions. But a narrow understanding, unacquainted with elementary principles, is confused and perplexed by every common occurrence, and is busied only in little things and quibbling objections, which cannot stand against able and well-applied reasoning, the sure reward of time which has been judiciously and diligently employed."

In the Chapter "on Practice, and on attending Courts of Justice," the Author ably controverts the notion entertained by some professional Gentlemen, that "practice claims the Student's most particular attention; that theory or study is of little consequence to an Attorney; and that any knowledge which is necessary may, without trouble or expence to himself, be easily acquired."

The Chapter "on the Professional Duties of Attorneys" is extremely valuable and important.

"An Attorney should commence his professional labours with the laudable resolution of preventing litigation as much as possible; for petty suits are always vexatious, and seldom productive of advantage either to the parties or to society.

"It will not always be prudent to advise men to proceed at Law, though you could ensure success. Most cases are doubtful; and even where there appears no doubt, if the redress to be obtained is of little value, the costs of seeking it will exceed its worth when obtained, and a client, unless he is wealthy and fond of litigation (and there are many men of this character), however anxious he may be to commence, is generally willing to compromise before his suit is ended. Our duty on such occasions is plainly and truly to point out the probable advantages of a verdict, with the disadvantages from an unexpected failure, and the difference between costs which must be paid by the client, and what will be allowed on taxation. With this information let a client proceed as he pleases: if he is an opulent man, he may not be much injured or dissatisfied with his Solicitor, though unsuccessful; but, if he is poor, he may be almost ruined even by gaining a verdict; and, as an additional obstacle to law-suits, let it be remembered that the mind of all men is in some degree disturbed when they are engaged in expensive litigation.

"When consulted professionally, a young Attorney should not, if he can avoid it, give his opinion hastily, but consider and re-consider. All the cases in the memory of a well-read man will not at all times present themselves, and a little thought may cause an alteration in that opinion, upon which sometimes the welfare and property of a client and his family depend. But, when he does advise, let him give his advice honestly, and suffer no unworthy fear of incurring any man's displeasure to make him swerve from the duty which he owes both to his client and himself. He who deceives his client on any occasion, cannot reconcile such practice with the truth and honesty to which he solemnly pledges himself on his admission."

The prevalent practice of "a Vendor's Solicitor introducing into his conditions and contracts, for the sale of estates, a compulsory clause, that the Purchaser shall *(whatever may be his opinion of his abilities or character)* employ *him* to judge of the validity of the vendor's title, and to prepare his conveyance-deeds," is very properly reprobated.

"The Solicitor is thus," Mr. Wright observes, "doubly paid for duties which are often incompatible; and the purchaser,

chaser, after having paid the vendor's Attorney for perusing his abstract, and drawing and ingrossing his deeds, must, before his own mind is satisfied of the safety of his title, pay perhaps as much money to his own attorney; and from the vendor's solicitor not having done what the purchaser's attorney thinks requisite, additional and considerable expences may be incurred."

"In preparing wills, an attorney should be careful that the disposal of the property shall not render his own character open to suspicion. If a testator selects him as an object of his bounty, let the will be prepared by a stranger. No person making a will in favour of himself or his own family, can escape censure; and there is great reason to suppose knavish conduct to have influenced the man who has made a will in his own favour to the exclusion of relations. That honour which ought to influence a man in the exercise of his professional duties, should make him pause before he becomes auxiliary to a cruel and unnatural devise, or assists in disinheriting a child, a brother, a sister, or any other near relation. Many who, from very insufficient reasons, are disposed to give their property to strangers, or to distant, in exclusion of near relatives, might easily be prevailed on to act with propriety; and it will be a gratifying reflection to any one, that he has persuaded a man preparing for futurity, to regard those obligations and feelings which Nature seems to have implanted in every honest heart."

We here close our extracts from a work replete with useful information and advice; and recommend it to the general patronage of Attorneys (whose labour of instruction it may serve materially to diminish), as well as to the attention of every young Clerk. An extensive circulation of the book will undoubtedly contribute (as far as written advice can contribute) to increase the knowledge, and raise the character, of that part of the profession for which it is designed.

We ought not to omit stating that in this second edition many alterations and several additions have been made. The Chapters "On Practice, and on attending Courts of Justice," and "on the Professional Duties of Attorneys," have been considerably enlarged. —The volume is dedicated, by permission, "To the Right Hon. John Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, with the highest respect for his great attainments as a Lawyer, and for his unimpeachable integrity as a man."

80. *A Review (and complete Abstract) of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture; from the Midland Department of* England: *comprising* Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Warwickshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, *and a principal Part of* Cambridgeshire. *By Mr.* Marshall, *Author of various Works on Agriculture, and other Branches of Natural, Political, and Rural Economy; whose Surveys, and digested Registers of superior Practices pursued, in the Six Agricultural Departments of* England, *gave Origin to the Board of Agriculture, and its Reports.* 8vo. *pp.* 660.

WE have accidentally happened on this volume*, which we find to be the last but one of a series of *Five*, which are intended by Mr. Marshall to form not only a complete Abstract of what is useful, in nearly One Hundred Volumes (published and unpublished) that have been printed by the Board of Agriculture, as "REPORTS" from the Counties of England and Wales; — but to incorporate with it much practical information, arising from his own knowledge of the several subjects under consideration; and to correct numerous errors, and clear up various points in dispute, among Amateurs, as well as among men of more mature experience; and, moreover, to appreciate, by the evidence of their own works, the qualifications of Modern Writers on Rural subjects.

It cannot be denied that a work on such a plan, if ably executed, must be a great *desideratum* with Farmers and Landed Gentlemen: and if a judgment may be formed from the numerous original works on Rural Economy, that have been written by the same Author within the last forty years, few men could be found to have undertaken such a task, who could be supposed better qualified for the just execution of it.

Our limits prevent us from entering on a minute examination of so elaborate a production, and restrict us to

* York printed; as we conclude the former volumes have been.

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the transcription of two or three extracts on general subjects, taken at random from Mr. Marshall's remarks in different parts of the volume.

"FALLING STONES. *(Staffordshire.)* Are not those stones, and others of a similar nature, *atmospherical?* And are not the stones that have recently reached the earth, through its atmosphere, fragments thrown off from a spent, or nearly spent, *Comet*,—at or towards its aphelion; and with a degree of velocity sufficient to overcome the attraction of its remaining nucleus? A fragment thus thrown off, whether by centrifugal force, or the force of internal gasses, would naturally travel, in space, with the given velocity, and nearly in the given direction, until its course should be disturbed by the attraction of another body, moving in the same region of space.—From the several apparently well-authenticated instances of stones 'falling from the atmosphere,' in our own time, it is sufficiently ascertained that they enter it with a high degree of heat; not only from their warmth when they reach the earth, but by the reports they occasion while descending;—similar to those which are caused by lightning passing through it. In space—in vacuo—they would, it is probable, retain their heat unimpaired, and would, of course, remain in the same ignited state in which they were sent forth, until they were plunged into the air and moisture of the atmosphere,—in passing through which, they would necessarily lose some considerable portion of their heat before they reached the surface of the earth.—The Rowley stones are certainly an object of philosophical inquiry. From the above description, they appear to resemble those stones which are known to have so descended, and which have been analyzed and described.—Since the public agitation of this interesting topick, and after the theory here offered occurred to me (some years ago), I have been led to conceive, that many of the naked masses that are seen in grotesque shapes upon various mountains of this island, may be of Cometic origin. The rugged "Tors"—the naked rocks—of Dartmore, which are seen rising out of the summits, or sticking on the brows, of the mountain, are striking instances. And although the nature of those rocks may differ from that of the stones which have recently fallen; yet, heretofore, different species of stones, that are now seen upon, or partially bedded beneath, the surface of this planet, without any connexion, and without any other probable mean of being placed in their present situation, may be of similar origin."

"FORMATION OF SOILS. *(Derbyshire.)* It may be said to be natural, and is not uncommon, for a man who has two subjects before him, one of which is familiar to him, the other not, yet inseparably connected,—to ascribe too much to that which has long occupied his mind, and to which his habits are enured,—and too little to the other.—Thus, Mr. Farey, in speaking of the 'origin' or formation of soils, seems to consider them as the mere decomposition of 'perishable strata.'—He says, speaking of clayey soils, p. 303, 'the clayey Soils of Derbyshire owe their origin, 1st, to clayey gravel, which is indiscriminately strewed over the County, but most extensively in the local patches of the tracts coloured brown, in the Map facing page 97, to the S and SW of Derby; the others are mentioned in the list, p. 134: these are generally found difficult soils, either to drain or improve. 2nd, to Red Marl Strata, in the Southern district, coloured Lake Red (p. 148), frequently on lands too much marled at a former period; these are capable of a high degree of improvement, by draining and liming. 3rd, to Coal Shales, and the other argillaceous and perishable strata, which accompany Coal (see p. 161 and 181). 4th, to the great Limestone Shale, in the districts coloured purple (p. 227); which, when it has a proper degree of tenacity, makes excellent land, as about Hassop, Ashford, Bakewell, Ashburne N, Newtongrange, &c. &c. and very poor land in others, as observed above. And 5th, to the decomposition of Toadstone on the surface (see p. 278), as on the E of Fairfield, and other places: this clay is said to be very unfavourable to the growth of Oaks. Cold clayey soils in this County, have numerous Pewets or Lapwings, flying and screaming over them, whence such are often called pewety soils.'

"Now, it has long appeared to me that the surface soils, the cultivated molds, in this and every other cultivated country, are of *vegetable* rather than of *mineral* origin; but partake of both.

"By aquatic plants, a soil, altogether vegetable, may be created in a few years. And, seeing the length of time, the millenia of years, which the surface of the principal part of this kingdom, while in a state of nature, or when thinly inhabited, was covered with wood (and coarse deep-rooting herbage) whose leaves annually fell to the ground, and whose dead branches, stems and roots were, in the ordinary course of nature, converted to vegetable mold,—the origin and existing depths of soils, might, by a mere vegetist, seem to be well-accounted for,

for, without calling in the aid of mineral substances. For, supposing the leaves, decayed branches, and the roots of annual and of aged plants, to increase the depth of soil, only one hundredth of an inch, annually, the increase, in 1000 years, would be 10 inches: a depth which the majority of soils do not reach. Let us, now, endeavour to explain how far mineral and fossil substances have been instrumental, in the formation of soils. The first plants which took root, after the present figuration of the surface of the earth was cast, were of course nurtured by the substances that were exposed upon it; and it would be a length of time, in most situations, before vegetable productions arrived at the state of luxuriance in which we now view them; and this may serve to account for the thinness of soils, at the present day, in various situations, and for the great variation in their depths, in a general view. Where natural clays, or other loose earthy strata, of a fertile quality, were exposed on the surface, there, vegetation would soon gain strength. On the contrary, where indurated strata, or those of a nature unfriendly to vegetation, though of a plastic or loose texture, occupied it, there, it would long remain destitute of covering. Again, where water lodged in the substratum, so as to give an ungenial coldness to the surface, or where the surface was a blowing sand, or where the elevation was so great as to check vegetation, though the exposed surface were of a fertile quality, — in such situations the growth of plants, and the accumulation of vegetable mold, would be slow; while on sounder and better textured grounds, more genially situated, the *growth* of *soil* would be rapid; and its depth would of course become comparatively great. But although the more fertile parts of the generality of soils, must necessarily, I conceive, have been produced in the manner above suggested, yet there can be few instances in which their entire bulk can be of vegetable origin. For, even in the state of nature, the substratum on which the vegetable mold was produced, would be raised and mixed with it, by moles, worms, and other inhabitants of soils; and, in the state of cultivation, the subsoil or base is still more liable to be turned up, and intimately blended with the vegetable matter, by the operations of the plow, and other implements. Hence there can be no risk in concluding that (unless where the accumulation of vegetable mold has been of extraordinary depth) cultivated soils partake more or less of the mineral strata on which they rest; and this might not inaptly serve to raise, in the minds of mere mineralogists, the idea that the entire matter of soils may have been produced by the perishing and decomposition of those strata. The *animal* matter which has been accumulating on the surface, from the time of its being inhabited, I have refrained from mentioning, as it is of *vegetable origin*; — vegetable mold highly elaborated and rendered capable of giving a superior degree of fertilization to soils. I have embraced the present as a favourable opportunity of explaining my ideas respecting the origin, increase, and component parts of cultivated soils. I have, for some length of time, been in possession of them; as may be seen in my SOUTHERN COUNTIES, district *Weald* of *Sussex*, article Soil; but have not until now, deliberatively discussed and digested them."

"THE EARLY MORNING AIR. *(Leicestershire.)* Having considered it a duty to endeavour to place Mr. Ainsworth's theory, concerning the food of plants, in its true light, and in strong colouring; — lest, from the conspicuous place it fills, in a public report, a stale paper!!! it might, in these talking, frivolous times, become *fashionable*; — it would be a want of candour not to bring before my readers a *new idea*, I believe, thrown out by Mr. A. which does his philosophical ingenuity great credit. The alchemists, though they failed in their main design, made some useful discoveries.

"P. xxxvii. 'We are told by mariners, that in the calmest weather, and perhaps in all parts of the globe, there is a land breeze that will generally fill their sails soon after Aurora makes her appearance; this is attributed to the sun; but if so, why not a sea (where there is no obstructions) as well as a land breeze? and why not follow the course of the sun? as this is, according to Dr. Ingenhouss, the exact time that plants begin to emit the pure air. Query, whether it is not the perspiration of the infinite number of plants united, that puts that tremulous elastic fluid in motion! If so, this will account for that hour being the most salubrious and pleasantest of all the 24; according to my poor judgment, I have not the least doubt of it, as I have taken the opportunity, since writing this Essay, for numbers of mornings together, and always found the plants begin to wave at that time.' Hence, shall we say, the WHOLESOMENESS of EARLY RISING? which it would be difficult, perhaps, to account for, rationally (if really a fact, I mean) on any other ground."

21. ***A Treatise on the Construction of Maps; in which the Principles of the Projections of the Sphere are demonstrated, and their various practical Relations to Mathematical Geography deduced and explained; systematically arranged, and scientifically illustrated from Twenty Plates of Diagrams. With an Appendix and copious Notes. By*** Alexander Jamieson. *8vo.* Law, *&c.*

WE are always happy to have it in our power to forward the views of scientific men who render services to their countrymen by publications explanatory of their particular pursuits. We view them in the light of persons who are too generous to conceal their knowledge under the impression that the world may become as wise as themselves, and applaud them in proportion: we therefore recommend this treatise to the patronage of the publick, fully subscribing to the Author's motto, "Nothing will contribute more to the advancement of Geographical studies, than the construction of Maps;" and feeling satisfied that Mr. Jamieson has paid the subject every possible attention, and with the happy art of familiarizing his readers with his demonstrations.

The Preface notices the antiquity of the Science, which precludes the probability of much originality at present; but, admitting that the Compiler has had any success in compressing and arranging the scattered materials of various Authors, and in uniting the theory of antient with the practice of modern discoveries, he modestly trusts he has done as much as might reasonably be expected.

"As a work of this kind must depend upon a great many relations, geographical and mathematical, the first two sections very naturally introduce the student to the third," in which the orthographic, the stereographic, and the globular projections of the sphere, with their principles, are demonstrated; and the latter "is investigated in a manner entirely new, to prove its superiority and admirable fitness in the construction of Maps." Certain combinations being proposed, the projections are handled in the form of problems, in the fourth section, in which practice supersedes theory; thus reducing them to a greater degree of simplicity than would have been the case had the subject been pursued in numerous subdivisions. The rhumb line, with its origin, properties, and use in navigation, are treated of in the sixth section.

"The meridional, equatorial, and horizontal constructions of maps, in the seventh section, are singularly beautiful, and highly interesting, the subordinate parts of the problems having been enriched with valuable elucidations. The principles of developing a spheric surface on a plane, are investigated in the eighth section; and the application of the developement of the conic surface, in the construction of maps, possesses the rare qualities of simplicity and elegance, with a nice approximation to truth. The ninth section is of a miscellaneous nature, unfolding numerous projections of particular maps. These constructions are presented in a popular form, and include whatever appeared of essential consequence in modern practice. Having treated so fully of the orthographic projection of the sphere, it seemed necessary to show its extensive application in the construction and use of the Analemma — an instrument that will solve many of the common astronomical problems; and the tenth section has been allotted to these subjects. Without pretending to contribute to the advancement of geographical studies, the Appendix will probably be deemed not the least interesting portion of this volume, since the ingenious resources which it discloses, are calculated to afford very pleasing and instructive exercises. The notes and illustrations with which the work concludes, will be found peculiarly useful, as the various historical and critical remarks which are blended with them, have resulted from numerous sources of information, some of which are difficult of access. When the student has attentively studied the first three sections, he should exercise himself in drawing small planispheres, agreeably to the different methods laid down in the fourth section. Mercator's Projection may then be performed, or the constructions in the seventh section, may follow, on a small scale, those in the fourth; and the eighth and ninth sections, executed on the same plan, will form an agreeable variety, and make mathematical geography exceedingly interesting, as well as intelligible and instructive. But to facilitate the design of this volume, the student should provide himself with the necessary instruments mentioned in the work, and a book of imperial drawing-paper, about 15 inches by 10, in which the projections may at first be made from scales, nearly

nearly the size of those on the plates; and the successive novelty disclosed in the methods he shall have to employ, cannot fail to produce that assiduity and solicitude for excellence which will crown his performance with merited success."

82. *Sonnets, Odes, and other Poems, by the late Mr.* Charles Leftley; *together with a short Account of his Life and Writings. To which is added, a Poetical Collection, consisting of Elegies, Ballads, and Sketches, on various Subjects, chiefly descriptive, written in* India, *and during a Voyage to and from* Madras. *By* William Linley, *Esq. late in the Civil Service of the* East India *Company.* Longman *and Co.* 12*mo.*

THE friendship of Mr. Leftley and the Editor of his Poems commenced at St. Paul's School, where the congeniality of their tastes, and an ardent love of Poetry, cemented an union of minds which death alone was capable of dissolving. Mr. Linley is diffuse on his friend's attainments; but it is painful to add that they were acquired under many domestic and pecuniary difficulties, and that they sufficed only to procure him the employment of Reporter of Parliamentary Proceedings to the Times Newspaper. A constitution naturally weak was soon impaired by his constant exertions of mind and body; a decline ensued, and he died in 1797, aged 27.

Mr. Linley introduces some critical remarks upon his Poetry, in which, he says, "there is something more than the mere ebullitions of fancy; his allusions are everywhere classical, and frequently instructive; and in some of his pieces there may be discovered a strength of language and an originality of conception which will fairly entitle him to a place in the first rank of modern Poets."

We select the "Lines on quitting the Retreat of a dear Friend at Bridgnorth," as affording a fair specimen of the Author's abilities.

"The fleeting moments wing their way;
Far rolls the flaming car of day;
The lucid water leaves its source;
And onward speeds its rippling course;
The breeze that rang'd the flowery dell,
Has hied him to the violet's cell;
And soon, ah! soon, Bridgnorth, to you,
Must I exclaim, adieu! adieu!
No more, proud Morf, your cloud-crown'd head,
Or fern-thatch'd heath my feet shall tread;
Sabrina, sweetest nymph of song,
No more I walk your woods among;
No more sail down your silver tide,
Or pluck the lilies from your side;
But far from pleasure, peace, and you,
I lingering go; adieu! adieu!
How oft beneath yon castle-wall
Have I look'd down on forests tall,
And distant towns, and valleys green,
And the blue hills that skirt the scene:
How oft along the winding vale,
Watch'd the slow barge, and lessening sail:
But now, no more these scenes I view:
Belov'd retreat, adieu! adieu!"

Mr. Leftley's productions terminate at page 105; and Mr. Linley's, commencing at p. 111, conclude at 199. The latter gentleman speaks with great modesty of his own poetical effusions, saying, nothing but the solicitations of his friends could have induced him to place them by the side of his co-adjutor's superior productions, which even now he does "rather as foils to his lamented friend's gems," or "as a dessert after a solid feast, which may produce a little palatable variety, without satiety or disgust." Of the descriptive sketches written during a last year's residence in India, he urges, that they may possess interest as they touch upon the nature of the climate, scenery, and religion of the country.

The following is a specimen of Mr. Linley's powers:

AUGUST*. *To Summer.*

"O welcome, Summer! welcome to my heart
Thy rain fresh falling, and thy morning breeze,
Rich with the fragrance of reviving flowers!
From feverish dreams relieved, joyous I start
To view the dew-drops glittering on the trees,
And catch the bracing, health-renewing gale.
Nor with less rapture, Summer, do I hail
Thy storm's approach; and the black cloud that lowers,

* "This is usually the season for continual showers of rain; and, after the very severe hot winds, they are refreshing and invigorating in a great degree. The gales from the land blow with their usual violence, but it becomes no longer necessary to exclude them, as they are cooled by the rains. What East Indians call the hot season is generally over by the end of July."

Threat-

Threatening, upon the mountain's craggy heights,
To pour the sweeping deluge; me delights
Thy fiercest tempest brings, nor lightning's glare, [scare;
Nor bursting thunder, can my spirits
While Memory points to native views,
And bids for me those pleasures live
Which cheerful Competence pursues,
And blest Contentment gives.
With thee, sweet Summer, have I stray'd
To seek the Muse's leafy shade,
Amid her cooling haunts retir'd;
With thee, soft mistress of the magic song,
Wander'd the echoing groves among,
And tun'd the lay that fancy has inspir'd."

83. *Biblical Anecdotes, illustrative of the History of the Sacred Scriptures, and of the early Translations of them into various Languages. By* James Townley. 12*mo*, *pp.* 208. Longman *and Co.*

THIS Work is designed as an outline of the History of the Sacred Writings, and of the state of Biblical knowledge at different periods.

"The DIVINE VOLUME the Author regards as an invaluable treasure, and cordially adopts the opinion, that all religious knowledge originates in Revelation; a sentiment which he embraces, because he thinks it impossible for any modifications of *matter* to suggest the idea of one Infinite Eternal *Spirit*, the Creator, Preserver, and Governor of all things;—because the fact is indisputably established that the antient sages travelled into the *East*, or drew much of their information from Eastern sources;—and because the most eminent Heathen philosophers have acknowledged themselves indebted to *Tradition*, for their purest and most sublime notions of the Deity, and his worship. Endeared to the Writer by these and similar sentiments, the WORD OF GOD has long been his delightful study, and every thing has interested him that related to his Bible. He was confident, therefore, that if the views of others were congenial with his own, he should render an acceptable service to many, who have neither opportunity, nor leisure, to consult scarce and expensive works, by presenting them with a series of 'Biblical Anecdotes,' illustrative of the History of the Holy Scriptures, and the early Translations of them into different languages."

Such has been Mr. Townley's attempt; and it is but justice to say that he has well succeeded.

84. *The Spirit of the Public Journals for* 1814. *Being an impartial Selection of the most ingenious Essays and Jeux d'Esprits that appear in the Newspapers and other Publications. With explanatory Notes, and Anecdotes of many of the Persons alluded to. Vol. XVIII.* 12*mo*, *pp.* 368. Ridgway.

The commendation we have given to the former Volumes may very justly be bestowed on the present.

"As the commencement of this Publication was nearly coetaneous to the French Revolution, and as its main object was to record the ingenious Essays and Satires to which that event gave birth; it has been thought expedient and proper to terminate the present SERIES with the conclusion of the war. For wit and humour the EIGHTEEN VOLUMES that have now been published may boldly challenge comparison with any former production of the kind."

We copy only one short Epigram:

"Billy Snip went to skate, when, the ice being loose,
He fell in; but was sav'd by good luck:
Cried the Tailor, 'I'll never more leave my *hot goose*,
To receive, in return, a *cold duck*.'"

85. Al Kalomeric, *the Son of* Maugraby: *an* Arabian *Tale. Now first faithfully translated from the Original MSS. of* Abou Ali, Mohammed, Ben Ali, Ben Hassan Ebn Moclah; *Prime Vizier to the magnificent and mighty Caliph* Moctader Billah! *Discovered since the taking of* Paris *by the Allied Powers of* Europe, *and replete with marvellous Coincidences!* 8*vo*, *pp.* 49. Ginger.

THE Hero of this *modern* Arabian Tale will easily be discovered by a short quotation:

"Al Kalomeric appeared about to fulfil the destiny he had prescribed; and as he drove Kings and Sultans by scores from their thrones, he supplied the vacancies thus effected by his sword, with the brothers of his body, and the low-born miscreants of his former life. The institutions of man were rendered objects of ridicule, by the substitution of the rabble for the native rulers, and the transfer of sceptres from the princes of the earth to the hands of mechanics and adventurers!—His power seemed to be bounded only by the limits of the known world; and even where his arms could not reach, his policy and cunning were subtle to subdue! Strange, however, to say, in the sea of Roum, not far from the coast of Schem, the island of El Copros presented alone an obstacle and boundary to his overwhelming ambition!

bition! The prince and people of this comparative speck in the creation had, by the union of valour and wisdom, extended their renown to the uttermost regions of the earth. — They were devoted to their national institutions, and considered it glorious to die in the defence of them. The capital, Famagoustan, was the school of true philosophy, and the seat of learning and science. Religion was cultivated in purity, and the moral precepts of the sages had resisted all the innovating schemes of the disciples and agents of Al Kalomeric. El Copros was naturally no favourite with the illustrious son of Maugraby, and he vowed a great oath of destruction against the Islanders; insomuch that he threatened to overwhelm their Island in the great sea, which had hitherto only washed its shores. — But the Prince of El Copros laughed, and the Island continued to maintain its ground in spite of the surrounding storms."

86. *An easy System of Short Hand, upon an entirely new Plan, founded on long Practical Experience; from its Simplicity and Facility of Acquirement, peculiarly calculated for Persons who study by themselves; by which Short Hand may be learned in half the Time it could by any other Publication. By* James Mitchell, *M.A.* 8*vo*, *pp.* 72, *and Four Plates.* G. Robinson, *&c.*

OF many systems which have appeared, on this most important art, it has been complained that they were more calculated to refresh the memory of a person already instructed, than to facilitate the labours of one beginning to learn. The Author of this Treatise, who has been many years a teacher of the Art, had often occasion to feel the want of a proper book to put in the hands of his pupils, and was induced to draw it up for their use. He remarked the difficulties which occurred, and contrived the means to obviate them. Besides the usual rules for abbreviating the spelling, by leaving out the vowels in the middle of words, and all silent letters, making the first letter stand for a word, &c. there are given in the present work several Chapters from the Bible, thus abbreviated, by help of which, the Student may both learn to spell in Short Hand, and also be much assisted in learning to read what he has written, which is generally a more difficult thing. In these Chapters all the words which may be written by means of one Short Hand character, are printed in italics. The mode of joining the simple characters, and of forming difficult words, is pointed out; rules are given for the formation of arbitrary marks to express important words of frequent occurrence; and the means are shown by which a proficient may carry his abbreviations to the utmost extent consistent with legibility.

87. *A familiar Treatise on Drawing, for Youth. Being an Elementary Introduction to the Fine Arts, designed for the Instruction of Young Persons whose Genius leads them to study this elegant and useful Branch of Education. By* Charles Taylor. *Illustrated by Plates from the Designs of* Bartolozzi, *R. A.* Brown, *A.* Cipriani, *R. A.* De Marteau, Gerard Lairesse, Le Brun, Le Clerc, Mortimer, *R. A.* Paye, *F.S.A.* Poussin, Singleton, Vandyke. 8*vo*, *pp.* 16; *and XXXIII Plates.* C. Taylor.

WE hesitate not to pronounce this a very useful and a very beautiful publication. But the Author shall introduce himself:

"So general is the study of the imitative Arts, that it is needless to apologize for adding another elementary work to the number already in circulation. It is hoped that the present attempt will be found acceptable, as offering a desirable medium between the very expensive Essays on the Fine Arts on the one hand, and the inferior, confined examples on the contrary. Yet, while we set aside comparison with those costly originals as to their extent, we would not shrink from the most scrutinising criticism as to the real and intrinsic merit of the examples here presented to the student; so that while thus a basis is offered, on which a superstructure of excellence may be founded, these specimens, selected from the highest authorities, will guarantee the youthful mind from that vitiated taste which inferior originals inevitably tend to produce."

"The examples in this Essay need no expensive preparation: Black-lead Pencils for an accurate outline, Chalk for some, and a Pen and Indian Ink for others, are all the materials requisite.

"A great variety of *Paper* is used in the Arts. For Indian Ink and Colours a smooth hard Paper is requisite; for Chalks there are many sorts, from very smooth to very rough, and of various colours; blue, grey, drab, or brown. In these latter sorts the colour of the paper forms the middle tint of the subject, which is shadowed by black chalk, and heightened by white."

88. *Gesta*

88. *Gesta Navali della Monarchia* Inglese, *dal Grande* Alfredo *sino a questi tempi, &c. Actions Navales de la Monarchie* Angloise, *depuis le Grand* Alfred *jusqu'à notre Temps. Poème* Italien *de* Stephano Egidio Petroni, *Membre de l'Academie* Italienne, *de la Société Philotechnique de* Paris, *et d'autres Academies d'*Europe, *avec des Prefaces, et Notes Historiques et Politiques, en François, par* Joseph Lavallée, *Sécrétaire perpetuel de la Société Philotechnique de* Paris, *Membre de la Société des Sciences de* Goëttingue, *de l'Académie* Italienne, *&c. &c. A* Londres. Schulze & Dean.

THE first Volume of this Poem is already printed, and the second will make its appearance very soon. Mr. Petroni, an Italian Poet, is well known in France by a Poem called La Napoleonide, and in England by his elegant translations of the Fables of Lafontaine, Solomon's Proverbs, and many other elegant works. The present Poem is a Monument erected to the glory of the English Nation; and the Author entertains the flattering hope that the names of the Heroes who have contributed to the naval victories of the English from the early time of Alfred to the present, and which includes more than 300 families, will procure him that patronage which can but honour the Author, and is worthy of the Nation that will confer it. The Poem is highly spoken of by Mr. Ginguené, in the "Mercure Etranger."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Si la Musique n'opère plus les mêmes prodiges qu'autrefois, c'est qu'elle étoit autrefois plus grossière, et que les Nations étoient encore dans l'enfance."

L'Abbé BARTHELEMI.

16. *A Selection of* Hebrew *Melodies, antient and modern, with appropriate Symphonies and Accompaniments, by* J. Braham *and* J. Nathan: *the Poetry written expressly for the Work by Lord* Byron. *First Number. pp. 64.*

IN our very limited Review, it cannot be expected that we should attempt to throw any new light on the dark subject of Hebrew musick. The inquisitive reader is referred to Burney I. 224—258; Kalkbrenner I. 16; and other musical Historians. Whether the present Melodies were ever performed by any of King David's 4000 Levites, appointed performers in the Temple, we shall not venture to decide*: their age and originality are left entirely to conjecture, having been "preserved by memory and tradition alone." Some of them possess an interesting wildness of character, which leaves no doubt of their antiquity; and the Editors assure us that they have preserved as much of this feature as the rhythm of written musick, and the adaptation of the words, would permit. In selecting melodies to suit the sentiment of the Poet, they have been eminently happy. The expression of some parts we feel to be so true and so powerful as strongly to remind us of our old favourite Purcell, whose better compositions may bid defiance to all-changing Fashion. The present Number contains twelve different pieces, for a single voice, with pianoforte accompaniment; besides which, three of the airs are harmonized for four voices. No clef is used but the treble and bass. Those who are acquainted (and who is not?) with Mr. Braham's compositions and performance, will readily point out his touches; and one effect of them is to induce us for a moment to imagine that we are familiar with the airs, while, in reality, it is only with their tasteful decoration. It must be acknowledged that, generally speaking, the charming sisters, Musick and Poetry, are better companions when they meet, in the present day, than at a former period. Happy they whose hearts are formed to receive the delightful impressions of their beauty!

"Is there a heart that *Musick* cannot melt?
Alas! how is that rugged heart forlorn!
Is there, who ne'er those mystic transports felt
Of solitude and melancholy born?
He needs not woo the *Muse;* he is her scorn." BEATTIE.

17. *Douze*

* "Les Juifs Espagnols lisent et chantent leur Pseaumes bien différemment que les Juifs Hollandais; les Juifs Romains autrement que les Juifs de la Prusse et de la Hesse, et *tous croient chanter comme on chantoit dans le Temple de Jérusalem.*"—Kalkbrenner, p. 34.

17. *Douze Airs de différens Caractères, d'une difficulté progressive, pour la Harpe; par* Charles Bochsa, *fils. pp.* 22. Preston.

THERE is a great deal of pleasing variety in these little divertimentos. In striking chords on the Harp, the same hand can reach wider intervals than it can upon the pianoforte, consequently chords in "dispersed harmony" are one peculiarity of harp-musick. With a few omissions, on this score, the airs may be played with good effect upon the pianoforte. The waltz (or *valze*) in C major, and the *bolero* in C minor, are the least pleasing of the whole. — The word *bolero* does not appear in our English Dictionaries: it is said to mean a dance, in minuet-time, originating in the Balearic Islands. It is sung as well as danced, and sometimes accompanied by different instruments; sometimes only by the guitar or castanets, played by the dancer. We have no great admiration of the Spanish taste in musick.

18. *Select Airs with Variations for the Pianoforte, No.* 3: *by* Gelinek. *pp.* 5.

THE *tema* of these variations is the well-known air, *Nel cor più non mi sento*, which has been varied and arranged by a great many composers, better than by Mr. Gelinek. His variations are quite common-place, tame, and insignificant. Some musical critics have been able to call him a charming composer; but we have not yet had the good fortune to find any thing on which to found such a favourable opinion.

19. *Rondeau Paysan, for the Pianoforte, composed by* Sam. Webbe, *jun.*

A VERY pretty trifle, of easy execution.

*** French Periodical Works: Journal d'Apollon, par Chérubini, Boyeldieu, &c. Journal des Troubadours, rédigé par Lelu. Journal de Guitare. Journal d'Euterpe. Journal des Amateurs (musique). Collection périodique de Musique Sacrée. Bibliothéque Encyclopédique de Musique. Journal des Arts, des Sciences, et de la Litterature, occasionally accompanied with engravings and musick.— T. Boosey has lately imported a fresh supply of the Musick announced in his German catalogue, and also engravings of eminent Musicians, to bind up with their works.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Works nearly ready for Publication:

The fifth and concluding Number of Mr. BRITTON'S "History and Antiquities of Salisbury Cathedral Church;" containing six engravings, two wood-cuts, and a large portion of letter-press; (one engraving and three wood-cuts more than promised.) It will form a specimen of a new and elaborate work, comprising ample historical accounts, with architectural illustrations, of the Cathedrals of England. The following Cathedrals are to be illustrated in succession after Salisbury: Norwich, to have 24 plates devoted to it; Peterborough, 18; Winchester, 30; York, 36.

Panharmonicon, designed as an illustration of a large engraved Plate, in which is attempted to be proved, that the principles of Harmony, more or less, prevail throughout the whole system of Nature, but more especially in the Human frame: and that where these principles can be applied to works of Art, they excite the pleasing and satisfying ideas of Proportion and Beauty. By F. WEBB. With three Plates, one a head, in colours, by GILES HUSSEY.

Ten plain Parochial Sermons on the Doctrines and Dispositions of Christians. By the Rev. W. L. BOWLES.—And a second Edition of his "Missionary, a Poem," with considerable Additions.

Sacred Sketches from Scripture History; containing Belshazzar's impious Feast, Jephtha, the Translation of Elijah. By Mrs. HENRY ROLLS.

A Key to the Testament, or Whitby's Commentary (abridged only), with occasional aids from Dr. Hammond and Bishop Mann. By the Rev. T. D. FOSBROOKE, M. A. F.A.S.

Selections from the Antient Writers. By the Rev. H. MEEN.

Helga, a Poem, in seven Cantos. By the Hon. WILLIAM HERBERT.

British Heroism exemplified in the character of his Grace the Duke of Wellington and the brave Officers under his command: a Poem,—by Mr. SMITH.

Illustrations of English Philology, in a critical examination of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. By Mr. RICHARDSON. 4to.

A Guide to Burghley House, near Stamford, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter; containing a complete catalogue of the Paintings and Curiosities; Biographical Sketches of the Family, and other distinguished Portraits; descriptions of the Historical Works; and a Critique

Critique on the peculiar merits of the Artists, &c. By Mr. DRAKARD, of Stamford.

A familiar History of England, intended for the use of Schools; divided into Instructions and Lessons, and constructed upon an entirely new plan. Each Reign subsequently to the Conquest will be decorated with a neatly engraved portrait of the Sovereign. small 8vo.

Cicero de Officiis, with English Notes critical and explanatory. For Students at College and Schools.

A Translation of Professor FRANK'S Illustration of the Doctrine of Excitability; and of Professor ROESCHLAUB'S Exposition of the Causes of Diseases. By Dr. HALLIDAY, Physician in Birmingham; who is also preparing his "Observations in a Tour through certain Provinces of Eastern Russia."

Letters from France; written by a modern Tourist in that Country; and descriptive of some of the most amusing manners and customs of the French, with characteristic illustrations, from drawings taken on the spot.

A Tour in Istria and Carniola, in the of Spring 1814, by an English Merchant.

"The Rejected Pictures;" containing some very curious information respecting the Pictures, &c. to which the Royal Academy have refused admission into their Annual Exhibition.

A Treatise on the Economy of Fuel, and Management of Heat, especially as it relates to heating and drying by Steam. With Plates. By ROBERTSON BUCHANAN, Civil Engineer; who has also in the press A Treatise on Locomotive Machinery; in which he purposes to give a history and description of Machinery for propelling Vessels, especially Steamboats; and also Steam-carriages; to be illustrated by Plates of Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Steam-boats.

An Address to the Nation on the relative importance of Agriculture and Manufactures, and the means of advancing them both to the highest degree of improvement of which they are capable; with remarks on the doctrines lately advanced by Mr. Malthus on the nature of Rents, and the relation it has to the amount of National Income. And a prefatory Letter to C. M. Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevento, on his late Exposé of the financial state of the French Nation. By the Author of "Observations on the National Debt," &c.

A Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, and Management of Domestic Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits. By BARRINGTON MOWBRAY, Esq. With a practical and experimental account of hatching the eggs of various fowls by artificial heat, after the method of the Egyptians.

Preparing for Publication:

An Essay on the Original Sources of Error which have led to the perversion of the pure word and plain sense of the Bible, from the earliest periods of the Christian Era. By the Rev. W. L. BOWLES.

The Hebrew Grammar and Lexicon, by S. LYON, Hebrew Teacher, are now in Mr. Valpy's Press, in four Volumes: the Grammar will complete the first.

Sermons and Norrisian Prize Essays, by the Rev. JOSEPH WHITELEY, formerly of Magdalen College, Cambridge; late head Master of the free Grammar School, Leeds, and Vicar of Lastingham, Yorkshire. 2 vols. 8vo. (See p. 567.)

Baxteriana, being a Selection from Baxter's Works, by ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq.

An Account of the Literary and Scientific Pursuits which are encouraged and enforced in the University of Cambridge, with various notes, by the Rev. LATHAM WAINEWRIGHT, of Emmanuel College.

The Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands. By SAMUEL RUSH MEYRICK, LL. D. and F.S.A. and CHARLES HAMILTON SMITH, Esq.

The Antient and Modern History and Antiquities of the Borough of Reading. By J. MAN. With Maps and Prints.

The Rev. G. YOUNG and Mr. J. BIRD are completing the late Mr. R. WINTER'S "History of Whitby and the Abbey of Streonshalh, with a Statistical Survey of the adjacent Country to the distance of 25 miles," for the benefit of his Widow and Family.

Messrs. Robinsons and Holdsworth of Leeds have issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, a new Map of the County of York, from an actual Survey.

An Historical and Statistical Work (illustrated by Engravings,) to be entitled, Priory of Inchmahome. By the Rev. WM. MAC GREGOR STIRLING; who has procured various documents, hitherto unpublished, which not only throw light on the history of Inchmahome, but illustrate antient manners.—Mr. Stirling is also about to publish an engraved Chart, chronological and geographical, of British History, with a short Memoir.

Hampden, or the Concentric, a Poem; in which the leading circumstances of the life of that celebrated Patriot will be exhibited, combined with views of the domestic, social, and political duties of man. By Mr. THOMAS NOBLE, of the Liverpool Mercury.

The *Mosiad*, or the Deliverance of Israel from Egyptian Bondage; a Sacred Poem. By Mr. CHARLES SMITH, Artist.

The Cavern of Astolpho; a Romance.

KIRBY'S Wonderful Museum, Vol. V. full of Anecdotes, with a number of Portraits and Natural Curiosities.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

*** The following English Inscription is written by John F. M. Dovaston, Esq. (Author of Fitz-Gwarine, and other Ballads relative to the Welsh Border): the Latin one by Nehemiah Griffith, Esq. who erected the Column at Macs-Garmon near Mold in North Wales, in memory of the HALLELUJAH VICTORY. The fact they record actually took place in A.D. 420, when the British Army, commanded by the Bishops Germanus and Lupus, drove back in terror the crowded legions of Pagan Picts and Saxons (who invaded and harassed their country) by the woods and rocks re-echoing their shouts of Hallelujah. *See Brit. Eccl. Antiquitates*, 335. *Paulus Diaconus*, xv. c. 12. *Bede* i. c. 20. and the Life of *St. Germanus* by *Constantius* of Lyons.

ENGLISH INSCRIPTION. *Maes-Garmon.*

ONCE let the Muse, ah once at least, record
A bloodless victory. At Easter-tide
Four centuries and one score years from Christ,
Here Saint Germanus led the British file,
Wet from his hands baptiz'd on Alyn's banks, [sign
'Gainst legion'd Picts and Saxons. At a
Three times the faithful band shout HALLELUJAH!— [tongues,
The echoing woods, as from ten thousand
Shout HALLELUJAH! — Back the baffled hosts
Retire precipitate, confus'd, astonish'd,
And spare the woes of War. Oh, spare them too,
Ye mis-nam'd followers of the Prince of Peace,
That to your Christian creed can reconcile
What Earth still perpetrates, and Heav'n abhors.

JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

Latin Inscription.

Ad annum ccccxx
SAXONES PICTIque bellum adversus BRITONES
junctis viribus susceperunt
In hâc regione, hodieque MAES-GARMON
appellata:
cum in prælium descenditur,
Apostolicis Britonum ducibus
GERMANO et LUPO,
CHRISTUS militabat in castris:
ALLELUIA tertiò repetitum
exclamabant;
Hostile agmen terrore prosternitur.
Triumphant
Hostibus fusis sine sanguine;
Palmâ fide non viribus obtentâ.
M. P.
In VICTORIÆ ALLELUIATICÆ memoriam
N. G.
MDCCXXXVI.
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITH.

*** The following is an unpublished Poem of CHATTERTON, written by him on the back of the title of Mrs. HAYWOOD'S Poems, now in the library of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, Esq.

LET Sappho's name be heard no more,
Or Dido's fate by Bards be sung,
When on the billow-beaten shore
The echo of Æneas rung.

Love, the great ruler of the breast,
Proud and impatient of controul,
In ev'ry Novel stands confest,
Waking to Nature's scene the soul.

Haywood! thy genius was divine,
The softer passions own'd thy sway;
Thy easy prose, thy flowing line,
Accomplishments supreme display.

Pope, son of envy and of fame,
Penn'd the invidious line in vain;
To blast thy literary name
Exceeds the power of human strain.

Ye gay, ye sensible, ye fair,
To what her genius wrote, attend;
You 'll find engaging morals there
To help the lover and the friend.

The Opening of the Third Hymn of SYNESIUS, *translated by* H.S. BOYD.

AWAKE, my soul, invade the dazzling height [light:
Of sacred song, and drink the stream of
Each dark unruly passion charm to rest,
And fan the flame that purifies the breast.
A wreath, the King of Gods may deign to wear, [bear
I humbly weave: to his pure shrine I
A sacrifice unstain'd by crimson dews,
A free libation of the heavenly muse.
Borne on the wave, or pillow'd on the shore, [roar;
Expos'd to winds that rage, to seas that
Or safe, and shelter'd in my quiet home,
Or when o'er mountains drear and wild I roam;
Or when my liberated feet may gain
Their native realm, yon fair and blooming plain;
In life, in death, in rapture, or in woe,
For thee, blest Lord, the note of praise shall flow.
Allur'd by tranquil Night's congenial calm,
For thee I frame the sweet poetic charm.
When orient roses wreathe the purple morn; [adorn;
When noontide splendours all the heaven
When placid Evening spreads her gentle wing;
I wake for thee the full-resounding string.
Yon stars, that glow with everlasting youth, [truth;
The moon, who walks in light, attests my
And mighty Sol, who leads the radiant choir, [fire.
And fills the saintly breast with hallow'd

Mr. URBAN, *Wilton, Nov.* 1, 1814.

THE interior of the Parish Church of Wilton has, much to the credit of the Parishioners, been lately much improved by the introduction of chandeliers, painting the galleries, pews, &c. and cleansing the monuments. From the latter circumstance, the inclosed Inscription is again brought to light; little known, I believe, to most of the present inhabitants. As it conveys an affectionate tribute of regard to the memory of a beloved wife, you may, perhaps, not think it altogether unworthy a place in your Magazine; together with the subjoined Translation by a young gentleman of Hyde Abbey School, Winchester. There is no date to the Inscription. PHILO.

Inscription in WILTON CHURCH.

QUIS deflere vetat dilectæ funera sponsæ!
Sponsæ, et in æternum, quis meminisse vetat!
Casta fuit mulier, non villa labe notata:
Plena fide, et fidei fructibus omnimodis.
Vixerat utque piè: sic expiravit et illa.
Civis habet cœli præmia; pœna mea est.
Te nimium fœlix vivebam conjuge conjux:
Nunc nimium sine te conjuge vivo miser.
Te veniente die, te decedente, dolebo:
In cœlis tecum dum sociatus ero.

Ah, te meæ si partem animæ rapit
Maturior vis, quid moror altera!

Ric. Chandler Mariæ suæ hoc Mnemosynon
Perpetui amoris ergo
Mœrens posuit.

Translation.

WHO bids the heart-felt sigh of sorrow cease?
Why should not his warm tears for ever flow,
Who mourns the object of his earthly peace,
The better part of all he lov'd below?
Yes; she was chaste—beyond detraction pure!
Faith in her soul was ever known to shine:
Calm she resign'd her life, and reigns secure:
Her's the reward, the pain is only mine!
With thee, blest shade! I found a Heav'n on earth,
That Heaven has vanish'd, now my love's no more!
Sunk is the Sun of my short day of mirth,
And all my blooming hopes of joy are o'er.
Thee will I mourn with morning's dawning ray;
Thee will I mourn when evening shadows rise;
Till on the wings of death I'm borne away,
And once again embrace thee in the skies.

Ah! since my soul's far better part is gone,
Why stays the other friendless and alone!

Richard Chandler caused this monument to be erected, as a tribute of his perpetual love for Mary his departed wife.

Intellectual Enjoyment and Philosophy, superior to Worldly Advantage and Sensual Delight.

[*Written in* 1810.]

WHAT though the rich Canopian wave
Of mellow Nile shall never lave,
Nor Pactolus, with golden sands,
Shall pour its tribute o'er his lands;
Nor exiles, from Siberia's snow,
On him the ermin'd robe bestow;
Nor him, the fair Iberian fleece,
Dipp'd in Tyre's bright purple, grace;
Nor gorgeous lords alliance bring,
With silky gifts, from Persia's King;
No! nor Marengo's trophied field
Its laurels to his fame shall yield:
Yet shall not Gallia's monarch be
With happier pleasures crown'd than he
Who, wise, can keep obscurer ways,
Content to seek no vulgar praise;
In scienc'd ease, delight to find
The laws that various Nature bind;
His wilder passions keep controul'd,
And o'er them Reason's empire hold.
He for Hispania's wealth ne'er sighs,
That useless pageant honours buys.
Who madly seeks, in kingdoms join'd,
The tenant of the temper'd mind,
With discontent would be unbless'd,
Were he of Earth's domain possess'd.
Not richest tributes ease can give,
Nor scepter'd fools from wants relieve.
This changeful scene, without surprize
Who views with philosophic eyes,
And wisely learn'd in Nature's law,
No anxious cares from thence shall draw;
Whether he meet th' assassin's hand,
Or roam a vagrant through the land;
Or in seditious countries bide;
Or bound o'er Ocean's surgeful tide;
Or dark Orion hide his head
In stormy skies; or Syrius shed
A blighting influence o'er the earth,
And send the dread Sirocco forth.
The golden wain that plows the pole,
And guides rich navies round this ball,
Shall, wrapp'd in clouds, its aid deny,
And Eurus blot out earth and sky
With flaky snows and winter's rain—
With tempests shall provoke the main,
Unfear'd by him, whose constant mind
Can see the wild-ass snuff the wind,
Inod'rous when earth's herbage yields
To parching suns in desert fields,
Undaunted; see, destroy'd by hail,
The olive's fruit and vintage fail:
Yet trusts, submiss, the Power that lends
Him life, and food convenient sends.

Then may I still unmov'd behold
Sabea's sweets and Indus' gold;
And, undismay'd with chilling fear,
Still see the rumour'd war draw near;
And if, with unrelenting hand,
The Fates dispeopling plagues command,
Nor ask unknowing stars my doom,
But bid the stern destroyer come.

J. S.

THE

THE POET'S INVOCATION TO FANCY AND REASON.

I.

IN strains harmonious bid my numbers glide, [preside;
Shape my rude verse, and o'er my song
Some friendly, fav'ring Muse—
All that impairs a Poet's fame, controul;
All that exalts, produce; and in my soul
Each happy thought infuse.
Come, FANCY! clad in rich array,
Fast tripping where thou wilt away,
That lov'st to rove o'er flow'ry dell
Near glassy lake or hermit's cell:
Come, airy Sylph! in Summer born,
From rising mist of early morn,
Of fairy shape and pearly hue,
With feet bespangled o'er with dew,
On gliding swift, with lightsome feet
And noiseless tread, on flowrets sweet:
Exert for me the silv'ry wand
Which ever decks thy magic hand.
Bid too thy daughter IMAGERY,
The nymph of thought and scenery,
By Phœbus and Aurora dight
With crown of gold and crimson bright,
O bid her search her phantom-land,
And nicely pluck, with tasteful hand,
The fairest flow'rets she can find
To decorate a Poet's mind.

II.

And whilst thou deign'st the *Poet's* mind to grace, [*Man* disgrace.
Hush, Muse, each thought that would the
VIRTUE! inspire my strain,—
With piety and moral precept fraught,
Let not my verse contain a single thought
Ignoble or profane.
Come, REASON! on my song attend,
Thou so peculiar Virtue's friend—
Thou that would scorn by vulgar art
To please the taste or melt the heart—
Thou, REASON, whose especial will
Is ever to dissuade from ill,
To show the path that leads the way
To worlds unconscious of decay—
REASON, thou foe to pomp and state,
Of sober front and manly gait,
An enemy to all excess,
"Neat but not gaudy in thy dress;"
On acting right alone intent,
Preferring use to ornament;
Above all praise; whose only aim
Consists, and not thro' hope of fame,
In trying to improve the mind,
And doing good to all mankind;
Before a world of praise and pelf
Preferring that deriv'd from self;
When gifted with an even mind,
That in itself can all things find,
And in possession of a breast
Conscious of having done its best.
Thus then, O Muse, let pleasing FANCY guide,
And steady REASON o'er my song preside—
Let *that* conduce to *please* by every art
Man's varied taste; and *this* to *form* his heart—
When FANCY would exceed the bounds of right,
Let sober REASON check her giddy flight;
And so, when REASON would in dullness reign,
Let FANCY'S magic wand adorn the strain:
Thus, hand in hand, may these, O Muse, combin'd,
Delight the *taste*, and meliorate the *mind*.

OXONIENSIS.

THE CHARM OF LIFE.

LET others unwearied those honours pursue [but by few;
Which, tho' envied by many, are shar'd
Far humbler the point where my wishes all tend,
Life's sweetest attraction to me is a Friend.
His soul must be brave, and his manners refin'd,
No art in his actions, no guile in his mind,
And truth and affection unite but to blend
Their best, brightest rays in the heart of my Friend.
Short pleasure when absent from me, let him know, [woe;
And mine be the task to console him in
His interest and fame let me watch and defend, [Friend.
And ever resent all the wrongs of my
Let my talents, my labours, my hopes be combin'd
To suit his opinions, agree with his mind:
No joy should I feel, though the world might commend, [Friend.
Without the applause of a well-judging
Should Slander his actions attempt to defame,
His merits conceal, or his failings proclaim,
Ah! ne'er should it cause me to waver and bend, [Friend.
But I'd firmly confide in the worth of my
Nor only in silence such taunts would I hear, fear—
But, whoe'er the aggressor, repel without
And ever with ardour unceasing contend
Against those who would injure my innocent Friend.
As none without failings or quarrels can live,
His faults I'd excuse, and his errors forgive;
And hope, in return, if I chanc'd to offend,
I should not in vain ask the same of my Friend.
Should honour or wealth crown my efforts and care, [to share:
He still should be welcome those blessings
And altho' disappointment my hopes should attend, [Friend.
I could never be poor, while possessing a
I trusting in him, he confiding in me,
Our passage thro' life should be tranquil and free—
And, when Death at last our affection should end,
My grave should be wet with the tears of my Friend.

AMICUS.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

House of Lords, *April* 17.

THE Earl of *Liverpool* moved an Address to the Prince Regent, approving of the Treaty of Peace concluded with America.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* approved of that part of the Address which thanked the Prince Regent for his pacific intentions; but objected to the management of the Treaty, because we had defined nothing.

The Address was agreed to.

House of Commons, *April* 18.

Mr. *Barham* noticed that British capital was employed in foreign countries to carry on the Slave Trade, the profits having risen from 250 to 300 per cent. He then obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent British subjects, or persons resident in this country, from lending capital, or doing any other act to assist in the prosecution of the Slave Trade in foreign Colonies.

April 19.

Mr. *P. Grenfell*, after stating that the balances of public money placed in the Bank, to be drawn from thence by the heads of public departments, sometimes amounted to eleven millions sterling, and afforded an annual profit to the Directors of 500,000*l.* moved for an account of balances, from February 1807 to April 1815.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion.

Mr. *Marryatt* thought that 400,000*l.* of this money might be saved.—The motion was negatived by 94 to 75.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the Property Tax Act should be referred.

A short discussion ensued.

Sir *F. Burdett* opposed the re-enactment of this Tax, the object of which was to defray the expence of a second crusade, to compel an unwilling Nation to receive a Chief of our appointment.

Mr. *Bankes*, conceiving it to be an equal and unoppressive tax, would vote in its favour, in the expectation that it would be extended to Ireland.

Messrs. *Tierney*, *H. Martin*, *J. P. Grant*, *W. Smith*, *W. Dickenson*, and *Western*, and Lord *Milton*, spoke with energy against the Tax.

Messrs. *Barclay*, *Calcraft*, Ald. *Smith*, *Marryatt*, *Harvey*, Ald. *Atkins*, and *Methuen*, approved of the principle of the Tax, which was, from its productiveness, peculiarly eligible, as the Country was called upon to arm; but they hoped that some modifications would be introduced, and the mode of collection altered.

Mr. *Brand*, though in favour of the measure, thought that some information should be laid before the House. He should propose an amendment, that the debate upon this motion should be postponed till this day fortnight.

Messrs. *Whitbread* and *Ponsonby* said that the Tax, once imposed, would never be repealed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Tax would be renewed only for one year, *viz.* from April 1815; that he should not propose any alteration in it whatever; and he thought it ought to be extended to Ireland, as it would be inconsistent that a man should be one-tenth richer by living on one side of St. George's Channel than on the other.

Lord *Castlereagh*, Lord *Lascelles*, and Mr. *C. Grant*, shortly spoke; when Mr. *Brand's* amendment was negatived by 183 to 53.

House of Lords, *April* 20.

The Earl of *Egremont*, after some observations on the abuses and strange sentences of Courts Martial, moved for the production of the minutes of the Court Martial upon Capt. P. Browne, of the Hermes; Mr. L. Roberts, of the Hamadryad; and Col. Quentin, of the 10th Hussars.

The Duke of *York* and Lord *Combermere* spoke in support of that on Col. Quentin, whom they conceived to be honourably acquitted.

In the Commons, the same day, Gen. *Gascoigne* said, in opposition to the resolution for the renewal of the Property Tax, that it could not be fair to tax the yearly income of a commercial man, derived from his business, which depended on his health and a thousand other circumstances, as highly as the yearly income of a landed proprietor, whose yearly income may be increasing every year, not in proportion to his own activity or industry, and not depending on fortuitous circumstances, but in proportion to the activity and improvement of his tenants, and to the advance of those articles which would be diminishing the profits of the man of business.

Sir *J. Newport* said, that the introduction of this measure into Ireland might cause a separation between the two Countries. He moved that the resolution be taken into consideration this day fortnight.

Mr. *Fitzgerald* said, he should not propose to extend this measure to Ireland at present.

The

The amendment was negatived, by 99 to 36.

Mr. *Abercrombie* accused Ministers of neglecting to take even ordinary precautions to guard against Buonaparte's departure from Elba, though they had been apprized by Sir Neil Campbell that he meditated some enterprize. He considered the Treaty of Fontainbleau to have been violated, and that the Allied Powers had intended to remove him from thence. His belief was founded, first, on a Proclamation issued by Gen. Dessolles, in which he speaks of there having been some intention to remove to a distance the man who might attempt to invade France. He moved for copies of all instructions transmitted to our Naval Officers in the Mediterranean, and for any information transmitted to Ministers respecting the escape of Buonaparte.

A warm discussion followed.

Lord *Castlereagh* defended Ministers.

Messrs. *Elliott*, *Robinson*, *F. Douglas*, *Bathurst*, and *C. Grant*, followed on the same side.

Sir *James Mackintosh*, in a speech which was repeatedly cheered, replied.

Mr. *Whitbread* spoke with much energy, and urged many arguments in support of the motion.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 149 to 65.

April 21.

Mr. *Whitbread* inquired if a Treaty between the Allied Powers, signed at Vienna on the 25th of March, and which had appeared in a paper of that day, was genuine. For his part, he conceived it to be a forgery. But, if it were genuine, then it would appear that it had been signed, and a copy was in the possession of Ministers, at the time when the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) declared, in that House, that the question of Peace or War was wholly undecided!

After much altercation, Lord *Castlereagh* admitted, that the document in question contained, with some inaccuracies, the substance of the Treaty.

In reply to Mr. *Whitbread*, who asked in what the inaccuracies consisted; whether they were those of language? his Lordship said, across the table, they were "substantial inaccuracies."

Mr. *Bennett* inquired whether that part of the published copy were contained in the authentic document, in which the Allies were made to declare, that they would "bring to justice all such persons as shall have joined, or may hereafter join, the party of Napoleon?" He wished to know whether that provision had been ratified by the British Government.

Lord *Castlereagh* replied, that that part was decidedly incorrect — substantially inaccurate.

Lord *Milton* asked whether this Treaty was in the hands of Ministers before the 7th of April, the day on which the Noble Lord had obtained the Address.

Lord *Castlereagh* replied in the affirmative; and added, there was nothing inconsistent between the terms of the Address and of the Treaty.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, when he voted the Supplies, he understood from the Noble Lord there was still an alternative left. He had told his friends near him that they would very likely find themselves duped; and that appeared now to be the case. If any further supplies were voted, it would not be for defence, but for offence, and in a cause the most hopeless.

Sir *John Newport* complained, that when he dissented from his Hon. Friend (Mr. W.) he considered there was still an alternative left—that War was not then determined on: and he now found he was duped by the Noble Lord, to whom he ought not to have given credence; for the question, which he told him was pending, was actually determined; and he now gave an answer to which no precise opinion could be fixed.

Lord *Castlereagh* replied, that, however highly the Right Hon. Baronet might feel himself warranted in concluding from the document that there was no alternative, we ought not to conclude that an instrument adopted under one course of circumstances, was to be conclusive under circumstances of a different description.

The conversation concluded with Mr. *Whitbread's* hoping that the Treaty would be produced, or at least its substance, on Monday.

Lord *Castlereagh* declared, that neither would be produced, as the Treaty was not ratified by all the Powers.

The Income Tax Bill was read the first time, after a division of 79 to 17.

April 24.

In a Committee of Supply, Sir *G. Warrender* submitted the Navy Estimates: the ordinary of the present year was increased 930,000*l.* of which the increase of half-pay amounted to 436,000*l.*; the reduction in the building of ships and repairs was upwards of 200,000*l.* He concluded by moving for 25,000 additional seamen for ten lunar months, from April 15, including 5000 marines.

After some discussion respecting the non-promotion of Midshipmen, some of whom had been 16 years in that rank, a number of sums were voted, including 175,000*l.* for secret and foreign service money.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 25.

Earl *Grey* said, he had been informed that, some time ago, the Russian Government had negociated a loan in Holland to the

the amount of ten millions; and at the Congress of Vienna it was agreed that Russia should pay one half of this sum, the remaining half to be equally paid by Great Britain and Holland; so that the British Government and Nation had been pledged to the payment of 2½ millions without any communication to Parliament.

Lord *Liverpool* did not deny the transaction; but said, that, if Parliament disapproved at due time, the obligation could not be fulfilled.

The Marquis of *Buckingham* concluded an energetic speech on the subject of the transfer of Genoa to the King of Sardinia, by reading a series of resolutions as to the general facts, and winding up by declaring that Ministers had, in the cession of Genoa, acted not only in opposition to English honour, but to their own promises.

After some discussion, in which Lords *Bathurst, Stanhope, Boringdon, Harrowby, Grenville, St. John, Grey, Liverpool*, the Earl of *Westmorland*, and the Marquis of *Lansdowne*, participated, the motion was negatived by 111 to 39.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread* inquired respecting a commission which had been granted to Lord Yarmouth, Mr. Nash, and Mr. Bicknell.

Lord *Yarmouth* in explanation said, that many years ago his Majesty had determined to keep many parts of the parks and forests in his own hands, on a farming system, in order to give a respectability to the profession of farming; and that this idea had been seconded and followed up, most beneficially for the Country, by the Duke of Bedford, Lord Somerville, Mr. Coke, and several others. Since his Majesty's illness, it had been judged proper by the Prince Regent to give a power of attorney to three persons, to take these farms under their trust, and to receive the rents from the tenants in the same way as had always been done; so that the whole, in case his Majesty should have the good fortune to recover, might be restored as nearly in the same state as possible.

Mr. *Tierney* censured the appointment of these Commissioners, asking to whom they were responsible, what salary they received, and what Mr. Nash, an architect, had to do with parks.

Sir *C. Burrell* complained that, though vails had been banished from every Nobleman's and Gentleman's household, it was allowed to prevail at Court. Foreigners complained that every thing in this Country was to be paid for, and even the Sovereign could not be seen without a fee.

Mr. *Bankes* concluded a short speech by moving a general resolution, "that, for the purpose of carrying into further effect the 7th article of the Union, it was expedient to extend the Property Tax to Ireland."

After an able speech from Mr. *Fitzgerald* in opposition to Mr. Bankes, the motion was negatived, by 78 to 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April* 27.

On the Marquis *Wellesley* moving that the Order of the Day for taking into consideration the conduct observed by Congress towards Saxony be discharged, the Earl of *Liverpool* gave the following explanation of the sentiments and intentions of Government: "first, that we consider the present Government of France as an evil that must be got rid of; secondly, that we deem it highly desirable to restore the legitimate Monarchy of France, and will contribute our efforts to that restoration; and thirdly, that we do not, however, consider that restoration as a *sine qua non*, and disclaim any intention of imposing a Government on the French people. If, therefore, my Lords, we go into France, we go to destroy the pernicious Government that exists, but by no means to impose any Government in its stead. The question with respect to the future must be left open to be decided by the future."

After some remarks from Earl *Grey*, the order was discharged.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *James Mackintosh*, in the course of a forcible speech on the conduct pursued towards Genoa, observed, that the Allies had acted in opposition to their Declarations. Instead of restoring the antient system of Europe, the Allies had acted on the principles which dictated the partition of Poland. Countries had been disposed of by the Congress with as little regard to the feelings of the people who inhabited them, as had ever been displayed by any of the French Revolutionary Governments. Every time the Noble Lord had signed one of those papers, he had lent his hand to shake the pillars of the Throne of the unfortunate House of Bourbon. He concluded by moving a string of resolutions, involving the history of the recent proceedings with respect to Genoa, accompanied by comments which echoed the sentiments expressed in the speech.

Messrs. *C. Grant, Ward, Wm. Bathurst*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, spoke against the motion; Messrs. *J. P. Grant, Wm. Smith, Whitbread*, and Lord *A. Hamilton*, in its support: it was finally negatived, by 171 to 60.

April 28.

On the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moving the Order of the Day for the Committee on the Property Tax, Mr. *Whitbread* recapitulated his former arguments against a war with France; and concluded by moving "an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be pleased to take such measures as might be necessary to prevent

prevent this Country from being involved in war, on the ground that the executive power of France was vested in the hands of any particular person."

Viscount *Castlereagh* unequivocally declared it to be the firm conviction of all the Allied Sovereigns, that it was not possible to avail themselves of the blessings of tranquillity; and that Buonaparte was a person with whom it was impossible to live in relations of peace and amity: in fine, that war with him was unavoidable. As an instance of bad faith, this man, when he made his movement upon Bar sur Aube on the rear of the Allies, the success of which was problematical, sent instructions to Caulincourt at Chatillon, which instructions happened to come into his (Lord C.'s) possession, directing him to accede to the terms proposed by the Allies; but to contrive, by keeping certain points suspended and delayed, to afford him (Buonaparte) an opportunity, if circumstances should enable him, to prevent the fulfilment of the Treaty. He wished to retain Antwerp, which was not the key of France, but of Great Britain; Mayence, which was the key of Germany; and Alexandria, which was the key of Italy.

Mr. *W. Pole* said, that the Duke of Wellington was shocked at the imputation that he had, by his signature to the Vienna Declaration, encouraged the assassination of Buonaparte. The Allied Powers conceived that he had forfeited his political rights, and that he was a rebel and traitor; but they never intended to sanction his assassination.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, the signature of the Duke was on record: what did existence mean but physical existence?

The motion was negatived by 273 to 72.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Fitzgerald* moved to equalize the Assessed Taxes in Ireland, and also to impose a new duty on Malt, making it equal to the duty in Great Britain. The produce of the Assessed Taxes would give 250,000*l.* and that on Malt, at the rate of 6*s.* 4*d.* per barrel, 264,000*l.*; but the produce of both, he should say for shortness, would be 400,000*l.*

May 1.

Sir *W. Curtis* presented the Petition voted at a late Common Hall. It contained a variety of topicks, blamed the revival of the Income Tax, but had scarcely one sentiment in which he concurred.

The Speaker said, a Petition against a tax now pending could not be received.

A long conversation here ensued; and ultimately the Petition was rejected, by 107 to 59.

Previous to the House going into a Committee upon the Property Tax, Gen. *Gascoigne* called the attention of the House at some length to the propriety of exempting from this tax such officers of the Army and Navy as were engaged upon foreign service. Our officers often suffered from a long arrear of pay. Several who had been ordered from the Peninsula to America at four days' notice, had no less than two years' arrears due. Their pay was also inadequate. That of a Colonel in 1695 was 17*s.* per day; that of a major, 15*s.*; and of a captain, 10*s.*; while the pay of a major at present was only 16*s.* per day, and that of a captain 10*s.* 6*d.* Thus the pay, and consequent capability of officers to meet any increased taxation, was reduced rather than advanced; and it had further suffered from the abolition of the system of the stock-purse, which formed a considerable source of profit.

Sir *C. Pole* argued for the exemption of Naval officers.

Mr. *Vansittart* admitted that the pay was higher in the reign of King William than now; but at that period their service was only occasional, and no half pay was established; consequently it was desirable that their reward should be not only a compensation for actual duty, but a provision for the future. He opposed the motion.

After a few words from Messrs. *Abercrombie, Onslow, Forbes*, Lords *Milton* and *Proby*, in support of, and from Lord *Palmerston* against, the motion, it was negatived without a division.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Property Tax, Mr. *Grenfell* moved that a clause be introduced, restraining the Commissioners from indiscreetly disclosing the affairs of such persons as came within their cognizance.—Agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that "the assessments made or to be made for the year ending the 5th April, 1815, shall be the basis for all assessments made by the Commissioners for carrying into effect the general purposes of the Property Tax Act, without any new assessment being made."

This motion being agreed to, Lord *Milton* said, as he was convinced of the numerous deficiencies of the measure, he should move that it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to amend the said Act.—Negatived by 134 to 37.

May 2.

Mr. *Horner*, after dwelling at great length upon the services rendered to the Allies last year by Murat, King of Naples, and the engagements which had been entered into with him by the British Ministers, moved in conclusion an Address "for an account of all negociations between this Country and the Government of Naples, with a view to an armistice

armistice last year, for an immediate co-operation against France; and also for any communications that had been received prior to the hostilities just commenced between that Government and Austria."

Lord *Castlereagh* entered into a circumstantial narrative, to shew the ambition, duplicity, and bad faith, of Murat. His Lordship stated, that in August 1813, Austria wished to open negociations with Murat on the basis, not that Murat should remain at Naples, but that some dominions should be given to him as an equivalent. In October, a representation was made by the Austrian Government, that Murat would not listen to such terms; and that, as the connexion with him was essential to the operations of the campaign, they proposed that Murat should remain at Naples, and that the Sicilian family should look to some other quarter for indemnities. They urged the impropriety of forsaking general purposes for remote interests. His Majesty's Government, feeling for the general policy, however reluctant they might be in other respects, gave their concurrence, on condition that Murat would give suitable indemnities to the King of Sicily, and join the Allied force with not fewer than 30,000 Neapolitan troops. The House should understand, that the engagements of this Country with the King of Sicily were only to secure the general interests of Sicily as an ally; there was nothing as a *sine qua non* with respect to Naples. In consequence of this treaty, Lord W. Bentinck concluded an armistice with Murat. Subsequently, Lord W. Bentinck was led to entertain suspicions of the conduct of Murat. On the 25th of March, long after the treaty had been ratified, and when Murat might have destroyed those unfavourable opinions, Lord W. Bentinck wrote that he had not fulfilled his engagements with Austria (an opinion confirmed by the Austrian General Nugent); and that he was only waiting to place himself on the strongest side. On this occasion, he (Lord C.) thought it was better to exercise an excess of confidence than an excess of jealousy; and all his arguments were thrown into the scale in favour of Murat. Towards the close of March the Allies entered Paris. In that city, the Noble Lord had a communication with a person, which convinced him that Murat had not fulfilled his engagements. He expressed this opinion both to the Neapolitan agent in London, and afterwards to the Duke of Campo Chiara at Vienna, saying, that on that account the question of Naples must be left free and open for the discussion of Congress, when all other matters were settled. Lord W. Bentinck had informed him, by a letter, that he conceived that the object of Murat was very clear; "that he wanted to hold the balance in his own hands, to keep possession of Italy South of the Po, and then to throw his weight into the scale which seemed most likely to preponderate." Prince Talleyrand also told him that he had the clearest proofs that, long after Murat had been negociating with the Allies, he was also in direct negociation with Buonaparte for the possession of Italy South of the Po. It is true that Buonaparte, not then thinking so humbly of his fortune, treated his proposal with the utmost contempt, and talked of Murat as a madman and a fool. It appeared that, even in the month of February last year, the Queen of Naples was in direct communication with Buonaparte, and made proposals to him on the part of her husband. As to the merit that was claimed for his not joining the Viceroy, the fact was, that he could not join him, as their pretensions were incompatible. He, in fact, claimed about half of his Viceroyalty. The House would now see the cruel situation in which Ministers had been placed. They had been reviled in every corner of the Country for supposed breaches of faith, which the Gentlemen on the other side so confidently charged them with. He trusted that he had been able to collect sufficient documents to prove to the House and the Country, that there had been no breach of faith on the part of the British Government. At his request, Prince Talleyrand had made a diligent search in the *bureau* of Paris, where important documents had been found, consisting of the correspondence between the Princess Borghese, Buonaparte, and the King and Queen of Naples. The first letter was from Eliza, Princess of Borghese, to Buonaparte, dated Lucca, Feb. 14, 1814: it was as follows:

"The projects of the English and Austrians do away all the doubts which the personal conduct of the King of Naples might create. I ought not to conceal from your Majesty that I have received from him several letters, much at variance with the operations of his troops. The King is in a state of great agitation. He is astonished that the Viceroy should have retired from the Adige, and that I have quitted Tuscany, upon the notion that he could be the enemy of your Majesty and of France. He loudly expresses his devotion and his gratitude for your person; and he even said to the Tuscan Deputies, that he would prefer receiving the first blow, to drawing his sword against a Frenchman. I know not how to reconcile this language, of which I do not suspect the sincerity, with all the arbitrary measures which have endangered my authority, and those which oblige me even now to provide for the safety of the troops assembled at Pisa. Your

Your Majesty will appreciate these contradictions, which seem to me to proceed from a resolution deemed by the King conformable to his interests, but into which he has been dragged, contrary to his own affections. I am assured that the language and conduct of the King are similar in his communications with the Viceroy. It is nevertheless certain, that a Proclamation of General Bellegarde's, which recalls the nations of Italy to their former state, has been reprinted at Bologna under the eyes of the King. This proclamation, drawn up with much art, has produced the greatest effect in Tuscany, where it is extensively circulated.

I am, with profound respect, Sire, &c.

(Signed) ELIZA."

Letter from Buonaparte to the Queen of Naples:

"*Nangis, Feb.* 17.—Your husband is a very brave man in the field of battle; but he is more cowardly than a woman or a monk when not in presence of the Enemy. He has no moral courage. He has been frightened, and he has not hazarded losing, for a moment, that which he cannot hold but by me and with me. Make him fully sensible of his absurdity. When he quitted the army without my order, I foresaw all the evil counsels which would be given him. I am, however, better satisfied with the message he has sent me through you. If he be sincerely sorry, let him watch the moment for proving to me that he has not been so ungrateful as he is pusillanimous. I may yet pardon him the injury which he has done me."

He should next read an extract from a letter from Fouche to Buonaparte, dated Lucca, Feb. 18. This letter states, "that the King was sick with grief: that he felt thoroughly the circumstances in which he was placed, and that the English and Austrians reproached him with too much attachment to his Imperial Majesty."—He then read an extract of a letter from Eugene Beauharnois to Buonaparte, dated the 28th of Feb. This letter expressed that the Viceroy "had the strongest hopes that the King of Naples would not add to the wrongs he had been guilty of towards his Imperial Majesty, by firing at his troops."—He next read an extract of a letter from the French Consul at Ancona, which had no date, but was certainly written about the same time. That letter stated the substance of the conversation between him and Murat. "The King of Naples told him that necessity alone compelled him to join the Allies. The maritime strength of England was always threatening his states with invasion, and his people were discontented at the stagnation of trade. He said that it was agreed that his army was never to fight against Frenchmen."—The next letter which he had to read was a very curious document: it was a letter from Buonaparte to Murat, giving him an account of his successes over the Austrians on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, and threatening him with the effects of his displeasure if he did not change his conduct. This curious instrument began in this manner—"Sire, my brother, your conduct has been diametrically opposite to your duty. That, however, belongs to the weakness of your character. You are a good soldier in the field of battle, but elsewhere your conduct has been most pusillanimous. I still rely upon your contrition to repair the faults you have been guilty of. If it should turn out otherwise, you may repent it. I hope you are not one of those who think the lion is dead, and—" Lord C. said he did not know how to read the next phrase in English, but he would give it to them in the original—"et que l'on peut pisser sur lui." *(Loud laughter.)* "I defeated the Austrians yesterday. Another victory will restore my affairs. You have done me all the harm you could ever since you left the army at Wilna. The title of King has turned your head. What you have written to me is at variance with your actions. I shall see by your conduct at Ancona whether your heart is truly French. Recollect that the kingdom which you possess is only yours for the benefit of those who gave it to you. I made you a king only for the benefit of my system." He thought that those documents pretty plainly shewed the light in which his conduct was considered by the French. His object was to get possession of the whole of Italy South of the Po. By the interference of his troops at Reggio, a considerable body of French troops were suffered to escape, that would otherwise have been prisoners. After he had so completely violated his engagements with the Allies, they were all of opinion that he had no claims to their interference for his protection. France and Spain strongly pressed at the Congress the displacing him from the throne of Naples. He would, however, state most confidently, that if Murat had acted fairly in the common cause, his claim to the kingdom of Naples would have been supported not only by this Country, but by Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The noble Lord then observed, that about the time Buonaparte left Elba, a remarkable change took place in the policy of the Government of Naples. Murat took occasion then to complain of the French Government, and demanded a free passage for 80,000 men through that part of Italy which was under the Austrian dominion. Austria, though alarmed, gave a peremptory refusal. He afterwards fixed his head-quarters at Ancona, and all his subsequent movements shewed that he was desirous of co-operating with Buonaparte,

parte, and effecting a diversion in his favour.—The Noble Lord said in conclusion, that the information of the Hon. Gentleman who made those charges appeared to have been drawn from the secret official sources of other countries, which were not the most creditable; and he hoped it would prove a salutary lesson to the Hon. Members on that side of the House, which would make them in future more cautious of bringing forward accusations to calumniate the Government on authority so weak and inefficient.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, he was not convinced that the Noble Lord's conduct was not still open to every thing that had been said of it.

Mr. *Ponsonby* declared, that nothing that the Noble Lord had said, or could say, would be deemed by any of them either instruction or authority.

Motion agreed to.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, May 9.

Vice-admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted the under-mentioned letters, which the Vice-admiral had received from Rear-adm. Sir G. Cockburn.

Two letters, dated on board the Albion in the Chesapeak, Dec. 12, transmit reports received by Sir G. Cockburn from Capt. Barrie, of his Majesty's ship Dragon, dated in the Chesapeak, Oct. 31, and Dec. 7, 1814.—The former incloses a letter from Capt. Alexander, of his Majesty's bomb-vessel Devastation, stating, that having landed with about two hundred seamen and marines at Parker's Point, to procure cattle, he was attacked by an Enemy's force of 114 cavalry and 1000 infantry, with five field-pieces, which, by the good conduct of the detachment under the Captain's orders, he repulsed, taking two prisoners and twenty horses; and afterwards re-embarked without loss. The latter reports Capt. Barrie's proceedings in the Rappahanock river, conducted principally with a view to compel the Enemy to re-assemble his militia, and to harass his troops, by keeping them constantly on the alert. The town of Rappahanock was taken possession of on the 29th of November, having been evacuated by the force which the Enemy had drawn out to defend it, and which was afterwards driven from a position it took up on a hill; a stand of colours, with some arms, ammunition, and baggage, were found in the town, left behind by the Enemy in his hasty retreat, and some flour and tobacco were embarked in our vessels.—On the 4th of Dec. Capt. Barrie landed with a detachment of seamen, marines, and soldiers, at Rappahanock; and learning that the Enemy had assembled a force of 600 men at Farnham Church, about seven miles from the place of landing, he proceeded thither, and, attacking the Enemy in a strong position he had taken up, drove him into the woods, with the loss of a field-piece, and several killed and wounded, and released several negroes who were found confined in the woods; in the performance of which services not a man was hurt on our side.

A letter from Sir G. Cockburn to Sir Alexander Cochrane, dated at Cumberland Island, the 27th Jan. encloses a report from Capt. Somerville, of his Majesty's ship Rota, with one to the latter from Capt. Barrie, of the Dragon, stating, that with detachments of troops and marines placed under Capt. Barrie's orders, he, on the 11th of the said month, took possession without opposition of the above-mentioned island; and passing over to the main land in Georgia, on the 13th, with such troops as were not required to keep possession of the island, landed at a small distance from Point Petre, and after a smart skirmish with a party of the Enemy, who were quickly driven from their post in a jungle on the way, took possession of the fort on Point Petre without further opposition, and afterwards of the tower of St. Mary's. In the skirmish the British had one killed and three wounded; the Enemy had a captain and lieutenant severely wounded, and between 15 and 20 rank and file killed or wounded.

Sir G. Cockburn further states, that Capt. Ross, of the Albion, was sent up St. Mary's River with some armed boats, to bring down such vessels as might be found there, and returned with a large ship loaded with timber, and the Countess of Harcourt Indiaman, which had been captured by an American privateer; and that having embarked all the produce collected at St. Mary's in the vessels taken there, and blown up the fort at Point Petre, and destroyed the guns, &c. that were not deemed fit to bring away, the troops returned without interruption from the Enemy to Cumberland Island. The Enemy had assembled troops at Jefferson, but did not shew himself nearer in any force, though occasional skirmishing parties hovered about the British posts.

With two other letters, dated at Cumberland Island the 17th and 27th of Feb. Sir F. Cockburn transmits to the Vice-admiral reports addressed to him by Capt. Ramsay, of his Majesty's ship Regulus; and Capt. Phillott, of his Majesty's sloop Primrose. The former states his having, with a detachment of seamen and marines, taken possession of Frederica, on Simon's Island, and, after remaining there some days, returned to Cumberland Island with such

such merchandize as he had found on the former island, and a number of negroes who had joined him there. The latter reports his proceedings in St. Mary's River with a division of armed boats, sent with a view to surprize a detachment of the Enemy. The boats had proceeded a considerable distance up the river, when they were unexpectedly attacked from the Spanish side; the Enemy's fire was silenced by that from the boats; but a consideration of the narrowness of the river, with a number of commanding heights and houses in their rear, obliged Capt. Phillott to determine on returning, which was executed with the greatest coolness and order, though exposed to the Enemy's fire on both sides of the river, by which three men were killed and fifteen wounded, including, amongst the latter, Capt. Phillott; Capt. Bartholomew, of the Erebus; Lieut. Fraser, of the Royal Marines; J. Everingham and J. H. Peel, midshipmen, of the Albion.

Vice-admiral Sir A. Cochrane has transmitted a letter from Capt. Sir G. Collier, of his Majesty's ship Leander, dated 12th March, stating that a variety of untoward circumstances had prevented him coming up with the American ship Constitution, of which, with his Majesty's late ships Levant and Cayenne, he got sight off Port Praya, on the 11th of the said month; but that he had succeeded in re-capturing the Levant, which had been taken by the Constitution Feb. 20, off Porto Santo.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, *May* 17.

India Board, Whitehall, May 16.—The following letter from the Adjutant-general of the Forces in Bengal to the Secretary of the Supreme Government, with its inclosures, has been received at the East India House, from the Vice-President in Council, in a dispatch dated Nov. 18, 1814.

To John Adams, esq. Secretary to the Government, Sec. Dep.

Sir,—I am directed by the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief to transmit to you, for the information of Government, copy of a dispatch received this afternoon from Colonel Mawbey, at present commanding the British troops in the Dhoon, reporting the particulars of the gallant, but unsuccessful, attack on the fort of Kalunga, on the 31st ult. Great as is the loss sustained on this occasion, and deeply as it is to be deplored, it is some satisfaction to the mind of the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief to observe, it falls considerably short of the number there was at first reason to apprehend had fallen and suffered. The undaunted valour displayed by the officers and troops who were engaged, under the serious disadvantage of one column only, and the reserve having (from the accidental cause mentioned by Col. Mawbey) reached the destined points of assault, out of four columns and a reserve, ordered by their lamented leader in the original plan of attack, has excited the highest admiration in the Commander in Chief, and the firmest conviction in his Excellency's mind, that the object would have been effected, if the most determined valour could possibly have achieved it, under the circumstances of the contest. Orders have been given for the close investment of that place, and means are about to be employed for its reduction, which will, the Commander in Chief trusts, prove speedily effectual. The Commander in Chief cannot conclude without reiterating the sentiments of deep concern which he has already expressed at the severe public loss sustained, by the ultimately and ever-to-be-lamented fall of Major-gen. Gillespie, who evinced, in the mournful close of his career, that ardour of heroism and devoted zeal which had so strikingly distinguished its whole course. I have, &c.

G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.

Head-quarters, Lucknow, Nov. 9, 1814.

P. S. Col. Ochterlony, with the Ludheanah detachment, joined the other corps of his division at Rooper on the 30th inst. and was at Plapea on the 31st, preparatory to moving against Nallaghur, the key to the principal passes leading to Ummer Sing Thappah's position at Irkih, near the Sutledge.

Camp before Kalunga, Nov. 1, 1814.

Sir, — In continuation of the brief and hurried account of the melancholy transactions of yesterday, which I had the honour to forward to you, I now beg leave to transmit, for the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief's information, the following more detailed and connected report of the unfortunate and unsuccessful attack on the fort of Kalunga, in the Dhoon. In pursuance of the arrangements and instructions of our late noble and gallant leader, Major-gen. Gillespie, the army was formed into four columns of attack, with a column of reserve, on the 29th Oct. agreeable to the inclosed statement. The columns under Lieut.-col. Carpenter and Major Ludlow marched from the encampment at half-past three *p. m.* on the 30th Oct. and took possession of the Table Land, fortunately without resistance from the Enemy, and established themselves there, so as to cover the working party which was to be employed during the night in constructing batteries. This service was performed under the immediate direction of Major Pennington, commanding the artillery, and Ensign Bane, of the engineers, assisted by Lieuts. Elliott and Ellis, of the pioneers; and by day-light on the 31st, the following pieces of ordnance were ready to open on the fort at the distance of about 600 yards: two 5½-inch

inch howitzers, two 12 light pounders, horse artillery: four 6-pounders, battalion guns; two 5½ inch mortars. Shortly after day-light the batteries opened on the fort, and kept up a well-directed fire. The columns of attack, under Major Kelly and Capts. Fast and Campbell, had previously moved, so as to be in readiness to make their attack at the same moment with one from the Table Land. At two o'clock *a. m.* Major Kelly moved on Kursulle by the Jagherkeena road; Capt. Fast at three o'clock, towards the stockade, by the village of Luckhound; and Capt. Campbell by the village of Ustull. The signal for the columns moving to the assault was to be fired from the batteries two hours previous to the moment of attack, which was to be repeated from the camp below. The signal was fired at about eight o'clock; and the columns under Lieut.-col. Carpenter and Major-gen. Ludlow shortly after moved to the assault, and carried, in a most gallant manner, the stockade thrown across the road leading to the fort, and pushed on close under the walls of the fort, which was stockaded all round, and a small opening (the only one seen) had stockades within stockades; from this they were obliged to fall back, from the insurmountable difficulties that presented themselves, after a dreadful loss in officers and men, under shelter of the village between the first stockade and the fort, which they had previously possession of. Soon after the columns for the Table Land moved, three additional companies of the 53d were ordered up from camp; and by the time they arrived on the Table Land, the columns in advance had been obliged to fall back to the village before alluded to. With this small force, and two 6-pounders, the brave and gallant General moved on to the attack through the village, which had been set on fire; and after making two unsuccessful assaults on the fort, in the third, while nobly cheering on his men, within thirty yards of the gateway, he received a mortal wound, and fell, most sincerely lamented and regretted by the whole army. It is impossible for me to state particulars of the assaults which occurred, having been directed by our lamented Chief to remain with two companies of the 53d (which had been sent for to reinforce the Table Land), and two companies of Native infantry, to cover him and protect the guns on the batteries; but I must beg leave to refer his Lordship to Capt. Byers, aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Gillespie, for more minute details than it is in my power to state. Capt. Byers left camp this morning on his way to head-quarters; and I trust that the information he will be able to give his Lordship will be most satisfactory. The signal for the columns to move to the attack was not heard either by Major Kelly, Capt. Fast, or Capt. Campbell. It is impossible I can conclude this report without expressing the highest satisfaction at the determined bravery of the troops employed yesterday. To particularize any, would be doing an injustice to the whole; and I trust that this general expression of approbation will be equally satisfactory to all concerned, as it is intended by me to convey, in the fullest manner possible, the highest sense I entertain of the zeal and courage of every officer and soldier of this army who were engaged yesterday.

SEBRIGHT MAWBEY, Colonel.

P. S. I am apprehensive many circumstances which have occurred have been left out in my report, from the many interruptions I have experienced, and the multiplicity of business I at present experience from the command of this force, as well as that of the 2d division of the field army, devolving on me,—but which I shall correct the moment I discover any; and I must crave his Lordship's indulgence in this particular.

Since writing the above, I perceive I forgot to mention having ordered a battering train from Delhi, to move with all possible expedition towards Seharunpore: it will have to pass the Timly pass, as that of Kerri is not practicable for heavy guns.

(A true copy.) G. H. FAGAN, Adj.-gen.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of a detachment of the Army, at the assault of the fort of Kalunga.

Total—2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 24 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 9 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 2 ensigns, 3 native commissioned officers, 9 serjeants, 2 havildars, 2 trumpeters, 2 drummers, 195 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing—Engineers, 1 ensign killed *.

Officers' Names, Killed and Wounded.

Killed—Major-gen. Gillespie; 6th Native Infantry, Lieut. and Adj. O'Hara; Light Batt. Lieut. and Adj. Gosling; 17th Native Infantry, Ens. Fothergill; Pioneers, Ensign Ellis.

Wounded—8th Light Drag. Lieut.-col. Westenra; Capt. Brutton, sev.; Lieut. Heyman, slightly; Lieut. Taylor, Cornet Macdonald, sev.; 53d foot, Lieuts. Young and Austice, sev.; 1st batt. 7th Native Infantry, Ensign Davidson, slightly; Detachment 19th Native Inf. Lieut. Broughton, dangerously; Light batt. Maj. Wilson, Lieuts. Thackeray and Monteath, severely; Pioneers, Lieut. Elliott, sev.; Engineers, Ens. (Lieut.) Blane; Capt. Byers, aide-de-camp.

G. W. WALKER, Capt. M. B. F. Forces.

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* So in original return; but among the names of officers, Lieut. Blane, only officer of the engineers present, is returned as wounded.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE AND BRABANT.

HOSTILITIES between the Allied Powers and the French have at length commenced, under auspices so favourable to the former, as to justify a conjecture, that the contest cannot be of long duration. The Duke of Wellington, for the first time opposed personally in combat against Buonaparte, has totally defeated that Great Captain in a most sanguinary action near Waterloo; acquiring thus the only laurel-wreath wanting to his fame, and covering the British arms with immortal glory. — But we must commence with a retrospect.

On the 7th inst. Buonaparte went in state to the Palace of Representatives, to open the Session of the Chambers. The oath of fidelity to the Emperor and the Constitution having been taken, the Emperor uncovered himself a moment—afterwards covered himself, and said:

"Gentlemen of the Chamber of Peers, and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Representatives; — Within the last three months, existing circumstances, and the confidence of the nation, have again invested me with unlimited authority. The present day will behold the fulfilment of the wish dearest to my heart. I am now going to commence a Constitutional Monarchy.—Mortals are too weak to insure future events; it is solely the legal Institutions which determine the destinies of Nations. Monarchy is necessary to France to guarantee the liberty, the independence, and the rights of the people. — Our Constitution and Laws have been scattered; one of our most important occupations will be, to collect them into a solid body, and to bring the whole within the reach of every mind. This work will recommend the present age to the gratitude of future generations. It is my wish that France should enjoy all possible Liberty; I say possible, because Anarchy always resolves itself into an absolute Government. A formidable coalition of Kings threatens our independence; their armies are approaching our frontiers. — The frigate la Melpomene has been attacked and captured in the Mediterranean, after a sanguinary action with an English ship of 74 guns. Blood has been shed in time of peace! — Our enemies reckon on our internal divisions. They excite and foment a civil war. Assemblages have been formed, and communications are carried on with Ghent, in the same manner as with Coblentz in 1792. Legislative measures are, therefore, become indispensably necessary; and I place my confidence, without reserve, in your patriotism, your wisdom, and your attachment to my person. — The liberty of the Press is inherent in our present Constitution; nor can any change be made in it, without altering our whole political system; but it must be subject to legal restrictions; more especially in the present state of the nation. I therefore recommend this important matter to your serious consideration. — My Ministers will inform you of the situation of our affairs. The finances would be in a satisfactory state except from the increase of expence which the present circumstances render necessary; yet we might face every thing if the receipts contained in the budget were all realizable within the year. It is to the means of arriving at this result that my Minister of Finances will direct your attention. It is possible, that the first duty of princes may soon call me to fight for the country. The army and myself will do our duty. You Peers and Representatives, give to the nation an example of confidence, energy, and patriotism; and, like the Roman Senate, swear to die rather than survive the dishonour and enslaving of France. — The sacred cause of the country shall triumph."

This discourse was followed by loud acclamations and cries of "*Vive l'Empereur! Vive la Patrie! Vive la Nation!*" In the sitting of the House of Representatives the next day (8th), Messrs. Dumolard, Clement, and Carnot, were elected Secretaries. M. Lepelletier proposed, that as the title of Louis *le Desiré* was given to Louis XVIII. that of "*Sauveur de la Patrie*" (Saviour of the Country) should be given to Napoleon. He was three times interrupted by calls for the Order of Day; and the President was compelled to tell him that he ought to obey them. Even Mr. Garnier, another adulator, who said that the Emperor was "become the man of liberty, the man of the nation," could not obtain an order for asserting in the Proces Verbal, that the proceedings of the 6th instant (when the oath of fidelity to the Emperor was voted) had been unanimous. The President objected to it, and three Members rose to oppose it; though another had been so very energetic in his servility as to declare, that there could be no doubt upon the subject, for the proceedings of that day had been "*an explosion of consciences!*"

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION ACCEPTED.

The Paris papers have described the ceremony of the assembly of the Champ de Mai, which met on the 9th inst. in buildings prepared in the Champ de Mars. "Never did a festival more national," says one of the Journals, "or a spectacle at once so solemn and touching, attract the attention of the French people. Every thing that could interest and elevate the soul — the prayers of religion — the compact of a great people with their Sovereign.

reign. France, represented by the select of her citizens, agriculturists, merchants, magistrates, and warriors, collected around the throne — all excited the most ardent enthusiasm of which the most memorable epochs have left us the recollection."— Yet this is about the tenth Constitution which has been presented and accepted in a similar manner. The throne appears to have been erected in the centre of a semi-circular inclosure, two thirds of which formed, on the right and left, grand amphitheatres, in which 15,000 persons were seated. Buonaparte having taken his seat, mass was celebrated by the Archbishop of Tours, Cardinal Bayanne, and four other Bishops. A deputation of 500 members of the Electoral Colleges then advanced to the foot of the throne, and were presented by the Arch-Chancellor. M. Duboys D'Angers (one of the Members, and Representative of the department of the Maine and Loire), then pronounced the following Address in the name of the French people:

"Sire, The French people had decreed the Crown to you; you deposed it without their consent; its suffrages have just imposed upon you the duty of resuming it. A new contract is formed between the Nation and your Majesty. Collected from all points of the Empire around the tables of the law on which we are about to inscribe the wish of the people — in this wish, which is the only legitimate source of power, it is impossible for us not to utter the voice of France, of which we are the immediate organs; not to say, in the presence of Europe, to the august chief of the nation, what it expects from him, and what he is to expect from it. What is the object of the league of allied Kings, with that warlike preparation by which they alarm Europe and afflict humanity? By what act, what violation, have we provoked their vengeance, or given cause for their aggression? Have we, since peace was concluded, endeavoured to give them laws! We merely wish to make and to follow those which are adapted to our manners. We will not have the Chief whom our Enemies would give us; and we will have him whom they wish us not to have. They dare to proscribe you personally; you, Sire, who so often master of their capitals, generously consolidated their tottering thrones. This hatred of our enemies adds to our love for you. Were they to proscribe the most obscure of our citizens, it would be our duty to defend him with the same energy. He would be, like you, under the Ægis of French law and French power. They menace us with invasion! And yet contracted within frontiers which Nature has not imposed upon us, and which, long before your reign, victory and even peace had extended, we have not, from respect to treaties which you had not signed, but which you had offered to observe, sought to pass that narrow boundary. Do they ask for guarantees? They have them all, in our institutions, and in the will of the French people henceforth united to yours. Do they not dread to remind us of a state of things lately so different, but which may still be re-produced? It would not be the first time that we have conquered all Europe armed against us. Because France wishes to be France, must she be degraded, torn, dismembered; and must the fate of Poland be reserved for us? It is in vain to conceal insidious designs under the sole pretence of separating you from us, in order to give us Masters with whom we have nothing in common. Their presence destroyed all the illusions attached to their name. They could not believe our oaths, neither could we their promises. Tithes, feudal rights, privileges, every thing that was odious to us, were too evidently the fond objects of their thoughts, when one of them, to console the impatience of the present, assured his confidants, that 'he would answer to them for the future.' Every thing shall be attempted, every thing executed, to repel so ignominious a yoke. We declare it to nations: may their chiefs hear us! If they accept your offers of peace, the French people will look to your vigorous, liberal, and paternal administration for grounds of consolation for the sacrifices made to obtain peace; but, if we are left no choice but between war and disgrace, the whole country will rise for war. The nation is prepared to relieve you from the too moderate offers you have perhaps made in order to save Europe from a new convulsion. Every Frenchman is a soldier: Victory will follow your eagles; and our enemies, who rely on our divisions, will soon regret having provoked us."

At the conclusion of this Address the whole Champ de Mars resounded with cries of "*Vive la Nation! Vive l'Empereur!* At this moment the Arch-Chancellor proclaimed, that the Additional Act to the Constitution of the Empire had been accepted almost unanimously, the number of negative votes being 4,206. The herald then declared, in the name of the Emperor, that the Act was accepted by the French People. Buonaparte then, seating himself on another throne, which was in the centre and overlooked the assembly, spoke in the following terms:

"Gentlemen, Electors of the Colleges of the Departments and Districts; — Gentlemen, Deputies of the Army and Navy, at the Champ de Mai: — Emperor, Consul, or Soldier, I derive all from the people. In prosperity, in adversity, on the field of battle, in council, on the throne, and

and in exile, France has been the sole and constant object of my thoughts and actions. Like the King of Athens*, I sacrificed myself for my people, in the hope of realizing the promise given to preserve to France her natural integrity, her honours, and her rights. Indignation at seeing those sacred rights, acquired by 20 years of victory, disavowed and lost for ever; the cry of French honour tarnished, and the wishes of the Nation, have replaced me upon that throne which is dear to me, because it is the palladium of the independence, the honour, and the rights of the people. Frenchmen, in traversing, amidst the public joy, the different provinces of the empire to reach my capital, I had reason to rely on a lasting peace. Nations are bound by treaties concluded by their Governments, whatever they may be. My thoughts were then all occupied with the means of establishing our liberty by a constitution conformable to the will and interests of the people. I convoked the Champ de Mai. I soon learned that the Princes who have disregarded all principles, who have trampled on the sentiments and dearest interests of so many nations, wish to make war against us. They meditate the increasing of the kingdom of the Netherlands, by giving it as barriers all our Northern frontier places, and the conciliation of the differences which still exist amongst them, by dividing Lorraine and Alsace. It was necessary to provide for war. But, before personally encountering the hazards of battles, my first care has been to constitute the nation without delay. The people have accepted the Act which I have presented to them. Frenchmen, when we shall have repelled these unjust aggressions, and Europe shall be convinced of what is due to the rights and independence of 28 millions of people, a solemn law, drawn up in the forms required by the Constitutional Act, shall combine together the different dispositions of our constitutions now dispersed. Frenchmen, you are about to return to your Departments; inform the citizens that circumstances are grand! That with union, energy, and perseverance, we shall return victorious from this contest of a great people against their oppressors; that future generations will severely scrutinize our conduct; and that a nation has lost all, when she has lost her independence. Tell them, that foreign Kings whom I have raised to the throne, or who owe to me the preservation of their crowns, who all, during my prosperity, sought my alliance and the protection of the French people, now direct their blows against my person. Did I not perceive that it is the country they wish to injure, I would place at their mercy this existence, against which they show themselves so much incensed. But tell the citizens, that while the French people preserve towards me the sentiments of love, of which they have given me so many proofs, the rage of our enemies will be powerless. Frenchmen, my wish is that of the people; my rights are theirs; my honour, my glory, my happiness, can be no other than the honour, the glory, and the happiness of France."

In conclusion, Buonaparte swore upon the Gospels to observe the Constitutions of the Empire. The Assembly swore obedience to the Constitutions, and fidelity to the Emperor. The Eagles were next delivered to the National Guards, and to the Regulars, who swore to observe them as rallying signs; and, if necessary, to die in their defence against the enemies of the country and the throne. The troops about 50,000 men, including 27,000 national guards, then defiled, the Emperor returned, and the ceremony concluded. Next day, amusements—such as theatricals, rope-dancing, horsemanship, ascension of balloons, &c. were given gratis. Along the avenue of the Champs Elysées 36 fountains flowing with wine, and 12 buffets for the distribution of patties, pullets, saugages, &c. were placed.

Buonaparte received, on Sunday the 11th, Addresses from the two Chambers, in reply to his opening speech. Next day (Monday), at four in the morning, he left Paris, having nominated Gens. Sebastiani, Grenier, Beamont, Compans, &c. to the command and defence of that capital. He slept the same night at Soissons. On the morning of the 13th he passed through Laon for Avesnes. He appears to have contemplated an immediate attack on the Allies; as at Avesnes he issued an Order of the Day, reminding his troops that the 14th was the anniversary of Marengo and Friedland; and that "to every Frenchman who had a heart, the moment was arrived to conquer or perish†."

With these appeals to their passions,

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* He alludes to Codrus, the last King of Athens.

† "General Order.

"*Avesnes, June* 14, 1815.

"Soldiers!—This day is the anniversary of Marengo and of Friedland, which twice decided the destiny of Europe. Then, as after Austerlitz, as after Wagram, we were too generous! We believed in the protestations and in the oaths of Princes whom we left on the throne! Now, however, coalesced among themselves, they would destroy the

he put his army in motion. The Prussian posts were established on the Sambre. These he attacked at day-light in the morning of the 15th; and in the course of the day he drove them from the river, and made himself master of the ground from Thuin to Fleurus, a distance of about 16 miles, on the Namur road; whilst, on the Brussels road, he forced back a Belgian brigade to Quatre Bras, about 12 miles from the river. The Belgians, however, being afterwards reinforced, were enabled to regain part of the ground they had lost; but at the close of the day the advantage rested clearly with Buonaparte, who established his head-quarters at Charleroi.—In this affair, Gen. Bourmont, an ancient Vendean Chief, with the officers of his staff, deserted to the Allies. The result of these various contests, according to Buonaparte, was a loss of 2,000 men to the Prussians, and of only 10 men killed, and 80 wounded, to the French! Advice of these events was not brought to the Duke of Wellington at Brussels, till the evening; when he instantly put his troops in march. Sir Thomas Picton's division, the corps of the Duke of Brunswick, and the Nassau contingent, reached Quatre Bras about half past two in the afternoon of the 16th; when they were attacked there by the corps of D'Erlon and Reille, and a cavalry corps under Kellermann, and the Duke of Brunswick was slain. The Prussians were at the same time attacked in their position near Ligny. Both the Prussians and English repulsed the enemy after a severe contest, which lasted till night; but, as neither of them had collected their whole force, they thought it proper to fall back on their reinforcements; the former about 14 miles to Wavre, the latter about the same distance to Waterloo; thus keeping up their communication, and being ready either to support each other in case of a renewed attack, or to move forward together in pursuit of the enemy. Buonaparte claims a victory on the 16th. He admits that he lost 3,000 men on that day; but he says that he took several thousand prisoners, and 40 pieces of cannon; facts not very reconcileable with the circumstance that both the Prussians and the English remained in their positions till long after the action, and did not march off to their new ground, the Prussians till night, and the English till near noon the next day. The 17th inst. passed without any very remarkable occurrence. Still the plan of Buonaparte had failed. He had not been able to separate the British from the Prussians; still less to penetrate between them to Brussels. On the 18th, therefore, the grand struggle was made. The whole weight of the French force, with the exception of Vandamme's corps, was thrown upon the army of the Duke of Wellington, whose line was within about 15 miles of Brussels, crossing the high roads to that place from Charleroi and Nivelles a little before their junction. The battle began about 10 o'clock in the morning, with a furious attack on a post occupied by us in front of our right. This was supported by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, and with repeated attacks of infantry and cavalry, until seven in the evening; when the enemy made a desperate attempt to force our left; in which, after a severe contest, he was defeated, and retired in great disorder. This was the happy moment, seized by the genius and resolution of our unrivalled Hero, to advance his whole line of infantry, supported by cavalry and artillery, against the enemy, who was unable to resist the English attack. The first line was driven back on

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the independence and the most sacred rights of France. They have commenced the most unjust of aggressions. Let us march, then, to meet them. Are they and we no longer the same men?

"Soldiers, at Jena, against these same Prussians, now so arrogant, you were one against three, and at Montmirail one against six!

"Let those among you who have been prisoners of the English, detail to you the hulks, and the frightful miseries which they suffered!

"The Saxons, the Belgians, the Hanoverians, the soldiers of the Confederation of the Rhine, lament that they are compelled to lend their arms to the cause of Princes, the enemies of justice and of the rights of all nations; they know that this coalition is insatiable! After having devoured twelve millions of Poles, twelve millions of Italians, one million of Saxons, six millions of Belgians, it must devour the states of the second rank of Germany.

"The madmen! a moment of prosperity blinds them. The oppression and humiliation of the French people are beyond their power. If they enter France, they will there find their tomb.

"Soldiers! we have forced marches to make, battles to fight, dangers to encounter; but with steadiness, victory will be ours—the rights, the honour, the happiness of the country will be re-conquered!

"To every Frenchman who has a heart, the moment is arrived to conquer or perish.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON.

(A true copy.) "The Marshal Duke of Dalmatia, Major-gen."

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the second, and the second line was almost instantly broken. All was now total rout and confusion: artillery, baggage, every thing was abandoned; and the true British perseverance of General and Soldiers was crowned with a success so much the more precious, as it had remained long in a state of the most awful suspense. "Never before," said the Duke, "was I obliged to take such pains for victory, and never before was I so near being beaten."

Buonaparte brought 130,000 men into the field. He deserves praise for the celerity with which he organized such a force, and took the field. An old saying in the French armies is, "that the British are the only troops upon earth who do not know when they are beaten:" this was lamentably verified to the enemy. The French fought with greater desperation than was ever before witnessed; but it may be added, that, after their rout, they became more completely broken than ever, threw away their arms by whole regiments, and were, in short, wholly dispersed and disorganized. On all sides was seen a total disregard of personal dangers. The leaders were mingled in the heat of the fray like the meanest soldier. The Duke of Wellington was in close conversation with Lord Uxbridge, when the latter received the ball in his knee. His Lordship had been throughout the day foremost in danger and glory. Marshal Blucher, it is said, was for some moments a prisoner. As to Buonaparte, he was more than once inclosed among the British troops, and disentangled as it were by miracle. He led on the guard himself to the charge, and seemed to feel that there could be no hope for his power, but in the absolute jeopardy of his life.

Had not Gen. Bulow most judiciously placed himself on the enemy's flank, the Duke of Wellington would probably not have risked that well-timed attack which decided the fate of the day. The Prussian cavalry (16 regiments, 12,000 men), gave the fugitives no rest. They pursued them the whole night. All the roads were choaked with the dying and the dead, with cannon, baggage, &c. Buonaparte's carriage, plate, and correspondence, fell into our hands. There were several thousand Proclamations found, dated [by *anticipation*] from the Palace of Lacken, near Brussels. The loss of the French in killed and wounded is estimated in some accounts at 50,000 men; and from 12 to 14,000 prisoners were to be in Brussels by the 21st. The number of cannon taken exceeds 300. The French Imperial Guard is said to have been nearly destroyed. Of the loss of the Allies scarcely any thing like an accurate estimate can yet be made; but it is loosely conjectured that the whole number put *hors de combat* may amount to 30,000; of whom a very considerable proportion belonged to that invaluable body of men, the infantry of the British line, whom it is impossible to conquer without first destroying them.

The foregoing sketch of most mighty and important operations has been framed from the perusal of a London Gazette Extraordinary (which shall be given in our SUPPLEMENT); from collected private accounts; from Brussels papers; and from the French Moniteur of the 19th inst. So limited was the space in which they were carried on, that it extended only from Thuin to Ligny (about 20 miles); from Ligny to Waterloo (about the same distance); and from Waterloo to Thuin (about 25 miles). In so contracted a sphere was the fate of Europe, if not positively decided, placed at least in a situation of comparative security from the attacks of a man who but twelve months ago, to save his life, when *in extremis*, had drawn up, signed, and ratified, a total abdication, on the part of himself and family, of all claims on that throne and authority which he has since feloniously and treacherously re-usurped.

The cause of the Royalists, which its enemies so positively assured us was at an end, is not only more flourishing than ever; but even Fouche, in a long Report on it, admits that it is spreading from one side of France to the other.

A battle was fought in La Vendee, on the 4th inst. in which the Royalists were successful. But they have sustained a heavy loss in the death of the good and gallant Marquis Laroche Jacquelin. It was not easy for loyalty and honour to have experienced a greater calamity. He was a man whose attachment to the legitimate cause was unbounded; it was not in him a merely passive principle: wherever that cause could be advanced by active exertions, by personal privations or perils, there was Laroche Jacquelin. He did not wait till the insurrection in the West had acquired consistency and strength—the moment Buonaparte got to Paris, from that moment he determined to throw himself into the midst of La Vendee, the birth and the burying place of a long line of ancestors. In his Proclamation to the Vendeans, which was short, but full of his own gallant spirit, he used the words of his brother, who lost his life last war in the same cause, and nearly on the same spot: "If I advance, follow me; if I retreat, kill me; if I die, avenge me." Laroche Jacquelin had a fine figure, and an eye that at once betokened an ardent and enterprising disposition; but to this ardour of disposition was united a strong and solid judgment. He has left a widow and several children.

[While this Sheet was in the Press, intelligence

telligence arrived, of BUONAPARTE's having a second time ABDICATED THE THRONE. —Reports state, but on less certain authority, that he was put under arrest; and that the constituted authorities were hastening to take *once more* the "oaths of allegiance" to their lawful Sovereign!]

ITALY.

Lord Burghersh wrote from Rome on the 11th ult. that the Rivoli British ship of the line had captured the Melpomene French frigate of 44 guns, in the Mediterranean. The Melpomene had 25 killed, and 50 wounded: she had attempted to violate our blockade of Naples.

By intelligence since received, it appears, that on the 11th inst. three more of the squadron under Lord Exmouth, viz. the Tremendous, Alcmene, and the Partridge, proceeded into the Bay of Naples, and threatened to bombard the city. Such was the spirit of the troops and inhabitants, that Madame Murat immediately sent Prince Cariati to treat for the safety of the capital. The conditions agreed on were, that the two Neapolitan sail of the line in the Bay were to be surrendered to the squadron; and the ship of the line on the stocks, with all her materials and stores. The contents of the arsenals were also to be delivered up, and be at the disposal of our Government, and that of Ferdinand II. the King of the Two Sicilies. While the capitulation was in progress, a great ferment arose among the Neapolitans; and some of the inhabitans were for delivering up the city, which was effected soon after the date of the above negociations.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 18. The new Branch Canal, between the river Nen and the Grand Junction, was opened a few days ago. It gives a water communication from Northampton to every part of the kingdom.

May 29. The friends and admirers of the political sentiments and conduct of the late Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, sat down to a splendid dinner at *Liverpool*, in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of that illustrious Statesman; at which J. N. Aspinall, esq. presided.—Mr. Mulock delivered a very excellent and animated speech on this occasion, which shall be given in our SUPPLEMENT.

June 2. A melancholy accident, by the firing or blasting of a coal-pit belonging to Messrs. Nesham and Co. in the vicinity of Newbottle, co. Durham, took place, when upwards of 70 persons lost their lives. This disastrous event was occasioned by means of foul air. For some time no person could be found hardy enough to descend into the pit, to save any persons who might still remain alive. At length, Thomas Robson, of the village of Houghton-le-Spring, volunteered his services, and actually got up six of the sufferers, who were still alive, but with very small hopes of their ultimate recovery.

Cambridge, June 2. — We, the undersigned, hereby declare, we do not know of any fever now prevailing at Cambridge; and as far as we have been able to observe, the feverish complaint which has some time back prevailed here, was not of a contagious nature. I. PENNINGTON, M. D. Regius Professor of Physic; T. INGLE, M. D.; J. T. WOODHOUSE, M. D.; Physicians to Addenbrooke's Hospital.

The curiosity of Antiquaries has been very much excited by the discovery of many Roman remains, lately turned up by the labourers employed in erecting a malt-house on the premises of Messrs. Sainsbury and Acres, in Walcot-street, *Bath*. They consist of fragments of Roman British pottery; of various descriptions of differently-coloured glass vessels; of domestic and culinary earthenware utensils; together with several coins; a tintinnabulum, or little bell; a Roman libra, or pound weight; some Roman nails, and other articles. Fortunately for the admirers of such vestiges of classical antiquity, they have been collected together by Mr. John Cranch, of Queen-street, who, with an activity and perseverance highly meritorious, attended the labourers during the progress of their excavations, secured most of the articles worthy preservation; and has since assorted and arranged them with much judgment and discrimination, for the inspection of the curious. There can be little doubt, from the character of these remains (all of which relate to household ornament or convenience), from the foundations of walls which have exhibited themselves, and the traces of a tessellated pavement discovered on the spot, that a Roman villa once covered the site of the intended malt-house; a residence (as may be inferred from the beauty of the fragment) characterized by the refinements of luxury, and the elegancies of taste. The patterns, figures, and decorations, on the specimens of finer pottery (usually denominated Samian, but probably the production of a British manufactory) display rich invention, exquisite grace, just design, and strong expression; and prove that the arts in Britain must have been in a high state of culture, at the time when these different articles were formed.—Mr. Cranch's collection is, upon the whole, exceedingly interesting, and well deserves to be deposited in that repertory of Bath Antiquities, which the Corporation of Bath, with equal liberality and good sense, have established, for the preservation of these memorials of its ancient splendour; and for the gratification of a laudable and improving

improving curiosity among its modern visitors and present inhabitants.—*Bath Chronicle.*

The diversion of hawking (a sport antiently much used) has been revived in this country, on a considerable scale, by Lord Rivers, Major Wilson, of Didlington, and Mr. Downes, of Gunton. Their subscription-hawks, under the management of German falconers, have afforded much amusement to numerous spectators at *Didlington* and the neighbourhood.

The spire of *Kegworth* Church, in Lancashire, which has been completely repaired, is about 165 feet from the base. The work was performed by Messrs. Wootton and Son, of that town, who had, on the 28th of April last, raised ladders four feet above the vane; upon which they played *God save the King*, and several other pieces of musick, on the horn and clarionet, to the great astonishment of the spectators. After which, Mr. Wootton's grandson, a child not more than six years of age, climbed the height with steady step, and took down the vane, which weighed 6lbs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle, June* 3.—The King has passed the last month in tranquillity and comfort, but his Majesty's disorder is not diminished."

Tuesday, May 23.

The first stone of the Southwark Bridge was laid by Admiral Lord Viscount Keith, K. B. attended by Sir John Jackson, bart. M. P. Chairman, and the rest of the Committee of Management. The company afterwards repaired to the temporary bridge erected on the works, and partook of a cold collation. An inscription recording the event, was affixed to the stone, and various coins deposited beneath it.

Monday, May 29.

This evening the Princess Charlotte of Wales gave her first evening party at Carlton House, which was honoured with the presence of the Queen, Princesses Augusta, Mary, &c.

Thursday, June 1.

This evening Charles Bannister took leave of the publick, by whom, for upwards of thirty years, his talents had been justly held in the highest estimation. At the conclusion of the *Children in the Wood*, he delivered the following address, with glistening evidences of sensibility which did honour to his feelings:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—Seven-and-thirty years have elapsed since I appeared before you, my kind Benefactors! and I feel that this instant of separation is much more awful to me than the youthful moment when I first threw myself upon your indulgence. During my strenuous exertions to obtain your favour, how much have those exertions been stimulated and rewarded by the publick! and one vanity of my heart, which it will ever be impossible for me to suppress, must be the constant recollection of days in which you fostered me in my boyhood, encouraged me progressively on the stage, and after a long and continued series of service, thus cheer me at the conclusion of my professional labours. Considerations of health warn me to retire: your patronage has given me the means of retiring with comfort. What thanks can I sufficiently return for that comfort which you have enabled me to obtain?—This moment of quitting you nearly overcomes me; at a time when respect and gratitude call upon me to express my feelings with more eloquence than I could ever boast, those very feelings deprive me of half the humble powers I may possess upon ordinary occasions.—Farewell, my kind, my dear benefactors!"

The long litigated question between the City and the Parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, respecting the rental upon which the Mansion house ought to be assessed to the Poor's Rates, is at length terminated in favour of the Parish. The arbitrator, Mr. Serjeant Runnington, awarded that all the rates were just, fair, and equal; and that the said Mansion-house should continue to be rated and assessed upon the rental of 1500*l.* the same being the reasonable annual value of the said premises.

Sunday, June 4.

This afternoon, a fire broke out nearly opposite the East India House, Leadenhall-street: the flames were first perceived to issue from the premises of a fancy-waistcoat manufactory, occupied by Mr. Price, which, with the house of Mr. Nightingale, a carver and gilder, was totally destroyed.

The extensive premises of Mr. Church, a sugar-baker in Old Fish-street, have also been destroyed by fire.

A melancholy accident attended the firing the guns in St. James's Park, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day. During the firing a number of boys assembled within the inclosure, and four of them were dreadfully hurt with the wooden plugs. One boy was quite dead, and three others severely wounded.

Friday, June 9.

This morning at two o'clock a fire broke out at the Bell Inn, Wood-street, Cheapside, which consumed the counting-house and warehouse belonging to Mr. Deakin; as also the coffee-house and tap belonging to the Inn. The fire began in the cellar at the tap; and the ostler was burnt to death: he was seen at the window attempting to get out, but the floor gave way.

The Prince Regent has presented Mr. Walter Scott with a gold snuff-box, as a token of respect for his talents.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Covent-Garden Theatre.

May 17. *The Fortune of War*; a Farce.

Drury-Lane Theatre.

June 15. *Charles the Bold, or the Siege of Nantz*; a new Melo-Drama, in three Acts, by Mr. *Wallack*.

Gazette Promotions.

May 9. The Marquis of Bute, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan.

Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Leith, G. C. B. Governor of Barbados.

Rt. Hon. W. Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner; and A. Machonochie, and D. Monypenny, esq. the other Lords Commissioners, of the Scotch Jury Court.

A. Rosenhagen, esq. a Comptroller of the Army Accounts.

May 25. Rear-admiral Sir C. Rowley, Knight Commander of the Bath.

May 27. Mr. Serjeant Runnington, Commissioner for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

June 6. Hon. Charles Bagot, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

June 12. Lord Gambier, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and Vice-admiral D. Gould, Knight Commander.

June 13. The dignity of a Baronet conferred on G. King, esq. of Charlestown, co. Roscommon.

June 13. Henry Salt, esq. Consul-general in Egypt.

June 17. Lord Aylmer, Knight Commander of the Bath.

Civil Promotion.

Rev. Dr Batten, President of the East India College, *vice* Dr. Henley, resigned.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rt. Rev. Dr. John Luxmore, Bishop of Hereford, recommended to be elected Bishop of the see of St. Asaph, *vice* Cleaver, dec.—*Gazette*.

Rev. George Burdon, A. M. Falstone R. Northumberland.

Rev Wm. Spooner, Chipping Campden V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Charles Palmer, M. A. Holy Trinity Perpetual Curacy, Gloucester, and St. Mary de Lode V.

Rev. Dr. Forrester to a Prebendal Stall of Worcester, *vice* Fountaine, dec.

Rev James Philpott, jun. Stanton Drew R. Somerset.

Rev. J. L. Harding, Monkleigh V. Devon.

Rev. H. J. Beaver, Barncombe R. Sussex.

Rev. T. S. Smyth, St. Austell and St. Blasee V. Cornwall.

Rev. George Capper, M. A. Wherstead V. Suffolk.

Rev. Theophilus Barnes, M. A. Stonegrove R. co. York, *vice* Worsley, dec.—*Gazette*.

Rev. George Chandler, LL. B. Southam R. co. Warwick, *vice* Sandys, dec.—*Gaz.*

Rev. Charles Brent Barry, B. A. Quarley R. Wilts.

Rev. J. Duncomb, M. A. Mansel-Lacy V. co. Hereford.

Rev. Thomas Dupré, Willoughby R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Walls, dec.

Rev. Wm. Newcome, Mundfort R. Norfolk.

Rev. E. Griffin, St. Stephen R. Ipswich.

Rev. Kennet Mackenzie Tarpley, Flower V. co. Northampton.

Rev. Thomas Gaisford, Regius Professor of Greek, Westwell R. co. Oxford.

Rev. J. E. Harrington, Chalbury R. co. Dorset.

Rev. R. Carey, a Prebend in York Cathedral.

Rev. H. W. Jones, Aberffwaw R. Isle of Anglesea.

Rev. J. H. Randolph, Preacher of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn.

Rev. N. Kendall, Lanlivery V. Cornwall.

Rev. John Munden, M. A. Bicknor English R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. W. B. Wroth, Ellesborough R. Bucks.

Rev. Dr. Lamb, Chipping Warden R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Caleb Rockett, Timberscombe V. Somerset.

Rev. Lewis Jones Howel, Penhow R. Monmouthshire.

Dispensation.

Rev. H. Watkins, M. A. Prebendary of York and Southwell, Barmbrough R. with Conisbrough V. diocese of York, *vice* Berdmore, dec.

BIRTHS.

May 16. At Brussels, Lady Fitzroy Somerset, a dau.—19. In New Burlington-street, the lady of Hon. Jas. Butler, M. P. a son.—20. In Portman-square, Viscountess Newark, a dau.—22. In Burlington-street, Lady Sarah Robinson, a dau.—28. In Berkeley-square, the wife of Lieut.-col. C. Master (3d Guards), a son and heir.

Lately.—In Welbeck-street, the wife of Major-gen. Bosville, a son.—In Bishopsgate-street, the wife of John Conquest, esq. M. D. a son and heir.—In Cambridgeshire, the lady of Sir C. Nightingale, a son.—At Brill-house, Bucks, the wife of Lieut.-col. F. Manners Sutton, a son.—At Southampton, the wife of Col. J. Nugent, 38th foot, a dau.—At Tichfield, the lady of Capt. Sir A. C. Dickson, bart. a son.—At Cloverley Hall, the wife of Thomas Tarleton, jun. esq. a dau.—At Whiteford House, Corn-

Cornwall, the lady of Sir Wm. P. Call, bart. a son and heir. — At Edinburgh, Lady Anne Fraser, a dau. — In Portugal, the wife of Lieut.-col. Snodgrass, a son.

June 4. In Macclesfield-street, Viscountess Ashbrook, a dau.—6. At Paddington, Countess of Albemarle, a son. —At Enniskillen, Rt. Hon. Lady Enniskillen, a son.—9. At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, the wife of the Rev. C. P. Burney, a son —14. At Fair Oak Lodge, near Petersfield, Hon. Mrs. Charles Paget, a dau. — At Horsendon House, Bucks, the wife of Capt. Grubb, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 8. Charles Boothby Skrymsher, to Anne Amelia, second daughter of Simeon Coley, esq. late of Bedford.

11. At Islington, Wm. Cattley, esq. to Hannah, fourth dau. of the late John Garratt, esq. of Newington-green.

13. W. P. Johnson, esq. of Walton House, Cumberland, to Miss Mary Armytage, of Kirklees, Yorkshire.

14. By special licence, Sir George Buggin, of Great Cumberland-place, to Lady Cecilia Gore, dau. of the late Earl of Arran.

15. C. Wathen, esq. of Stratford-house, co. Glouc. to Miss Philippa Lee, of Bristol.

16. Rev. R. Richings, M. A. of Ashby Parva, to Harriet Jane, eldest dau. of John Goodacre, jun. esq. of Ullesthorpe-house, co. Leicester.

Rev. John King, of Wellington, to the only daughter of G. Blanchard, esq. of Cavel-hall, near Hull.

At Athlone, H. R. Daly, esq. of Kilcooly Castle, Galway, to Honora, second dau. of the late A. Keogh, esq. of Camla, Roscommon.

18. By special licence, Thos. Thoroton, esq. of Flintham-house, Notts, to Anne Catherine, daughter of the late James Whyte, esq. of Pilton-house, Devon, and niece to the late Sir Robt. Hildyard, bart.

T. Beale, esq. of the Heath-house, to Miss Salwey, of the Moor-park, both in Shropshire.

19. Lieut.-col. Sir Gregory Way, knt. and K. T. S. to Marianne, dau. of John Weyland, esq. of Woodeaton, co. Oxford, &c.

20. John Jones, esq. of Eden-place, Kent-road, to Miss Hudson, of Walworth, eldest dau. of the late Rear-adm. Hudson.

23. Edward Fitz-Gerald, esq. capt. 6th foot, to Miss Hamilton, dau. of Vice-adm. Hamilton.

Henry P. Howard Beckwith, esq. to Elizabeth, dau. of Walter M'Gwire, esq. of Clonea-castle, Waterford.

Edward Trant Bontein, esq. eldest son of Sir James Bontein, bart. to Mary Anne, only dau. of Hon. Sir Edmund Stanley.

24. Rev. H. C. Cotton, vicar of Peson, Bucks, to Eloisa, fifth dau. of the late W. Mostyn Owen, esq. of Woodhouse, Salop, M.P.

25. Rev. Henry Budd, chaplain of Bridewell Hospital, and rector of White Roothing, Essex, to Jane, eleventh dau. of the late Gen. John Hale, of the Plantation, Yorkshire.

At Sutton, Berks, Rev. B. Bandinel, M. A. fellow of New College, and Bodleian Librarian, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late J. Philips, esq. of Culham, Oxford.

26. Chas. Henry Baseley, esq. of Dover-street, Piccadilly, to Anne, only dau. of the late Albany Wade, esq. of Scotch-house, co. Durham.

Fred. G. Stevenson, esq. R. N. fourth son of Mr. Alderman Stevenson, of Stamford, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Mackiness, esq. of Lincoln.

29. Vice-adm. Sir G. Martin, K. C. B. to Miss Lock, of Norbury-park.

Lately.—By special licence, Chas. Scott Murray, esq. of Cavendish-square and of Hambledon-house, Bucks to Mrs. John Buller, of Gloucester-place, Portman-squ.

Francis, son of the late Sir Robt. Lawley, bart. to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of George Talbot, esq. of Guiting, Gloucestershire.

Capt. Melville, 68th foot, to Georgina Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late G. Webster, esq.

Richard Hickman, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Philip Baghurst, esq. of Gad's-hill-house, Kent.

J. H. Austen, esq. of Ensbury, Dorset, to Miss Haynes, of the Polygon, Winchester, daughter of the late W. R. Haynes, esq. of Lonesome-lodge, Surrey.

Rev. D. Pritchett, rector of Cheadle, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Warren, prebendary of Worcester.

June 1. J. Tharp, esq. of Chippenham-park, Cambridgeshire, to Lady Hannah Charlotte Hay, third dau. of the late Marquis of Tweeddale.

2. Lord Petre, to Frances, eldest dau. of Sir Rich. Bedingfield, bart. of Oxburgh.

5. Rev. Jas. Kevill, to Anne Isabella, only daughter and heiress of Somerset Davies, esq. of Croft-castle, co. Hereford.

8. S. P. Rigaud, esq. Astronomer at their Majesties' Observatory, Richmond, and professor of geometry at Oxford, to the eldest daughter of G. W. Jordan, esq. Colonial Agent at Barbados.

11. George Barrow, esq. solicitor, of Threadneedle-street, to Frances Georgiana, third dau. of the late T. Beetson, esq. of Wood-end-house, co. Gloucester.

15. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, K.B.G.C. to Lady Frances Harris, daughter of the Earl of Malmesbury.

17. At South Warnborough, Hants, Thos. Blayny, esq. of the Lodge near Kresham, to Miss Anna Harland Harrison, dau. of the late Thos. Harrison, esq. of Fullford, near York, and niece of Richardson Harrison, esq. Remembrancer of the First Fruits Office, Inner Temple.

MEMOIR

MEMOIR OF THE LATE DR. WILLIAM CLEAVER, BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

This learned and venerable Prelate (whose death has been noticed in p. 478,) was the son of the late Rev. Wm. Cleaver, M. A. of Lincoln College, Oxford, and master of Buckingham School. He had two sons in orders, and (what was rather extraordinary) both Bishops at the same time. Dr. Euseby Cleaver went to Ireland with the late Marquis of Buckingham, and there became successively Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and Archbishop of Dublin. Dr. William Cleaver, the eldest son, was educated under his father; after which he removed to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a demiship, but afterwards was elected fellow of Brase-nose. He took the degree of M. A. May 2, 1764; and those of B. and D. D. Jan. 26, 1786. In 1768 he stood candidate for the place of Librarian to the Bodleian Library; and the votes being equal, he lost it by his opponent being a few months his senior. In 1784 he was promoted to a Prebendal stall in the church of St. Peter, Westminster. In 1785 he was chosen Principal of his College, over which he presided till 1809; and during this period he almost constantly resided there, such was his attachment to the place of his education. On the translation of Bishop Porteus to London, in 1787, he obtained the see of Chester, through the interest of the Marquis of Buckingham, to whom he had been private tutor, as well as to the whole of the present Grenville family, who certainly do him no little honour. In the year 1799 he was removed from Chester to Bangor; and on the death of Bp. Horsley, in 1806, he succeeded him in the diocese of St. Asaph. He married, about 1779, Miss Asheton, sister of William Asheton, esq. of Lancashire, by whom he has had a large family. His remains were interred, May 24, in the Chapel of Brase-nose College, Oxford.—Bp. Cleaver was a profound Greek scholar and an orthodox Divine. Of his abilities in the former line he gave a proof in a tract *De Rythmo Græcorum*, published in 1777; and in the beautiful edition of Homer, printed at Oxford by the munificence of the Grenville family. As a Divine, he printed "Directions to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester on the Choice of Books," 8vo, 1789: of this useful tract a third edition, considerably enlarged, was printed at Oxford in 1808; "Pardon and Sanctification proved to be the Privileges annexed to the Use of the Lord's Supper," a Sermon preached before the University, 8vo, 1791; "A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester in 1797," 4to; "A Sermon preached at the Meeting of the Charity Children in St. Paul's," 4to, 1794; "A Sermon preached before the Lords on the Anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom," 4to; "A Sermon before the University of Oxford on the Athanasian Creed," 8vo; "Another on the Articles," 8vo; and to his pen have been ascribed two pamphlets, severely animadverting on Dr. Marsh's Dissertation on the Origin of the Three first Gospels. The Bishop collected his Sermons, with some of his Father's, and published them in a handsome volume, in 8vo, a few years ago.—This venerable Prelate was eminently distinguished for soundness of doctrine, purity of principle, and integrity of life. In the several exalted stations which he successively filled, he devoted his time and his attention to the duties which each respectively required. As President of a College he will long and gratefully be remembered, for the high tone of moral energy with which he inspired all under his care, and for the happy talent with which he called forth the abilities of modest and inexperienced young men. While he sat in the Sees of Chester, Bangor, and St. Asaph, his zeal and endeavours to promote the great cause of sound religion were earnest and unremitting. Possessed of high classical attainments, and of a large fund of general information, with a peculiar faculty of agreeably communicating it to others, his heart and his affections were still consecrated to his duties as a Christian Bishop. This was the business of his life.—To provide for the several Parishes which he governed, able and fit Pastors, and to hold out honourable inducements to the exertions of his Clergy, were the objects to which his mind was habitually turned. For this end, he was particularly intent upon establishing Resident Ministers wherever the means of residing were provided, and of encouraging and enforcing, where necessary, the erection of Parsonage-houses. And his success in this respect was considerable, as the many edifices of this description raised during his Episcopacy in the two Dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph amply testify. But his Lordship deserved the highest praise for the disinterested regard to public good with which he distributed his preferments. Long service, or more than common merit, was with him the strongest recommendation to favour; and many are the hoary heads over whose declining years his unsolicited benevolence has shed a ray of comfort and respectability; and many the unfriended young men, whom his kind encouragement has brought forward with advantage to themselves and to the Church. Long indeed will his memory be blessed by those numerous individuals of each

each class, whom his liberality has fostered and supported; and while he will be acknowledged by all who knew him, as the conspicuous promoter of sound Theological Learning, he will be no less revered as the protector of the friendless, and the patron of those whose only claim to professional advancement was the useful exertion of professional attainments.

Rev. JOHN CALDER, D.D.

June 10. Died, at Lisson Grove, Paddington, aged 82, the Rev. John Calder, D.D. a native of Aberdeen, and a very learned scholar. In the meridian of life he was warmly patronized by the late Duke of Northumberland; with whom he was for some time domesticated at Alnwick Castle, and in the Metropolis, as Private Literary Secretary. He was bred to the Dissenting Ministry; and had for some time the care of the Library founded by Dr. Williams in Redcross-street. He had also a Meeting-house near the Tower; but had long declined the office of a Teacher, and had become a warm admirer of the doctrinal system in Essex-street. When the new edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia was undertaken by the Booksellers in 1776, Dr. Calder was a candidate for the appointment of Editor and general Superintendant, which has with so much propriety and success been since filled by the very learned and indefatigable Dr. Rees. For that Work Dr. Calder had drawn up several new articles; some of which, the first of them in particular, having been deemed too voluminous by some of the Literati to whose judgment the Proprietors submitted them, an altercation ensued, and the intended connexion was dissolved. During his residence at Northumberland-house, he formed an intimacy with Dr. Percy, the late venerable Bishop of Dromore; from whom he received the Notes which that learned Prelate had collected for illustrating the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian. These were afterwards used in the various Editions of those respective Works; more particularly in the Tatler, 6 vols. sm. 8vo, 1786, published by Mr. Nichols, in which the Annotator, wherever mentioned, designates Dr. Calder. In 1789 he translated, from the French, Courayer's "Declaration of his last Sentiments on the different Doctrines of Religion;" to which was prefixed an account of Courayer: which furnished an article for Dr. Towers, in the Fourth Volume of the "Biographia Britannica;" and to the same volume Dr. Calder contributed the Life of William Courten. The original work of Courayer had been first published by the very learned and venerable Dr. Bell (now the senior Prebendary of Westminster); who having taken some pains to disclaim the credit of being also the Translator, Dr. Calder replied, "The publick undoubtedly is much obliged to the very respectable Dignitary of the Church of England who has favoured them with the original of the following Declaration, and who was induced to the publication by a liberality of sentiment, and upright views of usefulness, that do him great honour, and have distinguished him through the course of his public life. As this gentleman seems very desirous it should be known to the publick that he has no concern in the following translation, the Translator takes this earliest opportunity to meet his wishes, and second his advertisement, by declaring, with the utmost sincerity, that, to the best of his knowledge, he never saw the Editor of the original, nor ever had any correspondence with him on this or any other occasion."—Dr. Calder lately filled the honourable situation of one of the Assessors of Marischal College, New Aberdeen, where he had received his education.—On the 24th of January 1789, he married to his second wife, Martha Huddleston Green, the only sister of the late John Green, esq. of Croydon. The good sense and affectionate assiduities of this very worthy lady have greatly contributed to render comfortable the latter years of the Doctor's life. Dr. Calder passed his time chiefly in literary retirement; surrounded by a large and valuable collection of books, principally classical and numismatic; which he enjoyed almost to the last day of his existence, never being fatigued by reading. He had also a most capital Cabinet of Greek and Roman Coins, judiciously arranged by himself, and which to him was a perpetual source of amusement.—His remains were interred, on the 17th, in his widow's family vault at Sandersted, Surrey.

MEMOIRS of the late BENJAMIN GARLIKE, Esq.

His Majesty's late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of Denmark *and* Prussia, *&c. &c. &c.*

The leading features of the public and private life of a Public Man are at all times interesting; and with respect to the subject of the present Memoir, it is but just, both to the memory of Mr. Garlike, and to the Country in whose service his valuable and active life has been employed, that he should not pass unnoticed.

On Sunday the 14th day of May, 1815, at his apartments in the Albany, after an illness

illness of only eight days (brought on by an act of goodness), this excellent man, to the loss of his Country, and the sincere grief of his friends, departed this life, aged 49 years.

Mr. Garlike was descended from the Garlikes of Wiltshire, and the Burnhams of Buckinghamshire. In early life he had the good fortune to gain the friendship and confidence of his original Patron the late Lord Auckland, whose affectionate regard he retained, unimpaired, until the decease of that very excellent and exalted Nobleman.

The portion of time devoted by Mr. G. to the service of his Country will be best explained by a valuable document in his own hand-writing, found amongst his papers since his decease, of which the following is a transcript:

"Mr. Garlike went with Lord Auckland to Spain in the year 1788. He accompanied the same Ambassador to the Hague in the year 1789. He had no Government appointment, but his employments were laborious during the whole of that Embassy. The dispatches for Government from St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, which came to the Hague under flying seal, were regularly decyphered by him, and so transmitted to the Foreign Office. From the Hague Mr. Garlike accompanied Lord Henry Spencer to Stockholm in 1793, and did the duty of Secretary of Legation till December 1794, when he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Stockholm. — In July 1796 he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the Court of Berlin, where he remained till May 1801, having been entrusted with the affairs of the Prussian Mission, as Chargé d'Affaires, during two years of that period.—He was sent as Chargé d'Affaires to St. Petersburg, on the death of the Emperor Paul, in the Spring of 1801; and previous to the Coronation of the Emperor Alexander at Moscow, he received the King's letter to the Emperor, with the nomination of Minister Plenipotentiary. — He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary in 1803 to the Court of Saxony, which post he did not fill; and in 1804, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Denmark. And in an extra Mission, with the same rank, to the Court of Berlin in 1807."

It is worthy of remark, that during the whole of the period in which Mr. Garlike was employed in the service of his Country, he had but one month's leave of absence.

The judgment and discretion which Mr. Garlike invariably evinced in the conduct of the very important and confidential duties committed to his charge, and the ardent zeal with which he at all times upheld the honour and dignity of his Royal Master and of his Country, justly secured to him the approbation and regard of his own Sovereign, the respect and attention of other Crowned heads, and the confidence of all parties at home.

In 1810, on the occasion of the Installation of his Noble Friend Lord Grenville as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws was by that University conferred upon him. And on a recent occasion, when the same University was visited by the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and other distinguished personages, their marked attention to Mr. Garlike was particularly conspicuous. Thus much for his public life. But his private life was no less valuable. Mr. Garlike was a gentleman and a profound scholar; a man, firm and honourable in his friendships; possessing every liberal and upright feeling; just towards his neighbour, and truly serving his God. His universal knowledge, just conception, affable condescension, and invariable kindness, made him an object of admiration to all who, either in a public or private capacity, had the least knowledge of him. But to those who truly knew him, to those who possessed his sincere friendship, his tender and affectionate regard, and entire confidence (and the writer of this small tribute to his memory glories in having participated in all these); to such, the loss of such a man, and of such a friend, is irreparable: but in the fullness of their grief, they confidently trust, that his pure and spotless life has, through the merits and mediation of his blessed Redeemer (in whom he firmly believed), insured to him eternal bliss in the kingdom of Heaven. — The following lines of Pope depict the man:

"Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,
Content with Science in the vale of Peace,
Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear;
From Nature's temperate feast rose satisfied,
Thank'd Heaven that he had liv'd, and that [he died."

The mortal remains of Mr. Garlike were deposited in a vault under the Parish Church of Kensington in Middlesex, on the 22d day of May 1815. As a mark of respect to a departed and valued friend, the carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester (who honoured Mr. G. with his particular friendship), and those of several of the first characters of the present day, followed (unsolicited) in the funeral procession; and amongst others of the deceased's most intimate friends, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen personally attended his funeral obsequies, viz. Lords Carysfort, Grenville, Auckland, and Charles Spencer, Sir Fras. Hill, Col. Gordon, Capt. Codd, Capt. Shelton, J. K. Baily, William Baily, Francis Freeling, James Buckton, Harrison Codd, and —— Holland, esqrs.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1814, *Oct.* 16. AT Macao, China, Wm. Bramston, esq. member of the East India Company's Factory at China.

Oct. 31. At Calcutta, Mr. David Ogilvy, assistant surgeon in the East India Company's service.

Dec. 2. At Columbo, Isle of Ceylon, Right Hon. Lady Louisa, wife of Hon. J. Rodney, second daughter of the Countess of Aldborough.

Dec. 24. At Madras, of an endemic fever, caught in an excursion up the country, which he treated with indifference, and which terminated fatally in a few days, whilst contemplating his return to Europe, Sir Samuel Hood, bart. Vice-admiral of the Blue, one of the most meritorious officers in the British Navy. He married, in 1804, the Hon. Juliana Mackenzie, daughter of Lord Seaforth, who accompanied him to India.— No officer ever exceeded him in the united qualities of zeal, enterprize, and judgment. Not to mention earlier instances of his merit, he brought the Juno frigate out of Toulon harbour, when the continuance of the British colours there had tempted him into it, after the French were in possession of it. In the battle of Aboukir he commanded the Zealous; and when the two French ships of the line made their escape after the action, he stood out after them both; but Lord Nelson, finding he could not support him, would not suffer him to pursue them singly. He afterwards lost an arm in the capture of five French frigates. Finally, in the Baltic, being a-head of his own fleet, he pursued the whole Russian fleet, of 15 or 16 sail of the line, relying upon being speedily supported by his friend, the gallant Byam Martin, and ultimately by the whole. His courage was again successful; and the strain of affectionate praise in which he mentions his Second was truly NELSONIAN, like all the rest of his conduct.

Dec. 31. At the Hague, aged 67, Webster Blount, esq. late Dutch Consul at Morocco nearly 40 years. He was a native of London.

1815. *March* 8. At Barbados, in his 41st year, Thos. Hollingsworth, esq. in whom the community at large have lost an invaluable individual; the widow and orphan a disinterested friend; and whose strong, self-cultivated mind could alone be surpassed by the extreme gentleness of his manners, and excellence of his heart. His remains were followed to the grave by above 2000 of the inhabitants, the most respectable, by turns, bearing the body of their ever-deplored friend.

March 21. At Montpellier, A. Melville, esq. assistant-commissary-general in the British Army, second son of John Melville, esq. of Dysart, co. Fife.

April 12. At Stockholm, Gustavus Baron Doxenstierna, his late Swedish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Copenhagen, and appointed to Vienna.

April 25. At Canwick, in his 71st year, H. W. Sibthorp, esq. many years Colonel of the Royal South Lincoln militia.

At Tarragona, Spain, on her return from the South of France, Sarah, eldest daughter of Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, G. C. B.

April 28. In Upper Norton-street, in his 44th year, Mr. James Smith, sculptor. As an artist, he was first introduced to public notice by his successful competition to execute the monument erected by the City of London, in Guildhall, to the memory of the late Lord Nelson.

May 2. At Blandford Forum, Dorset, aged 16, Mason Chamberlin, son of Mr. Mason Chamberlin of that place, and grandson to the late Mason Chamberlin, R. A. At an early period, remarkable for the quickness of his parts, and the strength of his conceptions, particularly on subjects of the highest moment (of which parental tenderness can trace many soothing recollections even in infancy), he united to an habitual reverence for sacred truths, an amiable suavity of manners, which gained him the regard of all who knew him: At the age of 12 he obtained the medal for general proficiency at the Grammar-school at Wimborne Minster, besides other rewards both in the preceding and following year; and at the public meeting on the above occasion, spoke with a propriety and accuracy of emphasis which agreeably surprized all who heard him, the Ode to Truth written by the late Rev. W. Mason. After that period, while engaged in the progress of school-studies, under the tuition of the Rev. T. Wise of Blandford Grammar-school, he first exhibited symptoms of declining health, about a twelvemonth since. His subsequent patient endurance of severe illness, joined to the meek and affectionate spirit he displayed to those about him, under the advances of a pulmonary consumption (whose effects were accelerated by two attacks of inflammation peculiarly violent, the one in September, the other in January last), will be remembered long by all who witnessed his exemplary and uncomplaining conduct. That this faint sketch of his character may be duly credited, we refer our readers to the following lines, which he penned under the pressure of daily increasing debility and suffering a few weeks since, as a pledge of filial affection, and put into his mother's hand, as she attended him:

"When

* "When sickness half consumes the wearied frame, [flame,
And parching fever burns with inward
Ask, what 's the greatest blessing Heaven can give? [ceive?
What greatest earthly blessing man re-
Ask, and I'll say, for I can say and prove,
It is a Mother's care, a Mother's tender love.

When half the weary world is sunk in sleep, [keep;
Still by my bed her much-lov'd form would
Surely a Mother only, only she, [me.
Would quit the bed of rest to watch o'er
Ask then the greatest blessing Heaven can give,
The greatest earthly blessing man receive,
I'll answer still the same, and say I prove,
That 'tis a Mother's care, a Mother's tender love. M. Chamberlin, junr."

Peace to his soul! and may his example be followed by all who witnessed it, and all who read this true relation of his affecting story!

May 3. Aged 34, John J. A. Amici, esq. of Basinghall-street.

Mr. John Gilson, surgeon, Wood-street, Spitalfields.

At Balham-hill, Surrey, in his 76th year, Mr. Joshua Lee, of Southwark.

At Horley, near Reigate, Surrey, Mr. J. Steele, son of the Rev. S. Steele, minister of that place. This amiable young man had not attained his 21st year; but was distinguished for his knowledge and attainments, as well as for a disposition and manners that engaged the affection of all who knew him. A principle of unaffected piety had produced in the earliest disclosure of his character the most generous sentiments, a mingled dignity of deportment, and a well-regulated conduct. An animated faith and confidence in his God supported him under the trying circumstances of an illness, which proceeded from the rupture of a blood-vessel, and terminated in his death.

In his 63d year, Thomas Tannard, esq. of Frampton Hall, co. Lincoln.

At Golding-hall, near Shrewsbury, Miss R. Langley, only sister of Col. Langley.

At Bath, in his 49th year, Mr. Abraham De Riemer, of Camberwell.

May 4. In Nottingham-street, Rev. T. Fontaine, one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, prebendary of Worcester, vicar of Broomsgrove, co. Worcester, and of Torrington, co. Hereford.

At Wooburn-hill, near Chertsey, Surrey, in her 59th year, Mary, widow of the late J. Tippet, esq. of the East India Company's service.

Aged 22, Wm. Pratt, late of the Leicestershire bank. He was amiable in disposition, his mind active and acute, his attainments considerable and various; and he was ever exemplary in attention to his social, filial, and religious duties; throughout a lingering illness, he was tranquil and resigned, and in the anticipation of death he expressed himself "happy."

May 5. Henry, second son of the late R. Athorpe, esq. of Dinnington-hall, co. York.

May 6. Aged 74, Mrs. Honoria Yates, mother of Wm. Yates, esq. of Nelson-square.

Aged 69, Charlotta, the faithful and affectionate wife of James Brown, esq. of St. Alban's, Herts.

At Amwell-house, Herts, in his 43d year, Joseph Hooper, esq. youngest son of Dr. Joseph Hooper, of Newington, Surrey.

At Bedford, Sarah Frances, wife of Rev. Dr. Abbot; a lady of superior endowments and matchless elegance, who to the tender zeal and assiduities of a domestic partner, united the unremitted kindness and unshaken fidelity of a friend.

Sir George Thomas, bart. of Dale Park, Sussex. He succeeded his father Sir William, Dec. 28, 1775; married, first, at Geneva, Mad. Scales, of Pregny le Tour; secondly, Miss Montague, by whom he has one son, William-Lewis-George, who married Miss Welch, by whom he had one daughter, Sophia.

At Charfield, co. Gloucester, Lieut.-col. Waton, late of the 1st life Guards.

In his 77th year, Edward Marjoribanks, esq. of Lees, co. Berwick.

May 7. At Kensington-gore, suddenly, aged 69, Mrs. Jane Ten Broeke.

At Falmouth, Stephen Bell, esq. late commander of the packet Francis Freeling.

At Pocklington, co. York, in her 79th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Cotton, widow of Mr. Joseph Cotton.

May 8. In Gerrard-street, in his 78th year, T. Holroyd, esq.

In York-place, Portman-square, aged 31, Caroline, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Strachey.

At Walford, aged 80, John Clapham, esq.

At Rev. John Green's, Charlton, near Tetbury, co. Glouc. John Hornidge, esq.

Rev. Joseph Whiteley, M. A. late of Magdalen college, Cambridge, Head-master of the Free Grammar-school, Leeds, and vicar of Lastingham, in the North-riding. In the death of Mr. Whiteley, a disconsolate widow and numerous family have to deplore the loss of a tender husband and an affectionate father; his profession, a sound Divine and an excellent writer; and society, one of its members who possessed in an eminent degree that equanimity of temper and suavity of deportment, which, while they heighten the enjoyment of social intercourse, endear the departed to the memory of his surviving friends. A volume of Sermons, &c. by Mr. Whiteley is announced for publication (see p. 541).

At

* Verbatim from the original.

At Lyndhurst, Hants, aged 78, James Buck, esq.

At Parsonstown, Ireland, T. Bernard, esq. father of T. Bernard, esq. M. P. for King's County.

May 9. Aged 69, Rebecca, wife of Jas. Townson, esq. of Cannon-street road.

At Batterseа, in his 78th year, Robert Reynolds, esq.

At East Bourne, in his 8th year, Alexander, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Brodie, vicar of that place.

At Brighton, H. Cole, esq. of Twickenham, second son of the late Major Cole, 98th foot. During the disturbances in Ireland, he served as captain of light infantry in the Northumberland Fencibles; afterwards as brigade-major of the district of Monaghan.

In her 28th year, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. E. Kynaston, rector of Risby, near Bury.

At Ghent, Col. P. F. Venault de Charmilly, knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.—He had obtained permission of the Prince Regent to offer his services in support of Louis XVIII.; but, on arriving at Ghent, was seized with a severe disease, under which he languished some days. He was interred there on the 11th instant with military honours.

May 10. Of a paralytic stroke, Dr. J. Fleming. He received the first rudiments of his education at Douai in Flanders, from whence he proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of Doctor in Physick. He was a scholar at once elegant and profound; few, if any, of his class-fellows, and some of them are the most eminent men of the present day, were more intimately acquainted with the classical authors, particularly the Latin, in which language he wrote with great purity and ease. He possessed fine taste and fancy; and though we know not that he ever published any work, he contributed to the success of many of the most distinguished journals of the Metropolis.

Aged 16, Robert, second son of the late P. Yelverton, esq. and grand nephew of the celebrated Chief Baron Yelverton.

Aged 79, Mrs. Timson, relict of Mr. Holmes Timson, of Market Harborough.

Mrs. Bennet, mother of Mrs. Eykyn, of Oxford, and relict of James Bennet, esq. of Elkstone Manor-house, near Cirencester; and on the 11th inst. at Shipston-on-Stour, on his way from Oxford to Leamington, suddenly, aged 64, John Eykyn, esq. oil-merchant, London, father of Mr. Eykyn, chemist, Oxford.

At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Hannah, eldest daughter of Rev. T. Holmes, of Bungay, Suffolk.

At Sherborne, Dorset, aged 84, Mrs. Bellamy, sister of the late Rev. A. Bellamy, of Chetnole;—and the same week, at Beaminster, Francis Bellamy, esq. their nephew.

May 11. In his 56th year, J. Newsome, esq. of Wandsworth Lodge, Surrey.

At Ockbrook, co. Derby, aged 57, Miss Planta; and on the 13th, in his 94th year, Dr. P. J. Planta, her father. He was a Swede, and was in early life appointed one of the medical establishment of the then King of Sweden: he afterwards became a missionary of the Church of the United Brethren, and was many years among the negroes in the West Indies.

May 12. At Brompton, of the confluent natural small-pox, aged 26, Henrietta-Sophia, dau. of the late Wm. Jones, esq. of Woburn, co. Bedford, and grand daughter of Hanbury Potter, esq. late of Brompton. This young lady had been inoculated before she was three years old, and was supposed to have had the small-pox very favourably.

At Mill-hill, Billericay, Essex, in his 75th year, John Ward, esq.

May 13. At Rickmansworth, aged 68, Simeon Howard, esq. known in his own neighbourhood, from his singularly benevolent disposition, by the title of "Honest Old Simeon."

At his father's, Weymouth, Robert Wansbrough Henning, of Rio de Janeiro, merchant.

At Bristol, at an advanced age, Mrs. Easton.

At Newland, from a wound received at the battle of Salamanca, Capt. Walter Wm. Adair, 88th regt.

At Lincoln, in his 58th year, Sir John Ingilby, bart. of Ripley-park, co. York, and Kettlethorpe, co. Lincoln, in the commission of the Peace, and Deputy-lieutenant of the West Riding. He was attacked with a fit on his way to Lincoln, and expired soon after his arrival.—He was formerly M. P. for East Retford, and High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1782; and during the last 36 years of his life, discharged the important duties of a magistrate with a degree of activity, zeal, and intelligence, that will render his death an irreparable loss to the publick. He married Elizabeth, only child and heiress of Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart.; and is succeeded in his extensive estates by his only surviving son, now Sir Wm. Ingilby, bart.

At Burlington Quay, co. York, Lady Anne Boynton, relict of Sir Griffith Boynton, bart. She was the daughter of Capt. Robert Parkhurst. She has left four children, Sir Francis and Henry Boynton, and two daughters by her second husband, G. Parkhurst, esq.

May 14. At Fulham, Frances, wife of A. T. Sampayo, esq. of Peterborough-house.

Mr. Howell, of Treverage, co. Glamorgan, an extensive cattle-dealer in this Principality; whose sound integrity had insured him the confidence of a large circle of friends.

At

At Mornington, co. Meath, Rev. R. Gore Whistler, vicar of Colpe.

May 15. At the Swan with two Necks, Lad-lane, aged 70, Charles M'Niven, esq. of Manchester.

In Cadogan-place, Harriet, youngest child of Mr. Pollard, of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Stockport, Jane, second daughter of Robert Gee, esq.;—and on the 18th inst. from grief at the loss of her daughter, Mrs. Gee.

At the Artillery Barracks, Limerick, Col. Hamilton, of that corps.

May 16. At Hammersmith, Mrs. James Scott.

In her 55th year, Anne, wife of John Gordon, esq. of Edgbaston Priory, co. Warwick.

May 17. In Queen-square, in consequence of her dress taking fire about three weeks before, aged 70, Mrs. Towers Allen.

Mary, wife of Wm. Cordell, esq. of the Upper-terrace, Islington.

At Greenwich, in his 53d year, John Reid, esq.

At Bristol, aged 85, Mrs. Isabella Shadwell, relict of the late John Shadwell, esq. barrister at law, of the Inner Temple.

May 18. In Great Cumberland-place, Sir S. R. Brisset Taylor, bart. He was born in Oct. 1779; and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1788.

At Pimlico, Mr. T. Crowther Newby, of Jermyn-street, solicitor.

At Abele Grove, Epsom, of a rapid consumption, aged 18, Susan Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Thomas, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. and learned John Parkhurst. She was deservedly endeared to her family and friends, and must ever be most sincerely lamented.

At Guisbrough, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, after a short but painful illness, sincerely and deservedly lamented by an affectionate husband and three sons, and by every friend who had the happiness of her acquaintance, in her 69th year, Catharine, the wife of Thomas Small, cabinet-maker and upholsterer. If a life passed in the exercise of virtue, if filial duty, conjugal affection, and maternal tenderness, have, in an age like this, any merit; to how large a portion of our praise is she entitled, whose whole life was devoted to the exemplary discharge of those relative duties, in which she was equalled by few—excelled by none. Her piety was sincere, fervent, and devout; and the genuineness of her religion was manifested by its fruits. Her character was one of more than common excellence; and her understanding was of a superior cast. The powers of her mind were great, and these she exerted, uniformly, more to promote the welfare and happiness of others, than her own advantage. She was cheerful, amiable, and affectionate, in the bosom of her family; sincere and zealous in her friendship; and a kind and generous mistress to her servants, whose minds she always improved by her example and precepts, with an unwearied attention to their religion and morals; and, in return, no mistress was ever more beloved by domesticks and dependents.—Whilst sitting at her work, apparently in good health as usual, she was suddenly seized with a violent fit of coughing, and paralytic affection, which deprived her of speech and the use of one side of her body; in which state she remained, for five days, till her death. —Mrs. Small was twice married: her first husband was Mr. Robert Wiles, of Newby Grange, near Stockton and Stokesley, by whom she had two sons; the youngest, articled to an eminent surgeon at Guisbrough, died before the expiration of the same; the eldest survives, Mr. Robert Wiles, now an officer of H. M. S. Saracen, of 18 guns, who has been in the Navy about 20 years, and has particularly distinguished himself on several occasions during the late war, and several times received the thanks and approbation of his superior officers.— Mrs. Small was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Seamor, near Stokesley, Yorkshire, an eminent farmer and grazier, and long revered in that quarter for his many amiable qualities. His ancestors had lived in the village of Seamor for generations out of mind. His father, Mr. John Phillips, was justly celebrated throughout the North of England for his great skill in anatomy: all the incurables, for a circuit of several miles, were brought to him, and he was very successful in his practice. He was particularly skilful in fractures and dislocated joints; and, what was more to his credit, he did it all *gratis*. He would provide the poor with lodgings gratis; and never charged more than a shilling or two for his oil and salve: he died at the age of 96. His uncle, John Phillips, esq. of Thorner, near Leeds, Yorkshire, (and great great uncle to Mrs Small,) died at the uncommon age of 117. There are several pictures of him in the family; and Sir Rowland Wynne, bart. near Leeds, has a full-length picture of him.

At Edinburgh, Brigadier-gen. William Dickson, lieutenant-governor of Cork, late of the 43d regt.

At Aberdeen, W. Forbes, esq. of Skellater.

May 19. In her 48th year, Gilly, wife of Richard Hutt, esq. of Appley, Isle of Wight.

At Kirkby Malory, co. Leicester, deeply lamented for her amiable disposition, in her 17th year, Catherine Judith, second daughter of Rev. T. Noel.

At

At Dunbar, aged 83, Capt. T. Dawson. This worthy man long commanded the North Star, and Blessed Endeavour, belonging to a whale-fishing company at that port, and by his great activity and exertions was the chief means of keeping up the concern in that town. Before resigning that situation, he had been 42 voyages to Greenland, and from his great knowledge of the trade, was considered the Commodore of the Greenland seas, and was solicited by most shipmasters for his opinion and advice.

At New Ross, co. Wexford, aged 81, Mrs. Pratt, relict of Rev. W. Pratt, Dean of Cloyne.

May 20. At Castlecraig, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, bart. of Skirling.

May 21. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, after a lingering illness, Mr. Wm. Nicholson, many years conductor of the Philosophical Journal, whose loss will not only be felt by his family and friends, but by the scientific world at large. He was the author of many standard works in various branches of science and experimental philosophy; and from his known talents, and profound acquaintance with every thing connected with these subjects, he was usually consulted as to the practicability and general detail of all new scientific or philosophical works, with infinite advantage to their inventors or projectors. His habits were studious, his manners gentle; and as his judgment was uniformly calm and dispassionate, the soundness of his opinions, in the numerous matters daily brought before him as a scientific umpire, was never questioned.

Patrick Bennett, esq. of Whiteside.

At Canterbury, aged 82, Mrs. Buckton, widow of Henry Buckton, esq.

At Glasgow, in his 37th year, Wm. Spence, esq. of Greenock, a loss the scientific world has reason to lament. At his death he had a work in the press; and has left a large collection of MSS. which prove the zeal with which he had cultivated the science of Mathematicks, the boundaries of which he is understood to have materially extended.

May 22. Aged 53, Mr. J. Jeffery Williams, steward of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

Mrs. Anne Slater, relict of the late Philip Slater, esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex.

In Kennington-lane, aged 70, Samuel Hill, esq. formerly of Suffolk-street.

At Edinburgh, Sir David Rae, bart. of Eskgrove.

May 23. At Highgate, the wife of G. Thomas, esq.

At Hampton wick, Middlesex, in his 77th year, Thomas Ryley, esq.

Aged 33, Margaret, only dau. of the late Rev. J. S. Lovat, rector of Loughton, Essex.

May 24. Mr. Alderman Norman, of Coventry.

May 25. After a short but severe illness, in her 28th year, Frances, daughter of the late Alex. Barclay, esq. of Brompton.

At Pentonville, aged 60, H. Halton, esq.

Aged 17, Charles Richard, youngest son of J. B. Bence, esq. merchant, of Bristol.

May 26. John Dorville, esq. of York-street, Portman-square.

In his 51st year, Lieut.-gen. Wm. Johnstone, 3d regt. of foot guards.

In Mansfield-street, Charlotte Amelia, wife of Right Hon. T. Steele, dau. of the late Gen. Sir David Lindsay, bart.

In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, Martin Dempsey, esq.

At the rectory, Rev. Geo. Harper, D.D. rector of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, 14 years, formerly fellow and tutor of Brase-nose college, Oxford.

May 27. Capt. E. Benge, R.N.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, in his 76th year, Rev. W. Church, formerly of Christ Church, Oxford, and rector of Flymston and Llanharan, co. Glamorgan.

At the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, John Bradshaw, esq. late brevet-major in the army, and captain in the 60th foot.

At Hatfield, Herts, Mrs. Marsham, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Marsham.

At Lismore, co. Waterford, the wife of Rev. Dr. Lovett, chaplain to the Prince Regent.

May 28. Aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Field, widow of Edward F. esq. of Pentonville.

Selina, youngest dau. of Carr Thomas Brackenbury, esq. of Broomfield-lodge, Essex.

In her 15th year, the only daughter of Rev. T. Newman, rector of Little Bromley, Essex.

At Hinton, Berks, in her 28th year, Mary Anne, wife of Rev. Geo. Evans, M.A. of Pembroke college, Oxford, and daughter of John Ireland, esq. of Oxford.

May 29. At his parsonage-house, at Child Ockford, Dorset, aged 81, the Rev. Henry Hall, M.A. to which rectory he was instituted in 1763; and appointed archdeacon of Dorset June, 1801. To this venerable and worthy Divine the publick were indebted for some curious anecdotes of Bishop Burnet, in the "Biographia Britannica," vol. III. p. 33, n.; and for memoirs of Dr. John Campbell, compiler of that work, in the second edition of it by Dr. Kippis; in which Dr. C.'s character, both as a man and a scholar, is drawn in a light which does equal honour to himself and his friend.—In Archdeacon Hall's rectory-garden are about eleven suckers produced from two sycamore trees, cut down about the year 1688, and called *Revolution suckers*.

J. H. Southcote, esq. jun. son of J. H. Southcote, esq. formerly of Buckland Tout Saints, and Stoke Fleming, co. Devon.

May

May 30. In his 78th year, John Battye, esq. of Kensington.

At Ludlow, Sir John Boyd, bart. He was born Oct. 27, 1750; and married Feb. 26, 1784, Margaret, fifth dau. of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley, by whom he has left issue.

May 31. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Wm. Hunter, esq.

LATELY.—At Lisbon, of a consumption, the Rev. J. Jope, jun. son of the Rev. J. Jope, vicar of St. Clere, co. Cornwall. At an early period he shewed an ardent love of Science; and applied himself, with considerable success, to Mechanicks, Chemistry, and various other branches of Natural Philosophy. In March 1810, he was ordained to serve the curacy of St. Ive, and during nearly four years and a half, whilst he conscientiously performed the public duties of his ministry, he employed much of his leisure time in the study of medicine; and thus was enabled, by the skill which he acquired, to afford relief to numbers of the neighbouring poor, who will long feel the loss of an unwearied benefactor. Sept. 3d, 1814, he broke a blood-vessel, and soon exhibited evident symptoms of pulmonary consumption. He now devoted his time and thoughts with more zeal and earnestness to the duties of a Christian, convinced of the vanity of all human pursuits, when compared with the welfare of the soul; and resigning all his favourite amusements, laboured to prepare himself for eternity by frequent and fervent prayer, and a diligent study of the Word of God. Jan. 19, 1815, in compliance with medical advice, he went to Lisbon, where, on the 2d of April, he breathed his last without a groan, perfectly resigned to the will of God, and trusting for salvation in the sole merits of his Redeemer. He was upright, disinterested, and honourable in his principles; frank, yet modest and unassuming, in his manners; intelligent in his conversation; warm and stedfast in his attachments; and he died sincerely and generally lamented.

At Gottingen, C. G. Heyne; with whose merits, as a classical editor, Europe at large is well acquainted. His reputation is founded on his intimate and extensive acquaintance with antient literature, and the excellent editions he published of several classic authors, Greek and Latin. He was especially distinguished by a new method taken to illustrate antient writers. Having begun his study of antiquity with the poets, he was most struck with the poetical aspect of his subject; and the beauties of the antients occupied his attention, more than the difficulties, whether of grammar or of prosody. He investigated the genius, mind, and taste of his author; and valued more an elucidation of the merit, or poetical sense of a passage, than the force of a conjecture, by which the literal sense was varied. He felt, that the study of mythology is inseparable from that of poetry; and he discovered in the different *mythes*, or historical fables, the traditions of tribes of the human race. In his hands this science became a supplement to the history, the philosophy, and the arts of a people. The arts in particular engaged his attention; and after estimating the numerous *opuscula* which he devoted to this department of archæology, it becomes doubtful whether he or Winckelman had the most exact or the most extensive acquaintance with antiquity. As librarian to the University of Gottingen, Heyne introduced into his department a spirit of order and economy, in union with an uninterrupted activity. When the library was first placed under his care, it contained not more than 50 or 60,000 volumes; at his death the number was at least 200,000. And, if all the labours which filled the life of this illustrious man be taken into the account, his numerous works, his duties as administrator of the concerns of the University, with a correspondence estimated by his biographer at a thousand letters yearly, it becomes difficult to conceive how he could discharge the whole of his occupations. His general disposition shewed extreme vivacity; his impressions were strong, and instantaneous; he was occasionally subject to anger, but it was soon over. He had been formed in the school of adversity, and took a pleasure in relieving the unfortunate; what he bestowed, not seldom exceeded his means, but his most valuable services were his counsels, his recommendations, and his influence exerted among the great.

June 1. In St. James's street, Mr. Jas. Gillray, the celebrated artist, well known for his numerous engraved works, particularly for his caricatures.

At Kinmel-park, co. Denbigh, in his 79th year, Rev. Edward Hughes.

June 3. At Chester, Hon. Mrs. Aston, relict of the late Col. H. Aston, of Aston, Cheshire, daughter and co-heiress of the late Charles Lord Viscount Irwin, of Temple Newsome, co. York.

June 4. At Islington, in her 51st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Campion, second daughter of the late Wm. West, esq. of the same place.

At West-town, near Bristol, Nathaniel Pomfret Williams, LL.D. of Brase-nose college, Oxford.

Aged 14, Mary, daughter of Mr. Rusher, bookseller, Reading, Berks.

June 5. Aged 85, Mrs. Dorothy Fish, of Walworth.

June 6. At Islington, of a third paralytic stroke, R. Holmes, esq. late of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and of Lloyd's coffee-house.

In

In Park-street, J. Mills, esq. brother of R. Mills, esq. of North Elmham, Norfolk, and Nackmyton, Kent.

June 7. In London, the Right Hon. James Sandilands, Lord Torphichen. His Lordship was born in 1759; succeeded his father, Walter, the late Lord, in 1765; and married April 7, 1795, Anne, only surviving daughter of Sir James Inglis, of Cramond, bart. The title and estates descend to J. Sandilands, esq. late commander of the E. I. Company's ship Rose.

At Clifton, aged 63, Anthony Meertens, esq. late Dutch Governor of Demerara; he was a tender husband and father, and generally esteemed in public and private life.

June 9. At Moxhull-hall, co. Warwick, Andrew Hacket, esq. late High-sheriff for that county.

June 10. In his 79th year, John Brown, M. D. formerly a surgeon of Bury.

After an union of 21 years, one of the worthiest of wives and of women, Mary, the beloved wife of Ambrose Pitman, esq.

June 11. In her 77th year, Mrs. Rider, relict of the late J. Rider, esq. of Boughton-place, Kent, only remaining daughter of the late R. Carr, esq. of Cocken, Durham.

At the vicarage, Wookey, near Wells, in his 66th year, the Rev. James Phillott, D. D. rector and archdeacon of Bath, and rector of Stanton Prior, co. Somerset, youngest brother of Joseph Phillott, esq. alderman, and of Charles Phillott, esq. mayor of Bath. In the exercise of his great office he was clear and orthodox; firm in his principles, mild in his teaching, and in his practice tolerant; while in private life he was equally emphatic, benign, and just.

June 13. In Bentinck-street, aged 68, Lieut.-gen. R. Telsen, of the East India Company's service.

In the Precincts, Canterbury, aged 64, Rev. E. Walsby, D. D. prebendary of that Cathedral, rector of Lambourn, Essex, and St. Dionis Backchurch, London. He was formerly of Bene't college, Cambridge, B. A. 1773; M. A. 1776; D. D. 1790.

June 14. At Hadley, aged 77, Elizabeth, sister of the Rev. C. J. Cottrell, and last surviving daughter of Colonel Cottrell, of Baughurst, Hants.

June 16. At Putney, in his 72d year, Robert Hankey, esq. governor of the London Assurance Corporation.

J. Simpson, esq. of Shrewsbury, who for some years had been engaged in forming the roads, bridges, and canals, through the Highlands.

June 18. Anne, wife of Mr. Nicholas Sandell, late of Little St. Thomas Apostle, solicitor.

June 19. At Swindon, Wilts, in his 89th year, Ambrose Goddard, esq. formerly M. P. for that county during 35 years.

June 21. In Powis-place, Queen-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, widow of the late James Butler Harris, esq.

ADDITIONS.

Vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 198. b. *F. J. Jackson*, esq. was son of the late Rev. Dr. Jackson, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, and of Mrs. Jackson, now resident at Bath. His diplomatic occupation commenced under the auspices of Lord Malmsbury, at the Hague, in 1788. In 1789 he was appointed Secretary of Legation under Mr. Ewart, at Berlin. In 1791 he became Secretary of Embassy and Charge des Affaires in Spain, where he remained five years; and, soon after his return in the Autumn of 1795, was sent on a special mission to Vienna. In 1796 he was appointed Ambassador to Constantinople, though political circumstances prevented his going thither. During the early period of the peace of Amiens, he officiated as Minister at Paris for six months. This was succeeded by his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin, where he remained till the dispute between this country and Prussia in 1806; having, during his residence at the Court of Berlin, married a Prussian lady of distinction, whom he has left with four children. Mr. Jackson's remaining missions were to Denmark, accompanying the expedition in 1807; and as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America in 1809. In the very active career of his short diplomatic life, and during services, many of which were the most arduous, delicate, and difficult, Mr. Jackson evinced talents the most acute and energetic, with a devoted zeal for the interests of his Government; and to this he added the most polished manners, address, and deportment. The peculiar circumstances of a portion of his official employ, in which his whole discrimination was strikingly exercised, and his ardour powerfully engaged, called forth animadversions, which at this time will generally be allowed to have emanated not from his personal enemies, but those of his Country, by the soundest and most judicious portion of which, his merits were duly appreciated. In private life Mr. Jackson was an example of filial and domestic virtue, and of a disposition most honourable, beneficent, and amiable.

Ibid. The late Mr. *William Combray* was a man of rare genius—a poet—a wit—a facetious companion—an unshaken patriot—a kind father—a firm friend—and a truly honest man! As conductor of a Newspaper, his light punning paragraphs had no equal. His columns frequently supplied the Newspapers with wit and humour on current topics; and many of his old compositions, with changes of name and date, were often revived at intervals of five or six years. At Chester, while he employed himself as Editor and Compositor, he displayed the singular faculty of composing his paragraphs without writing them;

them; and some of his happiest efforts, in prose and verse, were produced in that manner. He was the father of Mrs. Clarke, who a few years since performed with *eclat* at Covent-Garden Theatre: and he has left some sons, brought up in his own business.

Vol. LXXXIV. Part. I. p. 518. b. The Rev. *Timothy Priestley* (brother of Dr. Joseph Priestley) was first Minister of Kippin, Yorkshire, and afterwards of the Independent Congregation at Cannon-street, Manchester; but since, for many years the Pastor of the Calvinistic Independent Chapel in Jewin-street. In the pulpit of the Chapel in Manchester, he is said to have exhibited many eccentricities, which have been attributed erroneously to other preachers. Observing one of his Congregation asleep, he called to him (stopping in his discourse for the purpose), "Awake! I say, George Ramsey, or I 'll mention your name." He had an unconquerable aversion to candles which exhibited long burned wicks; and often, in the midst of his most interesting discourses on winter-evenings, he would call out to the man appointed for that purpose, "Tommy! Tommy! top those candles!" He was a man of great humour, which he even carried into the pulpit. He was the preacher (though others have borne the credit, or rather the odium, of the circumstance) who pulled out of his pocket half-a-crown, and laid it down upon the pulpit cushion, offering to bet with St. Paul, that the passage where he says "he could do all things," was not true; but reading on, "by faith," put up his money, and said, "Nay, nay, Paul, if that's the case, I'll not bet with thee." It is known that his principles were decidedly Calvinistic; of course, diametrically opposite to those of his brother, who was a Unitarian. He once paid him a fraternal visit at Birmingham; and in the course of it wished to preach in the room of the Doctor, who objected, in consequence of their difference of opinion, and the principles of the Congregation. Mr. Priestley, however, overcame these scruples, by promising to keep clear of doctrinal points, and to confine himself to the general duties of Christianity; but, when he mounted the pulpit, he laid by his promise, and commenced thus: "I have been guilty of an honest fraud to gain your attention, which I was determined to have at any price. My brother Joseph's pulpit has never had the Gospel of Christ preached from it; for once, however, having possession of it, I am determined you shall hear it: so here goes!" and he preached a furious sermon, in which he insisted on all the peculiar tenets of Calvinism, and his own views of the Christian dispensation.—On April 29, 1814, the Rev. Mr. Cockin, of Halifax, delivered a funeral Address at the grave in Bunhill-fields; and on the following Sunday evening, Mr. G. Burder preached his funeral Sermon at Jewin-street.

P. 525. a. The late Viscount *Bridport* was the son of the Rev. Mr. Hood, first Vicar of Burleigh, Somerset, and afterwards of Thorncombe, Devon, and younger brother of Lord Hood. He was born in 1728, and having entered early in life into the naval service, was made a Lieutenant in 1746, and in 1756 Captain of the Prince George of 90 guns. In 1757 he was appointed to the Antelope of 50 guns; and, being on a cruize in the month of May, on the coast of France, he fell in with the Aquilon, a French frigate, of 48 guns and 450 men. After a running fight of two hours, Capt. Hood drove her on the rocks in Audierne Bay, where she was totally lost. In 1758 his ship carried the flag of Rear adm. Saunders, in the fleet under the command of Admiral Osborne. He was present on the 28th of Feb. when the French Admiral Du Quesne, in attempting to reinforce De la Clue, was blocked up in the harbour of Carthagena. Soon after his return from the Mediterranean, he was appointed to command the Minerva frigate of 32 guns. During the greater part of 1759 he served under Commodore Duff, who was employed to block up the French transports in the Morbihan, and captured the Ecureuil, a Bayonne privateer, of 14 guns and 122 men. In January 1761, cruizing near Cape Pinas, he fell in with the Warwick, an old English ship, pierced for 60 guns and mounting 34, commanded by M. le Verger de Belair. Her crew amounted to about 300, including a company of soldiers, who were destined to reinforce the garrison at Pondicherry. Capt. Hood, notwithstanding his inferiority, ran alongside, and began the engagement. The action lasted from 10 A.M. to near five P.M. when the Enemy struck, after she had had 14 men killed and 32 wounded. The loss of the Minerva was equally severe; she had likewise 14 men killed, and 33 wounded. Capt. Hood rose, by this gallant action, high in the estimation of his Sovereign and the publick. It gave celebrity to his character, and placed his merit as an officer above the common level. He was, in consequence, appointed, in August 1761, to command part of the squadron destined to convey the present Queen to England. After the peace of Paris in 1763, he obtained a guard-ship at Portsmouth; and in 1766, soon after the usual period of command had elapsed, succeeded Sir Charles Saunders as treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. On the prospect of hostilities with France, he sailed from St. Helen's on the 7th of June 1778, in the Robust of 74 guns, being part of the grand

Channel

Channel fleet under the command of Admiral Keppel. In the action with the French fleet, Capt. Hood was stationed in the line, in the blue division, as second to Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser. The Robust had been ordered with other ships, by signal from the Victory, to chase to windward; and, during the subsequent action, she was rather severely handled by the Enemy, but fought so judiciously, that only 5 men were killed and 17 wounded. The subsequent trials of the two Commanders, Lord Keppel and Sir Hugh Palliser, and the part taken by Sir Alex. Hood on the occasion, drew upon him much popular odium at the time. In 1780 he was appointed Rear-adm. of the White; and having, in 1782, hoisted his flag on board the Queen, of 90 guns, he was appointed to command the second, or larboard division, of the centre squadron in the grand fleet, which was sent under the command of Lord Howe to relieve Gibraltar. The year following, Rear-adm. Hood was chosen M. P. for the Borough of Bridgewater, and in 1788, invested with the Order of the Bath. At the time of the apprehended rupture with Spain, on the 12th of May 1790, his flag was hoisted on board the London of 98, and afterwards in the Victory of 100 guns. In 1793, Sir Alex. Hood was promoted to be Vice-admiral of the Red. During this year his flag continued on board the Royal George, with a command under Earl Howe in the Channel fleet. On the famous 1st of June, 1794, and on the preceding days, his ship was particularly distinguished. She commenced the action on the 29th of May, and, during that on the 1st of June, was exposed to an incessant cannonade. Sir Alexander, during the whole of this action, displayed in many instances his great skill and intrepidity. The foremast, with the fore and mainmast, of the Royal George, were shot away; and she had 20 men killed, and 72 wounded. On his return he was presented with the gold medal, with the other Flag-officers of this victorious fleet; and was afterwards created Baron Bridport of the kingdom of Ireland. His Lordship acquired fresh laurels off L'Orient in June 1795, in an engagement between the fleet he commanded and a fleet of the Enemy; and by a masterly manœuvre, took in this affair three line-of battle ships. On the 31st of May 1796, Lord Bridport was made a Peer of Great Britain; and when Lord Howe resigned the command of the Channel fleet in 1797, it was conferred upon his Lordship, who held it with great credit to himself and his country. His first wife was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. West, and niece to the late Lord Viscount Cobham. By this marriage he became related to the Pitt and Lyttelton families. His lady dying in September 1782, he was again married, on the 26th of June 1788, to Miss Bray, only daughter of the late Thomas Bray, Esq. of Edmonton.—The family of Hood has furnished the British Navy with four Officers who must ever rank among its distinguished ornaments: Lord Hood, Lord Bridport, Capt. Alex. Hood, who nobly fell in 1798, in a successful conflict with the French ship l'Hercule, and Sir Samuel Hood, whose lamented death is recorded in our present Obituary (see p. 566).

Meteorological Table for June, 1815. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather June 1815.
Ma	°	°	°		
27	60	66	54	30,05	fair
28	60	68	55	29,95	fair
29	57	56	54	,90	rain
30	57	66	55	,88	fair
31	56	66	45	,86	fair
J. 1	46	58	58	30,08	cloudy
2	60	69	60	,04	showery
3	59	68	60	29,95	fair
4	62	69	57	,85	fair
5	60	68	57	,58	showery
6	56	62	54	,48	showery
7	56	67	53	,56	fair
8	57	69	58	,64	cloudy
9	58	70	55	,80	fair
10	56	71	60	,87	fair
11	60	74	60	,84	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts	Weather June 1815.
June	°	°	°		
12	55	60	52	29,68	stormy
13	56	62	55	,52	stormy
14	57	66	57	,33	showery
15	59	64	53	,76	fair
16	60	72	60	,80	fair
17	61	73	60	,60	fair
18	60	70	61	,62	cloudy
19	61	69	63	,71	fair
20	64	72	60	,76	fair
21	62	70	59	,81	showery
22	60	67	55	,84	cloudy
23	57	67	58	,99	fair
24	57	69	57	30,06	fair
25	55	66	51	29,90	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 25, to June 23, 1815.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 1008	1885		Males - 679	1371	
Females 877			Females 692		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		367			
Peck Loaf 3s. 11d.; 3s. 11d.; 3s. 11d.; 3s. 10d.; 3s. 11d.					
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.					

Between	2 and 5	112	50 and 60	135	
	5 and 10	60	60 and 70	120	
	10 and 20	47	70 and 80	89	
	20 and 30	99	80 and 90	41	
	30 and 40	126	90 and 100	11	
	40 and 50	163	100	1	

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 17.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	63	2	32	0	30	1	28	0	34	11
Surrey	64	0	34	0	29	6	27	4	37	6
Hertford	57	8	28	0	31	4	24	10	39	9
Bedford	67	4	00	0	32	3	24	6	34	4
Huntingdon	62	8	00	0	31	0	21	6	30	7
Northamp.	63	8	00	0	27	3	19	10	34	0
Rutland	61	6	00	0	28	3	22	6	33	0
Leicester	67	3	00	0	32	0	22	8	37	6
Nottingham	68	8	39	0	30	6	25	4	38	4
Derby	80	2	00	0	00	0	28	2	43	0
Stafford	77	4	00	0	31	11	25	4	43	7
Salop	79	4	53	10	33	8	35	5	53	4
Hereford	72	6	40	0	29	8	29	11	38	10
Worcester	70	8	38	0	33	11	28	7	38	4
Warwick	72	0	00	0	36	6	27	9	44	2
Wilts	60	0	00	0	29	6	29	6	45	0
Berks	60	5	00	0	29	4	29	8	39	0
Oxford	67	0	00	0	29	0	26	6	35	10
Bucks	64	4	00	0	33	6	27	2	37	1
Brecon	82	5	00	0	33	3	22	8	00	0
Montgom.	88	0	40	0	32	0	26	3	00	0
Radnor	76	4	00	0	30	4	30	4	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter: 68 11|37 7|31 0|25 7|37 5

Average of Scotland, per quarter: 57 9|42 0|27 10|23 5|34 6

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain .....00 0|00 0|00 0|00 0|00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	63	1	31	0	30	0	25	10	32	10
Kent	63	0	00	0	27	0	26	4	33	0
Sussex	60	8	00	0	00	0	28	6	00	0
Suffolk	61	6	00	0	29	8	24	4	31	9
Camb.	58	8	00	0	27	2	18	6	32	9
Norfolk	60	5	30	0	24	8	19	11	30	8
Lincoln	59	9	38	0	27	4	17	10	30	0
York	65	3	40	0	30	6	21	0	36	9
Durham	72	0	00	0	00	0	27	7	00	0
Northum.	64	3	43	4	27	1	24	3	00	0
Cumberl.	68	7	36	10	29	8	29	4	00	0
Westmor.	79	4	40	0	32	0	33	2	00	0
Lancaster	74	5	00	0	00	0	25	6	40	10
Chester	75	0	00	0	00	0	26	9	00	0
Flint	72	7	00	0	36	11	30	6	00	0
Denbigh	70	2	00	0	40	0	28	10	00	0
Anglesea	64	6	00	0	27	6	19	4	00	0
Carnarvon	74	4	00	0	31	5	24	0	00	0
Merioneth	81	8	00	0	36	0	29	0	00	0
Cardigan	69	0	00	0	30	8	16	6	00	0
Pembroke	57	9	00	0	26	10	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	68	2	00	0	33	6	18	1	00	0
Glamorg.	73	1	00	0	40	0	26	0	00	0
Gloucest.	74	4	00	0	30	9	26	7	38	0
Somerset	70	3	00	0	34	0	22	4	40	0
Monmouth	77	10	00	0	32	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	73	8	00	0	29	3	24	4	00	0
Cornwall	81	3	00	0	31	7	26	6	00	0
Dorset	65	11	00	0	30	4	33	0	00	0
Hants	59	11	00	0	29	1	25	8	36	8
	00		0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 23: 60*s.* to 65*s.*

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from June 12 to June 17: Total 6,100 Quarters. Average 65*s.* 10¼*d.*—1*s.* 6¼*d.* higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 17, 29*s.* 2*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 21, 62*s.* 7½*d.*

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 19:

Kent Bags	7*l.*	0*s.*	to	8*l.*	8*s.*	
Sussex Ditto	6*l.*	10*s.*	to	7*l.*	7*s.*	
Essex Ditto	7*l.*	0*s.*	to	8*l.*	8*s.*	
Kent Pockets	7*l.*	0*s.*	to	9*l.*	9*s.*	
Sussex Ditto	6*l.*	10*s.*	to	8*l.*	8*s.*	
Farnham Ditto.....	12*l.*	0*s.*	to	15*l.*	0*s.*	

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 26:

St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 6*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*—Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 18*s.* 0*d* Clover 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

SMITHFIELD, June 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.*	4*d.*	to	5*s.*	6*d.*	
Mutton	4*s.*	8*d.*	to	5*s.*	6*d.*	
Veal	4*s.*	8*d.*	to	5*s.*	8*d.*	
Pork	4*s.*	0*d.*	to	5*s.*	4*d.*	

Lamb.....6*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.* 0*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market June 23:

Beasts	560	Calves	230.
Sheep	7,200.	Pigs	320.

COALS, June 26: Newcastle 38*s.* 0*d.*—51*s.* 0*d.* Sunderland 43*s.* 3*d.*—44*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow, 90*s.* Mottled 100*s.* Curd 104*s.* CANDLES, 12*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 14*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4*s.* 5*d.* Clare Market 4*s.* 2*d.* Whitechapel 0*s.* 0*d.*

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in June, 1815 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1265*l.* 1250*l.* with 27*l.* 10*s.* clear half year's dividend.—Neath, 235*l.* ex dividend 15*l.* per annum.—Oxford, 500*l.* ex dividend.—Leeds and Liverpool, 214*l.* ex dividend.—Warwick and Napton, 260*l.*—Grand Junction, 200*l.* with 4*l.* clear half year's dividend.—Kennet and Avon, 19*l.* 10*s.*—Ellesmere, 80*l.*—Stratford, 26*l.*—Lancaster, 20*l.*—Chelmer, 80*l.*—Severn and Wye Railway, 35*l.*—West-India Dock, 146*l.*—London ditto, 78*l.*—Royal Exchange Assurance, 250*l.*—Globe Insurance, 104*l.* with 3*l.* half year's dividend.—Imperial, 49*l.*—Rock, 10*s.* premium.—Commercial Sale Rooms, 30*l.*—Chelsea Water-Works, 12*l.*—London Institution, 40*l.* 19*s.*—Russell ditto, 18*l.* 18*s.*—Surrey ditto, 12*l.* 12*s.*—Strand Bridge Annuities, 9*l.* 10*s.* premium.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1815.

Days	Bank Stock	3per Cs. Red.	3per Cs. Cons.	4per Cs. Cons.	5per Cs. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Imp. 3per Cs.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India 3per Cs.	South Sea	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	Omnium.	Ny. Scrip.
1	228½	58¼	59¼	73¼	87¼	14¼			shut			10 pr.	5 pr.		
2	228	58¼	59¼	73	87¼	14¼			shut			9 pr.	5 pr.		
3		58¼	shut	73¼	shut	14¼			shut			8 pr.	5 pr.		
4	Sunday														
5	Holiday														
6	227½	58¼	shut	73¼	shut.	14¼			shut			8 pr.	4 pr.		
7		57¼	shut	73	shut	14¼	56¾		shut		57¼	7 pr.	4 pr.		
8	227	57¼	shut	73¼	shut	14¼	56¼		shut			5 pr.	3 pr.		
9	227	57¼	shut	73	shut	14¼	56¼		shut			2 pr.	Par		
10		57¼	shut	73	shut.	14¼			shut				1 dis.		
11	Sunday														
12		55¾	shut	71	shut	14		53	shut			7 dis.	4 dis.		¼ dis.
13		55	shut	70¼	shut	14			shut			6 dis.	3 dis.		1⅛ dis.
14		54¾	shut	70	shut	14			shut			5 dis.	2 dis.		1⅛ dis.
15	220	53¾	shut	69¾	shut	14			shut			6 dis.	1 dis.		1⅛ dis.
16	220	53¾	shut	69¾	shut	13¾			shut		53¾	4 dis.	1 dis.		2⅛ dis.
17		54¼	shut	69¾	shut	14			shut			2 dis.	1 dis.		1⅛ dis.
18	Sunday														
19		54¾	shut	69¾	shut	14			shut			3 dis.	1 pr.		¼ dis.
20	219	54¾	shut	69¾	shut	14¼		3	shut			3 dis.	1 pr.		1⅛ dis.
21		55¼	shut	70¼	shut	14¼			shut			3 dis.	Par		1⅛ dis.
22	221¼	56¼	shut	71	shut	14¼			shut		14¼	6 dis.	1 dis.	1¼ pr.	2⅛ dis.
23		57¼	shut	71¼	shut	14¼			shut			5 dis.	1 dis.	9¼ pr.	1⅛ dis.
24	Holiday														
25	Sunday														
26		58¼	shut	73	shut	14¼			shut			6 dis.	2 dis.	1¼ pr.	2¼ pr.
27	230	59¼	shut	74	shut	15			shut		58¼	7 dis.	2 dis.	13 pr.	3¼ pr.
28		59	shut	74	shut	15			shut			7 dis.	2 dis.		3⅛ pr.
29	Holiday														
30															

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.

Scene in the Island of Little Van Dyke, near Tortola, with the House in which Dr. Lettsom was born.

REMAINS OF WARDEN ABBEY, BEDFORDSHIRE.

REMARKABLE ASH TREE, SALTWOOD CASTLE, KENT.

SUPPLEMENT
TO VOLUME LXXXV. PART I.

Embellished with Perspective Views of WARDEN ABBEY, Bedfordshire, and of Part of SALTWOOD CASTLE, Kent; and also with a Portrait of WILLIAM FAREL, the Reformer.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

THE sketch which accompanies this, is a View of the only Remains of Warden Abbey in Bedfordshire *(See Plate I.)* The rest of the building is entirely destroyed, and the materials removed; and these few remains were in a state of dilapidation that threatened a similar fate, at the time this sketch was made.

The estate is the property of Samuel Whitbread, esq. It is called the Abbey Farm; and as there is a good modern Farm-house upon it, the name alone probably in a few years will be the only memorial to be found of this seat of antient bigotry.

The ruin is deserving of notice. It is a brick building embattled; the door-case and window-frame stone: all the arches are circular, except that of the door. In the middle of the front of the building, on the first floor, is an immense chimney, diminishing by stages, and finishing in a most beautiful spiral column. It is not possible to convey a correct idea of the delicacy of this piece of architecture, but upon a much larger scale than your limits will allow. It is really surprising that it should so long have resisted the ravages of Time.

The other sketch is a View of part of Saltwood Castle, near Hythe in Kent *(See Plate I.)* This noble and extensive pile of building is now in ruin, except the inner tower or keep, which is inhabited by Mr. Tournay's looker. The estate is the property of William Deedes, esq. M. P.

The situation of the Castle is elevated, and the country round it romantic in a great degree. The vast extent of building, the numerous towers, some covered with ivy, some shaded with young trees and shrubs growing on the loftiest points, and projecting from the windows and fissures in the walls, and others tottering in the air, and apparently in the act of falling, strike the mind with an awful but pleasing solemnity, and the eye with the most charming variety of light and shade. I have selected for the subject of the drawing a part of the walls dividing the inner courts of the Castle, remarkable for an Ash-tree which grows upon it, of a very singular appearance. The principal root runs horizontally along the wall about four feet, then strikes perpendicularly about nine feet into the earth; another large root enters the wall at the foot of the stem, and, dividing into numerous ramifications, pervades the crevices of the stone-work, and probably would have demolished it but for the ivy which holds it together.

Yours, &c. H. WALTER.

Mr. URBAN. *June* 8.

IN Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. V. page 849, Lord Coleraine is stated to have married in 1717 Anne *only* daughter of *John* Hanger, esq. Lodge's Peerage varies from this account: Anne Hanger, Lady Coleraine, is there stated to be the *elder* daughter of *George* Hanger. (See p. 496.)

Yours, &c. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 24.

THE inclosed letter, written in 1785 by a man of 70 years of age, describing the Lammas Feast (for which see "Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," pp. 192 to 198), and other customs of his early days, is at your service.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

THE antiquity and first institution of the Herds in the West end of Cramond parish and Corstorphin parish meeting

meeting together on Lammas day on Lenie-hill, and the Herds in the East end of Cramond and Costorphin parish meeting on Clermie-ton-hill, is of antient practice, and hath been handed down and kept in practice from century to century. As for the towries (towers) on the above-mentioned hills, which are about two miles distant from each other, and in view of each other, they were commonly taken little notice of through the year till a month before Lammas, when they were rebuilt and put in good repair; their height about ten or twelve feet, about three yards wide at the bottom, built round with divots and stones till near the top, when several round divots were cut with a hole in each of them, and laid one above another on the top of the towries: and on Lammas morning the rod whereon our colours were fixed was put down the hole on the top of our towrie, and was seen by the Eastern party, letting them know that we were to meet them on Cramond Muir that day. And after the herds had all got dinner, their antient took them down from the towrie, and went down the hill with flying colours, the piper playing before him, and the herds marching behind him in order, blowing their horns, till they came down to Lenie port, where their company increased, and became stronger by the young men that there met them before they marched to battle. The form of the herds' dining-table on Lenie-hill near their towrie was about thirty feet long, three feet broad. The table was made with divots with the green side up, and all the seats round the table of the same form; and around all the table was cut out ground about a foot and a half deep, and the same breadth, that the herds might sit easie at dinner. The table continued from year to year, and needed little reparation. The common entertainment of the Herds' Lammas feast on Lenie-hill was sweet cream, butter, and cheese, which they had in abundance not only to feast themselves, but also poor boys that came that day to attend them. The Herds hired a taylor the night before Lammas, who ornamented their colours with ribbons sewed on a large table napkin, and afterwards put on a long rod, or fork-shaft. The ribbons were all borrowed from the young girls round the country-side they were acquainted with. In these days (about 50 years ago) there were no ribbons worn on the heads of farmers' wives, nor their daughters, nor their servant maids, in the West end of Cramond parish, save a belt ribbon which some young girls wore. I have heard it said that in a century back young maidens whose character was blameless in the eyes of the world, were married with their own hair ornamented, nothing on their head; and widows, and young women that had lost their reputation, were married with toys sewed round with lace, which some old women wear yet at this day. The order of the herds marching to meet one another on Cramond Muir was thus; the piper went playing before, the antient with flying colours next, the herds in three men rank with horns blowing after; and when they met on the road that yet goes through Cramond Muir, the East party stood on the East side of the road, and the West party stood on the West side of the road, and they saluted each other. The reason of a battle between the two parties was, when they were near equal in strength, that the one would not lower their colours to the other; but when one party was stronger than the other, the stronger party asked the weaker party what they were for; and if they said they were for peace, then the antient of the stronger party ordered the antient of the weaker party to lower his colours; and after lowering his colours, they shook hands, and ordered their piper to play up, and they took a dance together, and parted in peace. Sometimes they ran a race before they left the Muir; and after that, each went to their respective places, and spent the afternoon in joviality, in running races, and playing at the ball and penny stone (quoits), which were games practised in these days. As for the number of men and boys, sometimes more, sometimes fewer, perhaps about thirty young men on the Western side and as many boys; and as for the number of the races, sometimes two, sometimes three; and the common thing that the herds received that day from their masters to spend was two-pence. They gave a half-penny to the races, and a half-penny to the piper, and drank or played at the ball the rest. Sometimes the young men contributed, and made a race;

race: the length of the foot-races about a mile out and in; the prizes about six-pence the first, three-pence or a pair of garters the second, and a little mell to the third, and if any more running, they had nothing.

I shall now give you an account of the bloody battle fought on Cramond Muir: I am not sure in what year it was fought, I think it was in 1734. I heard it said at the time that the battle was observed, by a gentleman who was riding through the Muir when it began, to continue half an hour. It was said at that time to be Mr. Stewart of Binnie. There were near as many of our party fled, as were of us that stood and hazarded our lives in the high places of the field. It was said that the above-named gentleman rode after those of our side that fled, and made them return back, threatening them that if they did not, he would shoot them; for I heard it said at the time that it was in some measure owing to this gentleman that we gained the victory. That day, when we were marching to Cramond Muir, the place appointed for battle, I was in good spirits, for there were on our side about thirty stout young men and as many boys; and that day the East party was first on the field of battle, and they sent out a spy to meet us, and to take a view of us on our march to them; and so soon as he met us, he began boasting like Goliah of old, telling us that there was a man among them that would beat any two of us betwixt and Kirkliston new bridge. I told him that he was not sure of what he spoke till once he made it to appear. He also boasted that our company was weaker than theirs, and that we would be made to lower our colours. I told him that he was not sure of that neither, till he made it to appear. So when we met on the spot of ground where the battle was fought, the spy that met us, whose name was Grieve, pointing out from among their company to me, said that I was one that wanted matching. They all fixing their eyes on me, I spoke up, and said that, if they matched, we would match altogether. So their antient asked our antient, whose name was John Muir, what we were for? he returned him that answer, that he was for any thing that his company was for. So their antient told ours that we were weaker than them, and they would oblige us to lower our colours. So I then took a view of them, and turning took a view of our own company; I thought we were an equal match to them. I then spoke up to our own company, and desired them not to lower our colours. One of them then took hold of our colours: and expressed himself in the following manner; "Come, let us go to Mutton-hole." I then, seeing the fork-shaft taken hold of whereon our colours were fixed, to carry them off, was lifting my stick to knock him down. At the same instant, Grieve, whom I above named, having his eye on me, cried out that I was the first that lifted a stick. Then the battle was set on in array with great fury; sure I am, not in military order, one knocking down another. If there were any bystanders there, they might have seen at the onset 20 or 30 knocked down in a minute; and at the same instant there were four of them striking against me, and I alone striking against them, when one of them drew out from before me, and came behind my back, and struck me on the head, which made me fall to the ground; and after lying on the ground, he struck me on the left arm and hand, which made my hand swell, being the hand that I held my stick in. So soon as I found them not striking on me, I sprang up to my feet; my stick lying on the ground at my feet, I took hold of it, and the first man that I ran to and struck at was John Muir, our own antient, his back being to me, and being so ordered that I being at some distance from him, the end of my stick struck on his shoulders or back, which made him look back: I then seeing his face, said, "O John is that you?" I after ran to Robert Cunningham, at that time a farmer's son in Clermieston, and struck him on the head, which made him fall in a whin-bush, and made a woman cry out and call me a "murdering dog," for women were coming running for fear of their children: and the cry was flying through the country side that many were lying dead on the spot where the battle was fought. After that, the Eastern party were flying and running from the field where the battle was fought, and the cry was made through our camp that our colours were carried of by our Enemies; for the fork-shaft broke near the end that our colours were fixed

fixed on, which gave one of them an opportunity of running off with them. It was said at that time that the person that ran off with both our colours and theirs did not stop till he was East at Wardie. So, after finding it true that we heard noised through our camp that our colours were carried off, notwithstanding we had the glory of the victory, it made our anger still to increase; and after consulting together, we agreed to take four pairs of shoes off their feet; and having loosed the buckles of Thomas Hodges, yet alive, we changed our minds, thinking it too cruel. We then agreed and took four of their coats off their backs, the above-named person being one of the four, which we carried to Lenie-port in triumph, and kept till we received our colours. So we spent that afternoon rejoicing in the victory that we that day had obtained over our Enemies, and did run no races, but drank the money that we had collected for them; and got our heads dressed that were wounded, Mrs. R. of P. being the only doctress that clipt off the bloody hair from several of their wounds, and dressed them. My head was not cut, though I got a stroke which made me fall to the ground.

Some days after the battle, we heard that our colours were lying at Cowet bridge, within a mile of Edinburgh. We wearying to get our colours back, in order to get the ribbons that were on them, which were borrowed from the young lasses in the neighbourhood, returned back to them, which would have been about one pound sterling in value; about five or six of us agreed, all able young men, to go East, and get our colours; and on our journey East we held a council of war, lest any of the men of the place, or washer-wives, should fall on us, or refuse to give us our colours, and agreed to stand close to one another with our backs to each other, that none might come behind our backs to knock us down; and we all resolved to fight while we were able to stand; but we received our colours without any resistance made, and ordered them to come West for their coats. I remember the year after, I went to Cramond Muir with the Western herds, and we were stronger than the Eastern herds; and we made them lower their colours to the ground, and I trampled them with my feet, which was very mortifying to them. I heard it said that, several years before that time, the Eastern herds hired two soldiers that were marching on the road to go to Cramond Muir to fight with them against the Western herds; and the same year the Western herds got the victory, and the soldiers got their skins well paid, which made them swear that they never would go to a club-battle again. I knew a married man who went to Cramond Muir with the Western herds one year, and carried their colours, and that his wife might not know, put a cravat in his pocket lest there should be a fight, and the cravat about his neck made red with blood: and the same year there was a bloody battle, which gave him occasion to put it about: his name was James Fortoun. I have heard it said long ago that they have been carried from the field of battle on both sides in blankets; but I never heard of any that died.

The meeting together of the Whipmen, for any thing I know, is also of antient date. The reason of their meeting together once every year is to keep up brotherly love and good order among the whipmen. The young whipmen were received into membership about twelve or fourteen years of age, when they could drive a plough or go along with a full plough-man and drive two loaded horses; for in these days, about 40 or 50 years ago, before the toll-roads were made, coals and lime were carried in sacks on horseback, and when a young whipman was received into membership, he was bound to carry in his bonnet (for there were no hats worn among the vulgar in those days) a knife, needle, and thread, and if his neighbour's horse threw off the load, being alone, and they within cry of their neighbour, they were bound to return and help their neighbour on with his load. If one man came on the coal or lime hill, and several of his neighbours before him, they were bound to wait and help him and bring him along with them. They were bound not to speak ill of their master behind his back, but to be faithful in his service behind his back as well as before his face. When carts began to be in fashion after the toll-roads were made, if a whipman coupsit (overturned) his cart, he was fined, if

tome (empty), eightpence; if full, fourpence. Commonly the whipmen in these days had their meetings at public-houses on the road sides. Every meeting of whipmen had one bailie and two officers, which were chosen on the day of their meeting before they parted, and were to continue that year to observe good order in the quarter wherein they were members: and if any of that quarter was guilty of a fault, the bailie ordered his officer to summon him before him against their next meeting, and he was fined according to the rules of the law the whipmen prescribed. On the day that the whipmen met, being once a year in the summer-season, they hired a piper, and were very merry in the afternoon; sometimes the servant-girls that lived near the place of their meeting, would come to them, and the young lads and they would have a dance together. When a gentleman was riding by the whipmen on his journey, the bailie of the whipmen, with his bonnet in his hand, and his officer at his back with the pint stoup and cap with ale, and the piper playing, the bailie of the whipmen saluted the gentleman, and desired the favour of him to drink with the whipmen. Commonly the gentleman stopped his horse, took the cap in his hand, and drank the bailie and whipmen's health; and after throwing them a sixpence or shilling, they wished him a good journey with a loud huzza.

The blowing of horns is of antient date, as we read in scripture; and still continues in practice by posts when coming through towns. Horns in the night-season are heard a great way off, and in the winter-season were blown at every farmer's house about eight at night when they suppered the horses and cows; and as there were no watches in these days, nor clocks in the West end of Cramond parish, the stars were their rule by night, to wit, the seven stars, the evening and morning stars, and the cock-crowing in the morning: these were all the rules that we then observed, and were never far disappointed.

I had almost forgot to mark down the names of two of our men, which ought to be kept in record written on parchment in letters of gold: to wit, James Lerman, James Letham. The first fought with a strong lillie oak stick with a knot on the out end of it; the second fought with two catch shafts, one of which he lifted from one of his neighbour's sides after he was knocked down; he fought with one, and kept off the strokes that his Enemies gave with the other. These two men waxed valiant in fight, and made several to fall to the ground; and, like David's valiant men of old, ought to be named among the first three.

As for the antiquity of the bagpipes, none can doubt but that they are of antient date, as we read of them written in Scripture. About 50 years ago I have been one of four coming home from the coals playing on the bagpipes; about 40 loaded horses and 20 men and boys driving them. We have played on the bagpipes through Linlithgow, and all the shoemakers looking over their windows on us. I have played on the bagpipe through Borrowstounness after my horses were loaded, and have been saluted with the pint stoup and cap, and made to drink and nothing to pay. I have played on the bagpipe through the Grass market Edinburgh, when coming from the East coals. In these days there were no Seceders. We were innocently merry together; and, like the primitive Church of old, continued in love one with another, being of one heart and one mind. M. C.

Edinburgh, 6th December, 1785.

Account of the KOSACS *of the* YAIK.

IN a country so desert as that where the Kosacs of the Yaik have fixed their abode, it is difficult to determine exactly the limits of their district. To their left, on the side inhabited by the Kirguisians, they make no pretensions but to a right of forage for their cattle; and on the West they claim a property in the Steppe from Yaikzkoi-gorodok to the Caspian sea, so far as the line from whence the river may be seen. And the Kalmucs, their neighbours on this side, will never dispute so moderate a demand. The most important matter for the Kosacs is the fishery on the river; and of this they are entirely masters.

The chief of the Kosacs of the Yaik is the Voiskovoi Hettman, who resides at Yaikzkoi-gorodok. He is appointed by the Imperial College, on whom he depends, and has no determinate rank. This hettman has twenty starchins, or elders, as coadjutors,

jutors, to the principal of whom are allotted seats in the chancery of the town. The chancery of war has moreover a Voiskovoi-diak, who is a sort of syndic, a Voiskovoi-pissar, or secretary, an interpreter, with some writers and other officers of the chancery. The hettman has besides two Voiskovoi-yessauli, or adjutants. The subaltern officers are the sotnicks and desatnicks. And, according to the fixed regulations, no one can be raised to the rank of starchin, till he has passed through the degrees of sotnick, desatnick, and voiskovoi-yessaul. He must even have served in this quality in the town: for those who serve in the lines under the same title, are very far from having the same rank. The unconverted Kosacs cannot arrive at these honourable posts; and the utmost they are allowed to aspire to is the degree of a sotnick.

The authority of this regency is in general very limited; and the constitution of the people of the Yaik is, like that of the Kosacs of the Don, absolutely democratical. No public affairs can be determined on except in the general assembly of the people. This assembly is called the ring, or circle. When any matter is to be considered, or when any orders from the sovereign are to be communicated to the people, the assembly is convoked by the ringing of the bells of the principal church; and so soon as this assembly, which is held in the open air in a place surrounded by a balustrade, is sufficiently numerous, the yessauls go and announce it to the hettman, who has already repaired to the chancery with the starchins. On this notice the chief, holding in his hand a staff, with a head of silver, gilt, which is the ensign of his dignity, and accompanied by the starchins, comes and places himself upon a covered bustings, erected in front of the chancery. Then the two yessauls advance into the inclosure, and lay their caps and staffs of authority upon the ground. After having repeated the customary prayers, they make an inclination of the body first to the hettman, and then each on his own side to the surrounding populace, who return the salutation. This done, they resume their caps and maces, go up to the hettman, and lay their caps at his feet, but keep their maces in hand. After this ceremony is performed, they receive of the hettman the articles that are to be brought under deliberation. On obtaining which, they advance again towards the people; and, after the elder of the two has enjoined silence in the form prescribed, and have both at once repeated the word, *pomolchcetè*, silence! they expound the matter, collect the voices and the opinions of the multitude, and report the result to the hettman; who, upon this, sends them back with his objections or remonstrances, when he thinks he has cause to make them, or to proclaim their resolutions as a law.

The same spirit of liberty prevails in the manner of living, as in the political constitution, of the Kosacs of the Yaik. The youth are engaged in almost continual diversions; but the number of those that are addicted to wine and sloth is by no means small. The fair sex, on their part, deny themselves no kind of pleasure, and seem much inclined to gaiety and love. The dress of this sex scarcely differs from those commonly worn by the Russian women, except in the gaudiness and variety of colours of their tunics, and in the form of their head-cloaths; these rising perpendicularly above the forehead in the shape of a cylinder, flat at top, and for the most part richly worked. The men wear the usual dress of the Kosacs or Poles.

They have among them individuals that are enlightened and civilized: and we may remark, in general, a degree of civilization and neatness on the banks of the Yaik which can only originate in the freedom of the people, and their habitual commerce with foreign merchants. It was otherwise formerly, and their manners till of late were strongly tinctured with savage appearances. Every creditor, for instance, had a right to bind his debtor by the left arm with a cord, and so to drag him about, beating and abusing him all the time, till casual alms, or the assistances of his friends, should put the unhappy sufferer into a capacity of payment. But a singular circumstance attended this barbarous custom. If the creditor by inattention had bound his debtor by the right arm instead of the left, because this prevented him from making the sign of the cross in the manner he ought, the creditor thus made himself obnoxious to punishment, and forfeited his debt. It is said likewise to have

have been no uncommon thing for a man, in those antient times, when he was weary of his wife, to go and sell her for a trifle in the public assemblies.

It is likewise customary on great solemnities, whether religious or civil, for the people to assemble before the chancery, and there be regaled with several buckets of brandy, some bread, and a small portion of fish. At the same time, within the chancery a table is spread with all sorts of strong liquors, bread, dried fish, and caviar; where the hettman and his starchins drink the healths of the sovereign and the first personages of the empire to discharges of the musquetry, and conclude by putting the glass about to the prosperity of the government, and the welfare of the Kosacs.

Espousals and weddings furnish the youth of both sexes with frequent and various diversions. A young woman has all the girls of her acquaintance to spend the evening with her every day for twenty weeks from the day of her betrothing. This time is passed in a number of ridiculous ceremonies and diversions with the lads, accompanied with singing, dancing, &c. During all this interval, the young couple are allowed such privacies as are otherwise only permitted to husband and wife. When the day of marriage draws nigh, the gallant is obliged to furnish his lass with a complete suit of cloaths proper for her sex; and she, in return, presents him with a cap, a pair of boots, a shirt, and a pair of breeches. When the nuptial ceremony is over, the bride is carried back to her house in an open carriage, with her mother, and the go-between behind her, who should have rings upon all their fingers; and both employ themselves in waving pieces of stuff on the right hand and left, to conceal the face of the bride from the view of the spectators. The bridegroom goes before the carriage, accompanied by his father, his relations, and friends, all on foot. The carriage is followed by a number of young persons on horeback; one of whom carries a piece of stuff, striped with different colours, plachta, such as that the Tscherkessian women use for petticoats; it is fastened to the end of a long pole, and is waved to and fro like a flag. This custom is the more extraordinary, as the women here do not wear these plachtas. The remainder of the festival is celebrated by the friends and relations of the bridegroom, who divert themselves by drinking, singing, and dancing; and this for the most part in the open street. The Tartarian dances are the most customary on these occasions; and the young people accompany them with movements infinitely various, in which they shew an astonishing address, agility, and strength of body. They are accustomed, indeed, from their very infancy, to all sorts of robust and manly exercise; but principally in shooting with the bow, which next to the art of using fire-arms and the lance, is that wherein they discover the most dexterity.

Almost all the forts and advanced posts along the Yaik are guarded by these Kosacs. They employ in this service, besides the hundred Kosacs posted at Gurief, a thousand volunteers of their own body, who go, about the Feast of the Epiphany, to relieve all the garrisons of the preceding year. Numbers of Kosacs who have settled themselves by degrees in these forts, and breed cattle, remain continually in service; preferring the certain stipend they obtain from their brethren, besides the pay and provisions assigned by the government to every Kosac of the Yaik, to the uncertain profits of a laborious fishery, from which such as serve are excluded. The rest consist of such as, in the hope of gaining a rank, or because they have been unfortunate in the fishery, enter for a *year or more*.

As to what concerns the means employed by the Kosacs for procuring a subsistence, they have among them the most necessary artizans, such as shoe-makers, smiths, carpenters, and the like; nay they will not so much as allow any foreign workman to follow those professions among them. They are abundantly supplied with the produce of such manufactories as they have not yet established, by the great numbers of foreign merchants which the fish-trade brings continually hither. Many Kosac women, especially among the Tartars, fabricate camlets of camel's hair of every quality. The worst sort are very cheap, and yet are very lasting. They weave also these stuffs of so good a quality as to yield neither in beauty or fineness to the camlets of Brussels,

REMAINS OF WARDEN ABBEY, BEDFORDSHIRE.

REMARKABLE ASH TREE, SALTWOOD CASTLE, KENT.

SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME LXXXV. PART I.

Embellished with Perspective Views of WARDEN ABBEY, Bedfordshire, and of Part of SALTWOOD CASTLE, Kent; and also with a Portrait of WILLIAM FAREL, the Reformer.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

THE sketch which accompanies this, is a View of the only Remains of Warden Abbey in Bedfordshire *(See Plate I.)* The rest of the building is entirely destroyed, and the materials removed; and these few remains were in a state of dilapidation that threatened a similar fate, at the time this sketch was made.

The estate is the property of Samuel Whitbread, esq. It is called the Abbey Farm; and as there is a good modern Farm-house upon it, the name alone probably in a few years will be the only memorial to be found of this seat of antient bigotry.

The ruin is deserving of notice. It is a brick building embattled; the door-case and window-frame stone: all the arches are circular, except that of the door. In the middle of the front of the building, on the first floor, is an immense chimney, diminishing by stages, and finishing in a most beautiful spiral column. It is not possible to convey a correct idea of the delicacy of this piece of architecture, but upon a much larger scale than your limits will allow. It is really surprising that it should so long have resisted the ravages of Time.

The other sketch is a View of part of Saltwood Castle, near Hythe in Kent *(See Plate I.)* This noble and extensive pile of building is now in ruin, except the inner tower or keep, which is inhabited by Mr. Tournay's looker. The estate is the property of William Deedes, esq. M. P.

The situation of the Castle is elevated, and the country round it romantic in a great degree. The vast extent of building, the numerous towers, some covered with ivy, some shaded with young trees and shrubs growing on the loftiest points, and projecting from the windows and fissures in the walls, and others tottering in the air, and apparently in the act of falling, strike the mind with an awful but pleasing solemnity, and the eye with the most charming variety of light and shade. I have selected for the subject of the drawing a part of the walls dividing the inner courts of the Castle, remarkable for an Ash-tree which grows upon it, of a very singular appearance. The principal root runs horizontally along the wall about four feet, then strikes perpendicularly about nine feet into the earth; another large root enters the wall at the foot of the stem, and, dividing into numerous ramifications, pervades the crevices of the stone-work, and probably would have demolished it but for the ivy which holds it together.

Yours, &c. H. WALTER.

Mr. URBAN. *June* 8.

IN Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. V. page 349, Lord Coleraine is stated to have married in 1717 Anne *only* daughter of *John* Hanger, esq. Lodge's Peerage varies from this account: Anne Hanger, Lady Coleraine, is there stated to be the *elder* daughter of *George* Hanger. (See p. 496.)

Yours, &c. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 24.

THE inclosed letter, written in 1785 by a man of 70 years of age, describing the Lammas Feast (for which see "Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," pp. 192 to 198), and other customs of his early days, is at your service.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

THE antiquity and first institution of the Herds in the West end of Cramond parish and Corstorphin parish meeting

to the Synod of the Waldenses, held in the valley of Angrogne. Hence he went to Geneva, where he laboured against Popery: but the grand Vicar and the other Clergy resisted him with so much fury, that he was obliged to retire. He was called back in 1534 by the inhabitants, who had renounced the Roman Catholic Religion; and was the chief person that procured the perfect abolition of it the next year. He was banished from Geneva with Calvin in 1538, and retired to Basil, and afterwards to Neufchatel, where there was great probability of a large evangelical harvest. From thence he went to Metz, but had a thousand difficulties to encounter; and was obliged to retire into the abbey of Gorze, where the Count of Furstemberg protected him and the new converts. But they could not continue there long; for they were besieged in the Abbey, and obliged at last to surrender, after a capitulation. Farel very happily escaped, though strict search was made after him, having been put in a cart among the sick and infirm. He took upon him his former functions of a Minister at Neufchatel, whence he took now and then a journey to Geneva. When he went thither in 1553, he was present at Servetus's execution. He went again to Geneva in 1564, to take his last leave of Calvin, who was dangerously ill. He took a second journey to Metz in 1565, being invited by his antient flock, to witness the success of his labours, but returned to Neufchatel, and died there Sept. 13, or, as Dupin says, Dec. 3, in the same year.

He married at the age of 69, and left a son, who survived him but three years. Though he was far better qualified to preach than to write books, yet he was the author of some few publications of the controversial kind, among which are a treatise "Upon the true use of the Cross," Paris, 1560, and another "Upon the authority of the Word of God, and human traditions."

*** Col. Martin Bladen (see Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes") was son of Nathaniel Bladen, and *grandson of the Rev. Dr. Bladen, by the Hon. Sarah Blayney*, fourth dau. of Henry, the second Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan, by the Hon. Jane Moore, dau. of Gerald, Viscount Drogheda. G. H. W.

"He had been long tow'rds Mathematicks,
Opticks, Philosophy, and Staticks,
Magic, Horoscopy, Astrology,
And was old Dog at Physiology."
HUDIBRAS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 22.

IF the following particulars respecting John Dee meet with your approbation, I shall be glad to see them inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, as I think they will be interesting to many of your readers, but particularly to the Author of the "Crepundia Literaria *." RICHMONDIENSIS.

"John Dee, A. M. not D. D. as he is often incorrectly styled, first of St. John's, afterwards, when Harry VIII. founded Trinity, made Fellow of this, was a great Mathematician, Astronomer, Astrologer, Cabalist, and adept in the occult art, one of the most curious and unaccountable men of his age: he travelled to and from London to Holland, Louvain, France, Italy, Germany, and Poland; gave Lectures abroad, when a youth, in the occult arts, formed an acquaintance with the most learned men in Europe, was visited by Foreign Ambassadors, and had singular interviews and correspondencies with several crowned heads. In England he was pensioned by Edward VI.; in Mary's reign, he was tried in the Star-chamber, on a charge of having bewitched her Majesty, but acquitted; and he was a great favourite with Elizabeth, who used to visit him, and to witness his experiments. She used to call Mr. Dee her Philosopher. His written works are eight, most distinguished among which are, Propædeumata Aphoristica. De præstantioribus quibusdam Naturæ Virtutibus Aphorismi, Monas Hieroglyphica, ad Regem Romanorum Maximilianum, Londini 1558. Antwerpiæ 1564. This Monad he entitles, Hieroglyphical, Mathematical, Magical, Cabalistical, and Anagogical: there is an elaborate and ingenious Life of him in Latin, by Dr. Thomas Smith, and a curious Defence of him by Dr. Meric Casaubon, the Critick. Numerous are his MSS. unfinished writings, and letters, that are dispersed; some are in the Ashmolean Museum, and many in the Cottonian Library.

"It may be added of Mr. Dee, that he possessed one of the most curious collections of printed books and MSS. of any private gentleman in Europe, together with a valuable apparatus of instruments, machines, many invented by himself, for his experiments, including those on the occult art; he professed, also, to see, to converse with Spirits, and to foretell future events: he was, therefore,

* See Gent. Mag Sept. 1814, p. 207.

supposed

supposed to deal with the Devil, and to be a conjuror; and accordingly the populace, when he was abroad, broke open his library, burnt his books, together with his papers, and destroyed his whole apparatus. This extraordinary man died in 1608."—DYER'S Hist. of the University of Cambridge, vol. ii. p. 294.

Letters from Dr. G. BURNET *to the Marchioness of* WHARTON *.

LETTER IV.

MADAM, *Sept.* 7, 1682.

I have had brought me this morning the most acceptable present that was ever made me in my whole life, from the hand in the whole world I value most.

I suppose by this time you guess that I mean the Earl of Rochester's picture—this from any hand would have been valued by me at a high rate; but the hand that sent it makes it invaluable. I shall never weary looking on it, both to preserve the memory of one whose ashes I shall always honour, and to offer up the highest acknowledgments possible to her, in whom the best part of him lives to great advantage, and of whom I have formed such a picture, and hung it up where I can always carry it about, and ever view it: that I am sure no pencil can equal it, especially in those things which no colours or shadows can represent.

The excess of your goodness in this present makes me stand in doubt whether I dare put you in mind of a further promise you made; for I see you are far from forgetting your promises; even those you make to one that deserves never to be remembered by you but with neglect.

Yet I can pretend to somewhat that is good, which is the highest value and the greatest zeal possible for one of the persons in the world that deserves it most. Thanks or acknowledgments are trifles unworthy of you; the fittest thing I can say to you is this, that is the highest, that you are the absolute mistress of a life, that shall be ever employed in all those things in which it can be useful to you, in any of your concerns, but chiefly in those that are greatest and best.

So I conclude with a most humble and most grateful Adieu.

BARTLETT'S *Tour to France in* 1742.

(*Continued from page* 215.)

THE young Gentlemen [in Jesuits College at St. Omers] are carefully instructed in all the Arts and Sciences, and in every polite accomplishment, for the afore-mentioned annual sum of 24*l.* without any additional charge, except for dancing, which is paid for besides. These have all manner of proper diversions within the College, but are not allowed

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* Smollett, in a Note to his History of England, gives the following account of the men of note in the reign of Charles II.

"In this Reign the Arts and Sciences were cultivated with good success: though they were very little encouraged by the Sovereign, yet he had himself made some proficiency in Mechanics and Chymistry, and was a good judge of genius.

"The most eminent men of the Royal Society at its first institution were the Lord Brouncker, Sir Robert Murray, Dr. Wilkins, Bishop of Chester; Mr. Robert Boyle, who had made great progress in Natural Philosophy, and Dr. Ward, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, a profound Mathematician. This period likewise produced the immortal Newton, whose discoveries in Nature will reflect eternal lustre on the Nation that gave him birth; the learned Stillingfleet; the elegant and rational Tillotson; besides many other excellent Divines, such as Tenison, Patrick, Lloyd, and Burnet, who distinguished himself by his History of the Reformation. The practice of Medicine was greatly improved by the judicious Sydenham. The witty Doggrelist Butler contributed more than any other person, by his Poem of Hudibras, to bring Fanaticism into contempt: the King admired this production, yet left the author to die in obscurity. Dryden shone unrivalled in Poetry, but was vicious and incorrect from the depravity of the public taste, and the hurry in which he was obliged to write for his subsistence. Otway's Tragedies are celebrated above all others, for warmth and pathetic tenderness—he lived utterly neglected, and died of hunger. Even the Courtiers of this reign were inspired with literary ambition. The Duke of Buckingham acquired some reputation by writing The Rehearsal, to ridicule the false taste and absurdities of the dramatic writers. Rochester rendered himself famous for poignancy of satire and impurity. Wycherley displayed the genius of true Comedy, though rude and licentious. Earls of Dorset, Roscommon, and Mulgrave, wrote with ease, spirit, and negligence. Halifax possessed refined talents; and the writings of Sir William Temple are entertaining and instructive."

to

to stroll about, or take near so many liberties, as you Oxonians. Excuse my freedom in this last expression, since I only repeat it at second hand in almost the very words from Father Giffard himself, who informed me he had lived several years in England. This old gentleman was, when I saw him, a tall, thin, comely man, with a long, flowing grey head of hair; but I fancy, when he was in our country, he had sufficient reasons to avoid making any remarkably distinguishing appearance, for fear he should have further notice taken of him than he cared for.

The gay part of the Society are at liberty to act plays every year, and they have actually a very handsome Theatre purely for that purpose, with several changes of beautiful scenes, of all which we had a view. We were also conducted into the wardrobe, where were a great variety of curious dresses for their Plays; some of them richly embroidered with gold and silver, others ornamented with only counterfeit stones: besides which were fine Roman feather-caps, and splendid laced helmets. Among other things, and to crown all, they shewed us, as a great curiosity, and what they value very much, an old scarlet coat, with very large old gold buttons and button holes; such as, some years ago, our old Country-Justices (especially if they were also Officers in the Militia) are represented to have been accoutred with. This latter vestment, they assured us, was the property of, and actually worn by, our late King of Great Britain, James II.

Having already spent more time here than we at first proposed, we now took our leave of Father Giffard, &c. with many acknowledgments of the deep sense we had of our obligations to them, for so agreeably entertaining us; and leaving the convent, we took a hasty view of the buildings of the town; which finding to correspond with the character given of it, in most of the descriptions of it in the French Netherlands, I therefore purposely omit it. I shall, however, observe, that in many public open places, and over against many houses in the streets, we saw several images of all sizes; particularly over against the door of one house, a small image of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour, cut in stone. The house was dressed with boughs (on what account we could not be clearly informed), and a live bird was hung very near the image, purposely, as we understood, to lull the Holy Child to sleep. I think they might with more propriety have doubled the miracle, and hung the image of a bird only; for surely a bird of wood or stone is fittest to quiet a child of the same materials.

Intending next to shape our course for Dunkirk, we thought proper to alter the method of travelling, and go by water. Accordingly (our company consisting of the Gentleman from Calais, with some French and Flemish, besides ourselves) we left St. Omers on Sunday morning about eight o'clock, [July 4, 1742] and all of us entered into a barge, in which we expected a very agreeable passage. Instead of a River, we now found ourselves upon a beautiful Canal, about 30 feet in breadth, well stored with large gudgeons and trout; but for want of a stream, &c. there was a necessity of our vessel's being dragged along by two horses which walked upon the banks. We passed through several sluices, by means of which they can lay the adjacent meadows under water; so that by thus ordering their canals, and having draw-bridges over them where they encompass their towns, the French render them very instrumental to their security in times of danger.

Several pleasant villages presented themselves to our view on each side the water; one of which, on our right hand, called Watton, or, as the French write it, Watresnes, is furnished with an English Jesuits College. We kept moving forwards till we arrived at another village called Wattingdam, when we, by consent, stepped out of our barge upon shore, in order to refresh ourselves. I was not a little amazed to hear a bass-viol and violin on a Sunday, but much more so when I had a distinct view of abundance of people dancing minuets to that musick. I understood afterwards this is a common custom in France when their mass is over; to confirm which, our French and Flemish passengers, after taking a little refreshment, without the least religious scruple, most cheerfully danced with the rest.

Our stay here was about an hour, when we embarked again; and in about two hours more came to another village called Rozbrô, or Rauesburg, where the sound of another violin had such an effect upon our passengers, that nothing would serve them but they must get out of the barge again, to join these merry villagers, and shake their heels a second time. In short, we all left the barge once more, and were entertained with a prospect of abundance of country people, young and old, dancing minuets with tolerable exactness. Our fellow-traveller of Calais danced a minuet and rigadoon, and never ceased importuning me till I consented to caper as well as the

the rest; though I was soon after heartily sorry and ashamed within myself for such a breach of the day's duty, notwithstanding the custom of the country I was in.

At a little distance from the dancers was another diverting group of figures, I mean a second heap of French rusticks; some of whom were delighting themselves with skittle-playing, others entertaining themselves with pastimes of other kinds, singing, and appearing extremely merry. In this kind of foolery we spent about an hour, and then resumed our voyage.

When the horses had dragged us about two leagues further, our vessel stopped to take in some passengers. These were all French, pretty well-dressed civil people, whose phyzzes pleased me so well, that I could not forbear fretting a little, because I could neither understand French, nor speak significantly enough to them. They had in their company a little infant, which I took upon me to caress, and dance upon the table in the cabin: I made them as sensible as I could that it was a very pretty child, which I observed pleased them very much, and occasioned among them a fit of laughter, with some French expressions which I did not understand.

About six o'clock in the evening we got to the end of our water-course, and arrived safe at a place called Burge or Bergue, or Winnoxberg, a little town about two leagues from Dunkirk. Here, most of our company preparing to leave us, I landed my French Ladies out of the barge, with little Monsieur, who was about a year old, and complimented them a little *à la mode d'Anglois* in a sort of dumb motion, concluding with *Adieu*, *Madame*, and kissing my hand. The Ladies seemed resolved not to be behind-hand with me in courtesy, and therefore returned the salutation in an affable, pleasant manner; closing the agreeable scene by putting on their veils, and leaving us. These veils are large pieces of black cloth, which it is common for the women in France to throw over their heads when they go out of doors. We were taken, according to custom, before the Governor of the town; but, after a few words passed, I found we might go about our business. Willing, therefore, to lose as little time as we could, we marched directly to the post-house, and hired a chaise for Dunkirk; which having secured, while it was preparing for our use, we took a short turn in the streets for further entertainment. When we came to the market-place, we were surprized to see a great concourse of people there assembled; but guess, if you can, at our astonishment, when, drawing nearer the multitude, we observed, notwithstanding it was Sunday, a stage built against the wall of a large public edifice, and Harlequin, Scaramouch, Pantaloon, &c. playing their tricks, and setting the almost numberless spectators a grinning and laughing.

We left these facetious wretches about seven o'clock in the evening, and drove forwards for Dunkirk, where in about two hours we arrived, very luckily, before the gates were shut; nothing memorable occurring in this last little stage, unless our passing by a small garrison, and several little chapels about a mile from Bergue, may be reckoned as such. We put up at Dunkirk at the St. Catherine, sending our names (as is expected) to the Governor, as soon as we came in. Our Calesian traveller had the misfortune, while upon the road, to lose all his money out of his pocket, to the value of eight *Lewi'd'Ors;* but after a diligent search for about half an hour before we alighted, he found it all again in the chaise.

We did not sup at the St. Catherine, but at a public ordinary, in company with several French Officers, whose men were encamped a league out of town; besides which gentry, we were honoured with the presence of two Priests with their blue bands edged with white, and some other Frenchmen, who made an appearance genteel enough. Our supper had a very elegant look with it, consisting of upwards of 14 small dishes, charged with soups, ragouts, and fricasies, besides one curious little mess of roast-veal, larded with bacon, and smothered with boiled mashed peas, with the superfluous bespatterment of a thick yellow sauce. As for the contents of the other dishes, it was past my skill to find out what they were, though my curiosity in tasting every one of them seemed to excite the attention and admiration of most of my French companions. A Priest that sat opposite to me behaved in a very engaging manner, assisting me with every thing I wanted, and several times drinking my health. I had, fortunately, French enough to return his civilities in a proper manner, or else I should have been in some perplexity how to make him a grateful acknowledgment. We closed our meal with a dessert of several sorts of fruit, as strawberries, cherries, currants, &c. and for the whole entertainment paid one livre ten sous each person; which money (about eighteen pence English) though not reckoned unreasonable, I would sooner

sooner have paid for a good slice from a shoulder of our own country mutton, or for one hearty cut from a surloin of English roast-beef. But it was not the want of our native butcher's meat only that we regretted; we were extremely at a loss for some English small beer, though we had plenty of excellent wine; and though, when our thirst demanded, a mixture of wine and water in some measure appeased it, yet this in my opinion was far less grateful to the palate, and less efficacious in quenching thirst, than good malt beer — a liquor that I had now lived four days without, and had never known what it was to want it before.

We arose early in the morning [Monday, July 5,] to walk about the town. The first place we visited was the Nunnery of English Dames, where we met with a favourable reception by means of three letters given me to present there by a friend of mine, purposely to facilitate our introduction. Of these, one was directed to Mr. Cornwell, Confessor to the English Dames; one to Madam Benedicta Carroll, and one to Madam Pastin, both Nuns. We were first led into the parlour; a name for that room in a nunnery wherein a sister sees company, *pour parler*, in order to speak to them, or, as we may call it, to hold a parley. There are several of these rooms in each house, so separated and made distinct from each other by close thick walls, that the company of one parlour cannot hear a word spoken in that of another. Every one of these rooms is divided in the middle by a sort of iron grate-work, so as to form two separate apartments, an inner and an outer one; but the Nuns are permitted to enter the inner place only, and the visitants must be contented with remaining in the outward part, though from thence they may through the grate have a pretty good view of the sisters they are conversing with. When we first entered this Monastery or Nunnery, we were treated with the same formal ceremony as they observe to all strangers. A portress handed us a key through a grate, whereby we opened a door that let us into the outward part of the grated parlour; where, after we had waited about a quarter of an hour, we saw coming up towards the grate our Lady Nuns, dressed in their proper habit, without which they are not to be seen by any. They appeared in their veils and guimpe, their head-dress being made of fine linen or cambrick, through which they put their faces; this comes close under their chins, and falling in a graceful manner on their breasts, makes a large kind of band reaching over their shoulders.

I delivered my letters to these Ladies, who, as soon as they had given them a cursory perusal, invited us to sit down, and by means of a machine in the grate, called the *tourne*, conveyed to us a very pleasant dram. The *tourne* is partly like a small corner cupboard, with two shelves, one over another, which turns round upon a swivel fixed in the corner of the grate. After this, they questioned us pretty much concerning public affairs in England, and in particular, concerning the management of Lord Orford, both before and since his having the honour of Peerage; receiving from us satisfactory answers according to their respective demands, in a manner we judged most agreeable and proper. After spending about half an hour chiefly in conversation of this kind, we did our *bais'mains* to our Ladies, and withdrew.

Leaving the Nunnery, we walked along the town till we came into a large open square, called the *Grand Plais*, where was a troop of horse drawn up for exercise. They were of all colours; and that the beasts might appear as frenchified and fantastical as the men, they were all made to appear with long tails, with different coloured ribbands. Dancing dogs we have had in England adorned partly in the same manner, which may be suitable enough to the squeaking strains of horse-hair and cat-gut; but why they should so equip the martial horse, who dances only to the musick of cannons, drums, and trumpets, can be accounted for by none but a Frenchman.

From this place we proceeded to the great Church, a building, which, by its situation and exceedingly high tower, so erects its head aloft, that it may be seen by, and is a land-mark to sailors, many times when they are several leagues out at sea. The inside of this great pile we found ornamented in a manner generally common to most Roman Catholic Churches; *viz.* with altars that had silver lamps burning before them; with curious paintings of the birth and passion of our blessed Saviour; with several crucifixes, both large and small; and many statues and portraits of the Virgin Mary. What excited our attention and admiration in particular in this Church, was a grand solemn piece of painting of the day of judgment. In this, but more especially in that part of it where Hell is represented, the excellent artist has, with most inimitable skill, exhibited such a terrible scene of the burning tortures of the damned, the most exquisite horror and despair in their looks, and the

the frightful deformity, rage, and cruelty of the infernal Spirits, the tormentors, that one would imagine every man absolutely insensible, who is not, to an uncommon degree, shocked at the beholding it. And yet, if credit can be given to the Dunkirkers, our arch-rebel and traiterous murderer, Oliver Cromwell, could view this most affecting representation with as little emotion as a brute; for they aver that he committed the most outrageous sacrilege within these very walls, destroying and making havock of a great number of the ornaments, and, like an execrable villain, turning this awful place, as he did many other Churches, into stables for his horses.

After eating our breakfast, we made a small excursion of about a league out of the town, purposely to see a French Encampment. We had with us an inhabitant of Dunkirk, who conducted us through the camp, which consisted of 12,000 French and 3,000 Switzers; these latter distinguished by little but by their whiskers on their upper lips. We observed several of these poor animals wholly taken up in making their miserable messes, which consisted of several sorts of herbs stewed together without the least bit of meat, properly called *soup-maigre*; and for the solid part of their food a hard, coarse, husky insipid kind of stuff used in all their camps, and called Ammunition-bread. Many of these wretched Tatterdemallions were divided into parties, sitting round a large earthen platter, and stuffing in the afore-mentioned *soup-maigre*.

Having spied a company of soldiers at some distance from these in a seeming agitation, we went up to them, and found them very busy in raising four batteries for the planting of cannon to guard that part of the sea; but they had finished none of them when we came away from thence. All these striplings of Mars, I took notice, were cloathed in a sort of dirty white, except some few of them, who are distinguished with blue cuffs.

We next went to the General's lodgings, which is about a quarter of a league, or rather an English mile from the camp. Here our Dunkirker did us the good office to procure us some exceedingly good wine, the best that I could meet with all the time I was in France. I am sure we did not leave it, till we had sufficiently testified our approbation of it; by the help of some good bread and cheese, compassing no less than a gallon of it.

Being so near to the port of Dunkirk, as we understood we were, we proposed to visit that before we returned to town to our dinner. When we came there we had the disagreeable prospect of three English prizes, or more properly three English captive vessels, with a Spanish privateer close by them; the men of which last-mentioned ship (some Spaniards, some Frenchmen) were fitting it out again for another cruize. Abundance of the inhabitants of the town came out, to be spectators of our countrymen's misfortunes; and as they stood gaping at them, we could not but observe an ill-natured satisfaction diffused over all their countenances. We were not permitted to view the fortifications, but at some distance; guards being stationed at several places about the port, to prevent all strangers from making particular observations. We could just see what appeared like two very long wooden bridges; they call them the moles, or galleries; these extend to a mile's distance in the sea at high-tide, and serve for several purposes; chiefly to keep the sea-sand from choaking up the passage of the harbour, and whereon to raise forts for the security of the whole place towards the sea.

Having thus spent our morning, we hastened to our place of residence at Dunkirk, *viz.* near the sign of the St. Catherine, in order for dinner; but our table-companions, I mean the French Officers who supped with us the night before, had now entirely got the start of us; they had already dined, and were preparing to leave the room, but were prevented by the coming-in of some of their acquaintance, who prevailed on them to remain. One of these, who were Spaniards, proved to be a Captain of one of their privateers, and came to consult with these his French acquaintance, how he might be most mischievous to the English at sea. The other was wrapped in an old great red-coat. I heard this latter mentioning, in broken English, that he had taken two prizes, and that he could very easily make himself master of several more. Indeed I did not much wonder at it, for the Spanish privateers were well manned with nearly 70 hands on board each, and mounted with several small ship-cannon, both carriage and swivel; whereas the English sloops which the Spaniards had taken, and the sort they still aimed at, were small trading-vessels from Hull, &c. laden with corn and pewter, generally very slenderly manned, and without any arms except five or six small swivel-guns.

You need not question but the sight of these two Dons put me for a time into a terrible consternation. I actually

ally at first could think of nothing more than of seeing St. Sebastian's before dear England, especially when I now also understood that there were no less than seven Spanish privateers cruising between Dunkirk and Calais, and not so much as one English man of war upon these seas; so that, if there had been an absolute necessity of putting to sea now, we must have run the greatest hazard of being taken: in short, I heartily repented of my frolick, and wished I had never set foot out of my native country."—*(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN, *Quay-side, Newcastle, May* 9.

AS a short addition to the list of Newcastle Tokens, (page 303), the xxx pence Token of J. Robertson, No. 1. is struck within a collar. To Kelty's token (No. 6.) there were a pair of dies *(differently executed)* sunk prior to this; but very few impressions struck from them, being found too large for circulation.

There is also a neat Penny Token in copper, issued by the Bewicke Main Colliery Company; *viz.*

1*d.* O. Within a circle, a view of a Coal Staith, with a Ship laying to. "*Bewicke Main Colliery,*" + "1811+" —R. within a circle, "*One Penny payable at*" round which "*Newcastle on Tyne and London.*"—Edge neatly engrailed.

The only tokens issued in the County of Durham are one in silver, and one in copper, at Stockton upon Tees.

1*s.* O. A Castle; over its top, and through the gate, is placed an Anchor, "*Stockton*" "1812."—Rev. "*Silver Token 1 Shilg.*" round which "*Christopher and Jennett* +"

1*d.* O. A bridge of five arches, with a small boat in front on a sunk field, above which "TEES." Exergue, "1813." Around on a broad border in indented letters "*Christopher and Jennett, Stockton.*"—R. A figure of Britannia, on a sunk field, holding a branch inscribed "*Britannia:*" "*one Penny Token*" in indented letters on a raised border.

Yours, &c. JOHN BELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Harwich, Feb.* 16.

THE lines in your Vol. LXXXIV. p. 640, inscribed on the Lion which decorated the head of Commodore Anson's ship, remind me of the following remarkable coincidence, recorded in "Rapin's History of England," now publishing by Dr. Robertson, p. 768.

"On the 3d of November 1580, Francis Drake arrived in Plymouth Sound from his voyage round the World; and Queen Elizabeth ordered his ship to be preserved, as a striking monument of his own and Country's glory. It remained a long period at Deptford as an object of admiration; till, decaying, from its planks was made a chair, which was presented to the University of Oxford, by John Davis, Esq. of Deptford, with the following verses by Cowley:

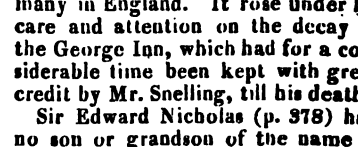
"To this great Ship, which round the Globe has run, [Sun,
And match'd in race the chariot of the
This Pythagorean Ship (for it may claim,
Without presumption, so deserv'd a name,
By knowledge once, and transformation now,)
In her new shapes this sacred port allow,
Drake, and his Ship, could not have wish'd from Fate,
A more blest station, or more blest estate.
For lo! a seat of endless rest is given,
To her in Oxford, and to him in Heav'n."

Yours, &c. R. R. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

MR. Moon (p. 378) kept the King's Arms Inn at Godalming in Surrey for many years. For the excellence of its accommodations of every kind, it is not surpassed by many in England. It rose under his care and attention on the decay of the George Inn, which had for a considerable time been kept with great credit by Mr. Snelling, till his death.

Sir Edward Nicholas (p. 378) had no son or grandson of the name of Thomas, as far as appears by the Pedigree of the family in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey; and from my personal knowledge of the late representative of the family, I can say that I never heard of any other male descendant than those mentioned in the following short Pedigree:



Whether Henry had issue, is not stated.

P. 373. Did Sir Stephen Richard Glynn, of Hawarden Castle, leave issue? if not, who takes the Title and Estate? A.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMONDS.

AT the third annual course of lectures of the Birmingham Philosophical Society, which closed a short time since, a very curious description and estimate of Diamonds known to be in existence were given by Mr. Thonson. The number of known Diamonds of 36 carats and upwards, he stated to be no more than 19, two only of which were in England, *viz.* the Pigot Diamond, weighing 45 carats, and worth 16,200*l.* and one in the possession of the Hornsby family, of 36 carats, worth 8000*l.* Holland has but one, which weighs 36 carats, and is valued at 10,368*l.*; its form is conical, and it was for some time in the possession of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, of London. France has two: the largest was bought by the Duke of Orleans during his Regency, and thus called the Regency Diamond; its weight is 136½ carats, and value 149,058*l.* Germany has one, weighing 139½ carats, and worth 155,682*l.*—Russia is rich in these gems; its largest is that of the Sceptre, which is said to weigh 779 carats. If this be true, it must be worth, according to the general mode of estimating them, the enormous sum of 4,854,728*l.*—The history of this Diamond is rather curious. For a long time it formed the eye of an East Indian Idol, from which post it was removed by an European soldier. From him it passed through several hands, and was finally sold to the Empress Catherine for 90,000*l.* a handsome annuity, and a patent of nobility. Russia has several others, one of which is estimated at 369,800*l.* The Great Mogul has one of a rose colour, and valued at 622,728*l.* The two principal ones belonging to Persia are called, in the hyperbolical language of the East, "The Mountain of Splendour," &c. and "The Sea of Glory;" one is worth 145,800*l.* and the other 34,848*l.* The Portuguese Royal Family have two, one of which is still uncut; and if we may credit the Portuguese accounts, is the largest ever found: it is said to weigh 1680 carats: and supposing it to lose half its weight in cutting, it would be worth 5,644,800*l.* upwards of a million more than the Sceptre Diamond of Russia. There is a small part broken off, which was done by the man who found it, who, ignorant what stone it was, struck it with a hammer upon an anvil. It was found at the Brazils. It must not be concealed that some persons conversant in these things doubt the existence of this stone. According to the model exhibited, it is somewhat like the shape and size of an ostrich's egg. The other Diamond in the possession of the House of Braganza is worth 3,698,000*l.*

Mr. URBAN, *Dudley, June* 12.

ALLOW me to place in your Magazine, for the gratification of yourself and your Friends, a description and historical account of the Virginal of Queen Elizabeth, drawn from the most authentic sources.

This instrument was purchased at Lord Spencer Chichester's sale, at Fisherwick, about twelve years ago. The case (made of cedar) is covered with crimson Genoa velvet, upon which are three antient gilt locks, finely engraved. The inside of the case is lined with strong yellow tabby silk. The whole is in a high state of preservation, light and portable, not exceeding twenty-four pounds in weight; being five feet long, sixteen inches wide, and seven inches deep. The front is covered entirely with gold; having a border round the inside two inches and a half broad. There are fifty keys with jacks and quills; thirty of them ebony, tipped with gold; and the semitone keys (twenty in number) are inlaid with silver, ivory, and different kinds of wood, each key consisting of about two hundred and fifty pieces. The Royal Arms of Elizabeth, at one end, are most exquisitely emblazoned: at the other end a dove, rising *Luna*, crowned, holding in its right foot a sceptre, and standing upon an oak-tree, cooped, and eradicated. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the ornaments and workmanship of the whole.

The painting is done upon gold, with carmine, lake, and fine ultramarine, and the ornaments are minutely engraven upon the gold, which give it a most beautiful appearance. Speaking of this singularly curious instrument, now the property of Mr. Jonah Child*, painter, in Dudley, the late Mr. Shaw, in his History of Staffordshire,

* Who has no objection to transfer it to a more suitable possessor.

shire, vol. I. p. 369, article *Fisherwick*, says, "The music-rooms, which are elegantly fitted up, contain an excellent collection of instruments by the first makers: but the greatest curiosity, in this line, is a Virginal; which his Lordship purchased some years since in London, and which has lain some time in obscurity. It is covered with crimson velvet, and richly decorated in front with japan and gilt ornaments, among which are the arms and supporters of Queen Elizabeth at one end, and at the other a bird, crowned, holding in its right paw a sceptre. It is in shape and size much like a spinnet, but opens on the opposite side, and then resembles a common piano-forte. The beauty and elegance of the ornaments, together with the above arms and badge, leave little room to doubt that it was, what tradition states it to have been, an instrument once belonging to that great queen."

Dr. Burney, in his History of Music (vol. III. pp. 13, 14, 15), says, that Elizabeth, as well as the rest of Henry the Eighth's children, and indeed all the Princesses of Europe at that time, had been taught music, early in life; for Camden, in giving an account of her studies, says, "that she understood well the Latin, French, and Italian tongues; and was indifferently well seen in the Greek. Neither did she neglect music; so forthe as she might become a Princesse; being able to sing, and play upon the lute, prettily and sweetly." There is reason to conclude that she continued to amuse herself with music many years after she ascended the throne. Sir James Melvil gives an account of a curious conversation which he had with this Princess, to whom he was sent on an embassy, by Mary Queen of Scots, in 1564. After her Majesty had asked how his Queen dressed? what was the colour of her hair? whether that or hers was best? which of the two was fairest? and which of them was highest in stature? then she asked him, what kind of exercise she used? "I answered," says Melvil, "that, when I received my dispatch, the Queen was lately come from the Highland-hunting; that, when her more serious affairs permitted, she was taken up with reading of Histories; that sometimes she recreated herself in playing upon the lute and virginal. She asked if she played well? I said, 'reasonably for a Queen'."—"The same day, after dinner, my Lord of Hunsden drew me up to a quiet gallery, that I might hear some musick (but said he durst not avow it) where I might hear the Queen play upon the virginal. After I had hearkened awhile, I took by the tapestry that hung before the door of the chamber, and, seeing her back was towards the door, I entered within the chamber, and stood a pretty space; but she left off immediately, so soon as she turned about and saw me; appearing to be surprised to see me; and came forward, seeming to strike me with her hand, alleging that she used not to play before men; but when she was solitary, to shun melancholy. She asked how I came there? I answered, 'As I was walking with my Lord Hunsden, as we passed by the Chamber-door, I heard such a melody that ravished me; whereby I was drawn in, ere I knew how; excusing my fault of homeliness, as being brought up in the court of France, where such freedom was allowed; declaring myself willing to endure what kind of punishment her Majesty should be pleased to inflict upon me, for so great an offence.' Then she sate down low upon a cushion, and I upon my knees by her; but, with her own hands, she gave me a cushion to lay under my knees; which at first I refused, but she compelled me to take it. She enquired whether my Queen or she played best? In that I found myself obliged to give *her* the praise."

See Sir J. Hawkins's History of Music, vol. III. p. 458. Mr. Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. I. p. 114, &c. &c. JONAH CHILD.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 2.

AGREEABLY to my promise, I resume my account of the "Accomplisht Cook" (see pp. 33, 125), by transcribing,

"*Triumphs and Trophies in Cookery, to be used at Festival times, as Twelfth-day, &c.*

"Make the likeness of a ship in paste-board, with flags and streamers, the guns belonging to it of kickses, binde them about with packthred, and cover them with coarse paste proportionable to the fashion of a cannon with carriages, lay them in places convenient, as you see them in ships of war; with such holes and trains of powder that they may all take

take fire; place your ship firm in a great charger; then make a salt round about it, and stick therein egg shells full of sweet water; you may, by a great pin, take out all the meat out of the egg by blowing, and then fill it with the rose-water. Then in another charger have the proportion of a stag made of coarse paste, with a broad arrow in the side of him, and his body filled up with claret wine. In another charger at the end of the stag have the proportion of a castle with battlements, percullices, gates, and draw-bridges, made of paste-board, the guns of kickses, and covered with coarse paste as the former; place it at a distance from the ship to fire at each other. The stag being placed betwixt them with egg-shells full of sweet water (as before) placed in salt. At each side of the charger, wherein is the stag, place a pie made of coarse paste, in one of which let there be some live frogs, in the other live birds; make these pies of course paste, filled with bran, and yellowed over with saffron or yolks of eggs, gild them over in spots, as also the stag, the ship and castle; bake them, and place them with gilt bay-leaves on the turrets and tunnels of the castle and pies; being baked, make a hole in the bottom of your pies, take out the bran, put in your frogs and birds, and close up the holes with the same course paste; then cut the lids neatly up, to be taken off by the tunnels; being all placed in order upon the table, before you fire the trains of powder, order it so that some of the ladies may be persuaded to pluck the arrow out of the stag, then will the claret wine follow as blood running out of a wound. This being done with admiration to the beholders, after some short pause, fire the train of the castle, that the pieces all of one side may go off; then fire the trains of one side of the ship, as in a battle; next turn the chargers, and by degrees fire the trains of each other side, as before. This done, to sweeten the stink of the powder, let the ladies take the egg-shells full of sweet waters, and throw them at each other. All dangers being seemingly over, by this time you may suppose they will desire to see what is in the pies; where lifting first the lid off one pie, out skips some frogs, which make the ladies to skip and shreek; next after the other pie, whence comes out the birds; who, by a natural instinct, flying at the light, will put out the candles, so that what with the flying birds, and skipping frogs, the one above, the other beneath, will cause much delight and pleasure to the whole company: at length the candles are lighted, and a banquet brought in, the musick sounds, and every one with much delight and content rehearses their actions in the former passages. These were formerly the delights of the Nobility, before good house-keeping had left England, and the sword really acted that which was only counterfeited in such honest and laudable exercises as these."

"*Tearmes of Carving.*

"Brake that deer, leach that brawn, rear that goose, lift that swan, sauce that capon, spoil that hen, frust that chicken, unbrace that mallard, unlace that coney, dismember that hern, display that crane, disfigure that peacock, unjoynt that bittern, untach that curlew, allay that pheasant, wing that partridge, wing that quail, mince that plover, thigh that pidgeon, border that pasty, thigh that woodcock, thigh all manner of small birds.—Timber the fire, tire that egg, chine that salmon, string that lamprey, splat that pike, sauce that plaice, sauce that tench, splay that bream, side that haddock, tusk that barbel, culpon that trout, fin that chevin, transon that eel, tranch that sturgeon, undertranch that porpus, tame that crab, barb that lobster."

"*A Bill of Fare for New Year's Day, and how to set the Meat in order.*

"Oysters. 1. Brawn and Mustard. 2. Two boiled capons in stewed broth, or white broth. 3. Two turkies in stofado. 4. A hash of twelve partridges, or a shoulder of mutton. 5. Two brand geese boiled. 6. A fast boiled meat with snites or ducks. 7. A marrow pudding baked. 8. A surloin of roast beef. 9. Mineed pies, ten in a dish, or what number you please. 10. A loin of veal. 11. A pasty of venison. 12. A pig roast. 13. Two geese roast. 14. Two capons, one larded. 15. Custard.

"*A second course for the same mess.*

"Oranges and lemons. 1. A side of lamb. 2. A souc't pig. 3. Two couple of rabbits, two larded. 4. A duck and mallard, one larded. 5. Six teels, three larded. 6. A made dish, or a battalia pie. 7. Six woodcocks, three larded. 8. A warden pie, or a dish of quails. 9. Dried neats-tongues. 10. Six tame pigeons, three larded. 11. A sous't capon. 12. Pickled mushrooms, pickled oysters, and anchoves in a dish. 13. Twelve snites, six larded. 14. Orangado pie, or a tart royal of dried and wet suckets. 15. Sturgeon. 16. Turkey, or goose pie. Jelly of five or six sorts, lay tarts of divers colours, and ginger-bread, and other sweetmeats."

"*A Bill of Fare formerly used on Fasting Days, and in Lent.*

"The first course. Oysters if in season. 1. Butter and eggs. 2. Barley pottage, or rice pottage. 3. Stewed oysters. 4. Buttered eggs on toasts. 5. Spinage sallet boiled. 6. Boiled Ro-

chet,

chet, or gurnet. 7. A jole of ling. 8. Stewed carp. 9. Oyster chewits. 10. Boiled pike. 11. Roast eels. 12. Had-ducks, fresh cod, or whittings. 13. Eel or carp pie. 14. Made dish of spinage. 15 Salt eels. 16. Sous't turbut.—*A second course.* 1. Fried soles. 2. Stewed oysters in scollop shells. 3. Fried smelts. 4. Congers head boiled. 5. Baked dish of potatoes, or oyster pie. 6. A spitch-cock of eels. 7. Quince pie, or tarts royal. 8. Buttered crabs. 9. Fried flounders. 10. Jole of fresh salmon. 11. Fried turbut. 12. Cold salmon pie. 13. Fried skirrets. 14. Sous't conger. 15. Lobsters. 16. Sturgeon."

"*To make an extraordinary Pie, or a Bride Pye, of several Compounds, being several distinct Pies on one bottom.*

"Provide cocks-stones and combs, or lamb-stones and sweet-breads of veal, a little set in hot water and cut to pieces; also two or three ox-pallets blanched and slic't, a pint of oysters, sliced dates, a handful of pine kernels, a little quantity of broom-buds, pickled, some fine interlarded bacon, sliced, nine or ten chesnuts roasted and blanched, season them with salt, nutmeg, and some large mace, and close it up with some butter. For the caudle, beat up some butter, with three yolks of eggs, some white or claret wine, the juice of a lemon or two; cut up the lid, and pour on the lear, shaking it well together; then lay on the meat, a sliced lemon, and pickled barberries, and cover it again; let these ingredients be put into the moddle or scollops of the pie.—Several other pies belong to the first form, but you must be sure to make the three fashions proportionably answering one the other; you may set them on one bottom of paste, which will be more convenient; or if you set them several, you may bake the middle one full of flour; it being baked and cold, take out the flour in the bottom, and put in live birds, or a snake, which will seem strange to the beholders, which cut up the pie at the table. This is only for a wedding, to pass away time.

"Now for the other pies, you may fill them with several ingredients; as in one you may put oysters, being parboiled and bearded, season them with large mace, pepper, some beaten ginger, and salt, season them lightly, and fill the pie, then lay on marrow and some good butter, close it up and bake it. Then make a lear for it with white-wine, the oyster liquor, three or four oysters bruised in pieces to make it stronger, but take out the pieces, and an onion, or rub the bottom of the dish with a clove of garlick; it being boiled, put in a piece of butter, with a lemon, sweet herbs will be good boiled in it, bound up fast together, cut up the lid, or make a hole to let the lear in, &c.

"Another, you may make of prawns and cockles, being seasoned as the first, but no marrow: a few pickled mushrooms (if you have them); it being baked, beat up a piece of butter, a little vinegar, a slic't nutmeg, and the juyce of two or three oranges thick, and pour in the pie.

"A third, you may make a bird pie; take young birds, as larks, pulled and drawn, and a force meat to put in the bellies made of grated bread, sweet herbs minced very small, beef-suet, or marrow minced, almonds beat with a little cream to keep them from oyling, a little parmisan (or none) or old cheese; season this meat with nutmeg, ginger, and salt; then mix them together with cream and eggs like a pudding, stuff the larks with it, then season the larks with nutmeg, pepper, and salt, and lay them in the pie, put in some butter, and scatter between them fine kernels, yokes of eggs, and sweet herbs, the herbs and eggs being minced very small; being baked make a lear with the juyce of oranges and butter beat up thick, and shaken well together.

"For another of the pies, you may boil artichokes, and take only the bottoms for the pie, cut them into quarter, or less, and season them with nutmeg. Thus with several ingredients you may fill up the other pies."

"*To stew a Cock against a Consumption.*

"Cut him in six pieces, and wash him clean, then take prunes, currants, dates, raisins, sugar, three or four leaves of gold, cinamon, ginger, nutmeg, and some maiden-hair, cut very small; put all these foresaid things into a flaggon with a pint of muscadine, and boil them in a great brass pot of half a bushel, stop the mouth of the flaggon with a piece of paste, and let it boil the space of twelve hours; being well stewed, strain the liquor, and give it to the party to drink cold, two or three spoonfuls in the morning fasting, and it shall help him; *this is an approved medicine.*"

The Work abounds with Receipts equally fanciful; such as a distilled pig, or stewed pullets, against a consumption, &c. &c.; but I am fearful I shall weary both yourself, Mr. Urban, and your readers. B. N.

Mr. Urban, *Newcastle, April 8.*

"Old men shall dream dreams,.... Young men shall see Visions." Joel.ii.28.

THE above passage of Scripture, as it is the voice of Inspiration, might have a reference to some power and

and knowledge that will be given to men by means of Dreams and Visions, but subject to what rules of interpretation, as marks of truth, I leave to more able pens to determine; as well as the period when such communications from the Deity will arrive.

Of one thing relating thereto, however, I will venture to submit an opinion, namely, that *Dreams and Visions* have been, and continue to prove, *two principal sources of mental delusion*; and most lunatics, if they would make true confession, are much influenced thereby. Having invited some of your Correspondents to a candid discussion of the power of supernatural impulses, and the common causes of maniacal delusion, in your Number for February last (p. 122), and requested a recital of circumstances visible and acknowledged in the different cases of individuals, who pretend, or have pretended, to have seen supernatural beings; and who are, or have been, afflicted with the horrid plague of partial or absolute lunacy; I will ask your permission to exemplify the kind of information that would be interesting to me, by admitting the following cases into your Miscellany, some of which have been taken from different Newspapers.

CASE I.

MILES PETER ANDREWS, *Esq. and Lord* LYTTELTON. (*From a* London *Paper.*)

"The death of the celebrated and erudite Thomas Lord Lyttelton, from the singularity of the circumstances attending it, cannot fail to live in the memory of those who have heard it. He professed to have been warned of his death, and the time thereof, as follows: About a week before he died, he said, he went to bed pretty well, but *restless*; soon after his servant had left him, he heard a footstep at the bottom of his bed; he raised himself, in order to see what it could be, when one of the most angelic female figures that imagination could possibly paint presented itself before him, and, *with a commanding voice and action**, bade him attend, and *prepare himself*, for on such a night, and *at the hour of twelve*, he would surely die! He attempted to address the vision, but was unable; and the Ghost vanished, and left him in a state more easily conceived than could be described. His valet found him in the morning more dead than alive; and it was some hours before his Lordship could be recovered sufficiently to send for his friends, to whom he thought it *necessary to communicate* this extraordinary circumstance. Mr. Miles Peter Andrews was one of the number sent for, being at that time one of his most intimate associates. Every person to whom Lord Lyttelton told the tale naturally turned it into ridicule, all knowing him to be *very nervous* and *superstitious*, and tried to make him believe it was *a dream*; as they certainly considered so themselves. Lord Lyttelton filled his house with company, and appeared to think as his friends would wish him. Mr. M. P. Andrews had business which called him to Dartford, and therefore soon took his leave, thinking Lord Lyttelton quite composed on this subject; so that his friend's dream dwelt so little on his imagination, that he did not even recollect the time when it was predicted that the event would take place. One night after he left Pitt-place, the residence of Lord Lyttelton, he supposed that he might have been in bed half an hour, when, endeavouring to compose himself, suddenly his curtains were pulled open, and Lord Lyttelton appeared before him at his bed-side, standing, in his robe de chambre and night cap. Mr. Andrews looked at him some time, and thought it so odd a freak of his friend, that he began to reproach him for his folly, in coming down to Dartford mills without notice, as he could find no accommodation; however, said he, I'll get up, and see what can be done. He turned to the other side of the bed, and rang the bell, when Lord Lyttelton disappeared. Mr. Andrews's servant soon after entered, when his master inquired, where is Lord Lyttelton? The servant, all astonishment, declared he had not seen any thing of his Lordship since they left Pitt-place. Pshaw, you fool, replied Mr. Andrews, he was here this moment at my bed-side. The servant persisted that it was not possible. Mr. Andrews dressed himself, and, with the servants, searched every part of the house and garden; but no Lord

was

* Buonaparte's *Red Man* is said to have had an "*imperious and commanding tone*," which awed Count Molé; see vol. LXXXV. p. 123 a.

was to be found; still Mr. Andrews could not help believing that Lord Lyttelton had played him this trick, for his disbelief of the vision, till, about four o'clock the same day, an express arrived, to inform him of Lord Lyttelton's death, and the manner of it, by a friend who was present, and gave the following particular account of it.—That, on the morning before Lord Lyttelton died, he entered the breakfast-room between ten and eleven o'clock; appeared rather thoughtful, and did not answer any inquiries made by his friends respecting his health, &c. At dinner he seemed much better, and, when the cloth was taken away, he exclaimed "*Richard's himself again!*" but, as night came on, the gloom of the morning returned. However, as this was the predicted night of dissolution, his friends agreed that it would be right to alter the clocks and watches in the house. This was managed by the Steward, without Lord Lyttelton suspecting anything of it; his own watch, which lay on his dressing-table, being altered by his valet. During the evening they got him into some pleasant discussions, in which he distinguished himself with peculiar wit and pleasantry. At *half after eleven*, as he conceived it, from the alteration of the clocks (but it was only eleven) he said, he was tired, and would retire to bed; bid them a good night, and left them all delighted with his calm appearance. During the day not the least hint was given by any one to him of the dream; but of course, as soon as he had withdrawn, the conversation instantly turned upon it. The discourse continued till nearly twelve o'clock, when the door being hastily opened, Lord Lyttelton's valet entered, pale as death, crying out, "My Lord is dying!" His friends flew to his bedside; but he expired before they could all assemble round him! Lord Lyttelton's Valet gave to them the following statement: "That Lord Lyttelton made his usual preparations for bed; that he kept every now and then looking at his watch; that, when he got into bed, he ordered his curtains to be closed at the foot. It was now within a minute or two of *twelve* by his watch: he asked to look at mine, and seemed pleased to find it nearly keep time with his own. His Lordship then put them both to his ear, to satisfy himself if they went. When it was more than a quarter after twelve by our watches, he said, "*This mysterious lady is not a true prophetess, I find.*" When it was near the *real* hour of twelve, he said, "Come, I'll wait no longer; get me my medicine, I'll take it, and try to *sleep!*" I just stepped into the dressing-room to prepare the physic, and had mixed it, when I thought I heard my Lord breathing very hard. I ran to him, and found him in the agonies of death."

CASE II.

[*From a Provincial Paper, a year or two ago.*]

"A Morning paper says: The following most singular and extraordinary narrative has arrested the attention of the higher circles: its verification is not within our cognizance: 'A distinguished Foreigner, resident in this country, and intimately connected with Vienna, has been privately informed, that, during the Armistice, letters, purporting to be letters from the late Queen of France, had been secretly transmitted to the Emperor of Austria, in which the deceased invokes his Imperial Majesty most seriously to remember the sacred obligations of affection and consanguinity which had existed between them; and never to forget the inhuman and unexampled cruelties inflicted on herself, and on her family; to be no longer a participator in murder, pollution, tyranny, and rapine. The awful crisis had arrived. His own happiness, here and hereafter, depended on his decision. These letters were short, impressive, and devout, written in a hand-writing, which, when compared with the Queen's, was a perfect *fac simile*; the impression on the wax the same she used in correspondence with her family. To increase *the appearance of supernatural agency*, they were deposited during the night in a mysterious manner, which evaded all inquiry and research. The Emperor paid a marked but silent attention to their contents, and gradually became serious, meditative, and *restless*; when *he was addressed* finally in the same secret manner, and informed, in the most minute way, of his own wretchedness and feelings; that his remedy was in his own hands; that, by joining the Allies, he would rescue Germany, and save himself, and in *two years* regain

gain his original title, and all his ceded dominions."

CASE III.

[*From a Provincial Paper.*]

"An elderly man of the name of Williams, of the parish of Cury, whilst walking on the road, *suddenly* fell down, and expired! A remarkable circumstance connected with the above awful event is, that his daughter, who resides in Helston, dreamt on the preceding night that her father was dead; and, on the arrival of a messenger to inform her of the melancholy tidings, she exclaimed, '*I know your errand; my father is dead!*"

CASE IV.

[*From a Provincial Paper in* 1813.]

"The barbarous miscreant, who murdered his father and mother near Abergavenny, as stated in our last, has been fully committed to Monmouth Gaol for the horrible crime. He is a native of Shropshire, his name William Glover, and, jointly with his Parents, he carried on the trade of making pots, and coarse earthen-ware. He attributed this sanguinary and most revolting act to a *sudden and irresistible impulse* produced by a dream, that the DEVIL HAD APPEARED TO HIM, AND COMMANDED HIM TO PERPETRATE THE SAME!!"

V.

Cases among JOANNA SOUTHCOTT'S *followers.* [*From a Provincial Paper, which extracted them from Dr.* REECE'S *Pamphlet.*]

"Dr. Reece then details some conversations which he had with many of her infatuated followers.

1. A *Mr. Wood* said, "that one *restless night, being extremely nervous*, he cried out *in his sleep* that he had no friend, when *a voice* immediately answered, 'I am your friend; I am the God of Heaven.' He was afterwards directed *by another vision* to purchase a quantity of paper, and to take it to Mrs. Southcott, from whose dictation he was to write. He did so, and now has the manuscript in his possession. He declared that London would be visited by a plague, which would destroy all those who were unbelievers in Mrs. Southcott's doctrines!!

2. *A Mr. Major*, from Ireland, also stated 'that he was commanded *by a vision* to come to London, which he did, and afterwards saw the portrait of Joanna in Mr. Tozer's parlour, which proved to be the resemblance of the vision he had seen'."

VI.

Cases of living persons not connected with JOANNA'S *followers, or the wilful promoters of any delusion to beguile the credulous and weak.*

1. That of *Mary*, the Christian name of a well-disposed woman, shall be first stated.

Mary, having been afflicted with severe illness, and much distressed in mind, thus wrote to a near relative: "If dreams will make me happy, I must be so, and indeed they have made me a new creature since my illness; but they relate chiefly to myself. One night, when I was much troubled in mind, not knowing what to do, or where to go, in my sleep I thought I saw H.. . D..... come to me*. He bid me not to weep, for he would send a chaise for me. He seemed troubled about you. He called upon your name twice, and looked very angry upon you. His looks and manners were so stern, that I thought you was in fear of him!

"You will pardon me if I think there is some mystery in this Dream, but *I shall know* if there is. I will not tell you how." [Extract from Mary's Letter Jan. 19, 1814.]

2. The case of *James M.....*, as he related it to me, the writer of this letter.

On Sunday evening, Jan. 29th 1815, as I was going to church, J. M. an industrious, sober, and religious labourer, expressed a wish to unburden his mind to me: and, as we proceeded, he told the following tale. On the Tuesday morning preceding, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he said, that he was going with another man along a certain public road, which he named, and he thought that he saw *Three women* coming along the road at the distance of about one hundred yards. He took no further notice, but renewed his conversation with his companion, and proceeded with his eyes fixed on

* A young gentleman who had been dead several years, and to whom she was much attached, and he to her. If they were not lovers, they were affectionate friends. H D. was a clergyman of the Church of England.

the

the ground, until he thought that they were on the point of passing him and his companion. He then looked up, intending to take a view of them; when, lo! to his utter astonishment he saw nobody! At first he could not credit his mistake; and thought that they must have turned out of the way, and got over a gate or the hedge into an adjacent field; upon which he endeavoured to trace them, but could see nobody. He then asked his companion if he did not see the three women; who replied, that he saw nothing of the kind. But this did not diminish his surprize, for he believed that he not only saw them, but he noticed the particulars of their dress and appearance. When the tale was told, I plainly perceived that it troubled his mind; that he considered it an apparition, and wanted my opinion about it.

I commended him for unburdening his mind to me; and advised him not to suffer it to hurt his feelings, observing that similar deceptions had been seen by others. I then instanced how I myself, when a boy, and on my return from school, imagined that I saw, about mid-day, my own father meeting me on the public road; and, when at about the distance of one hundred yards, he seemed to get over the hedge, and disappeared; nor could I trace his steps or gain sight of him, when I got over the same hedge. I imagined, that he was going to play me some trick; but, to my great surprize, when I arrived at home, and made inquiry about him, I was informed that he had not been on that side the village the whole day, but a mile or more on a contrary road. My tale about my father brought to his recollection a deception about the appearance of his father in a place where it proved afterwards he had not been on that day, and which occurred a short time before his death. The result of this disclosure and conversation on his mind was favourable: it soothed his alarm; and he promised to let me know if a similar apparition should again present itself before him. I questioned him again about a fortnight or three weeks afterwards as to his feelings; when he told me that he and his family were at ease on the subject, though he could not help thinking that it denoted the subsequent death of a person whose near relation he soon afterwards met on the same day, in search of medical aid, and which proved of no service!!

By some of your readers these cases may be thought trifling and insignificant, if not unworthy of your pages; but in my opinion, who have bestowed considerable attention on the subject of Insanity, the publicity of these and other similar cases is a matter of great importance; in as much as it may afford one powerful aid in bringing the deluded to examine the sources of their delusions, and prepare their minds to reject such degrading principles of action.

In the cure of Mania the following instructions are given by a writer: "Endeavour to draw off the mind from the prevailing idea, or otherwise to convince the maniac of the errors of his conceptions, and fallacy of his pretensions, by relating the incongruous conceits of other maniacs, which have some affinity with his own. M. Pinel states, that in the Bicêtre of Paris, a maniac was cured of the hallucination of supposing his head had been taken off by the guillotine, and that another had been placed on his shoulders, by a person judiciously ridiculing in his hearing the miracle of St. Dennis, who was said to carry his head under his arm, and to kiss it. When the maniac was endeavouring to prove the possibility of the fact by an appeal to his own case, the narrator of the story suddenly exclaims, "Why, how, you fool, could he kiss his own head? was it with his heel?" In incipient and equivocal madness, cautiously abstain from expressing suspicions in the hearing of the Patient. "Nothing is more calculated to make a person mad than the idea of being thought so."

Believing, as I sincerely do, that there are many families, in almost every parish, that have one or more therein possessed of incipient or partial madness, and that the present mode of living will increase the number to a great amount; though it may be improper to tell such the nature of their malady, yet the common causes of delusions incident to such cannot too often be pointed out. Enthusiastic zeal in Religion I look upon as a species of Insanity; which ought to be considered more a misfortune than a mark of sanctification, and a token of being numbered among the elect; for if

if not properly and timely checked, it may lead to absolute raving madness.

The dream of *Mary* under No. VI. may be a valuable exemplification of the first beginnings of religious phrenzy and fancied inspiration. She thereby considered herself become a *new creature*, in holding converse with the dead; and believed that every communication wanted, would be revealed to her in her sleep by disembodied spirits, once her friends: however, she received a timely and judicious check.

It has been recorded in the newspapers that *Joanna Southcott* began to think herself inspired by the aid of a few *dreams*, and some extraordinary *visions*. "But what confirmed her in this belief was the realization of a circumstance, which she had been forewarned of in a vision; viz. the *miraculous seal*. One morning, in sweeping out the shop, she found a seal, with the initials I. S.; this could not mean any other person than Joanna Southcott. From this moment she bid adieu to the shop, and commenced Prophetess!"

I can point out a long and extraordinary communication published in the Gentleman's Magazine about seven years ago; which was written solely under the influence of dreams and fancied visions, yet so artfully introducing passages of Scripture, of the truth of which the writer had then an unfeigned and firm belief, that Mr. Urban's Editor thought the doctrine *possible*, I dare not say probable!!

This shews, Mr. Urban, that maniacs have a power of beguiling even the learned, and others who have undeniable pretensions to sound sense and good understanding. When such characters have been so beguiled, and have spread the infection of any delusion by their influence and personal zeal, the only way of making atonement for their error, that I can suggest, is, first to acknowledge the error; and then describe their state of health, their state of mind, and the circumstances that confirmed them in the belief of the delusion. The declarations of Mr. Wood and Mr. Major under No. V. are manly and candid; and, by furnishing the publick with further details, they may throw valuable light on the subject of the Southcott delusion; and which seems to be more particularly in the power of Mr. Wood, who is represented as having the manuscript of Joanna's dictation in his possession. I should derive great pleasure, if not valuable information, from a perusal thereof in Mr. Urban's pages: or, if it is too long, and matter sufficient for a Pamphlet, I would certainly be a purchaser thereof: in the latter case I hope its publication will be announced on the cover of the Gentleman's Magazine. If it should prove, what I should expect to find it, a mass of arrant nonsense, I do not hesitate to pronounce its publication highly valuable. It may, however, be the reverse of nonsense—it may be a sublime production, although dictated by a maniac; for I remember having read an account given by the keeper of a madhouse, of his having heard a most eloquent harangue from one or more of his patients!

Among the followers of Joanna Southcott we read, that there were *People of all conditions*, and *Clergymen* of the Established Church; respecting one of whom the following remarkable paragraph appeared in a Newspaper.

"It is an absolute fact, that an agreement has recently been entered into, signed, sealed, and legally stamped, by which a *Clergyman*, one of the infatuated believers of the impostor (I do not think her such) Joanna Southcott, positively binds himself to resign his stipend to any person the Bishop of the Diocese may think proper, if the Prophetess does not appear on or before the 12th of January with the promised Shiloh in her arms, and sucking at her breast! This extraordinary document is signed by four respectable witnesses."

The Clergyman by this time I will imagine not merely to feel a miserable sense of shame; but astounded at his disappointment. His sensations may have brought on him a melancholy affliction. However, let him take comfort; for he is not the only Clergyman that ranks among the deluded. I would advise him to publish the details of his conversion to Joanna's doctrine in the Gentleman's Magazine, or in a Pamphlet; and he will do the cause of true Religion real service: but first I would ask him his past state of health; whether he has not been accustomed to restless nights, and perhaps days? whether he does not feel a sensation within him, as if he were bound

bound with a tightness in a particular part of his body, which I will call a stricture, and sometimes accompanied by a sense of a weight; and, lastly, whether he has not often been strongly affected by dreams and fancied visions?

As I intend to renew this subject, I shall for the present forbear to make any general inference from the above cases, but add a few more published observations of Joanna's followers.

A *Mr. Sharp* is represented as having said, "That he had an arduous task to perform; but that the result would greatly redound to his honour and reputation; for the soul of Joanna would return, having gone only to heaven to *legitimate* the child which would be born." [What blasphemy!]

Fifteen years ago he had purchased flannel in expectation of this event, in order to keep the body warm!!!!!!!!!

Why so many, even *nine*, notes of admiration, methinks I hear your Printer ask? Because I thought he would not put *fifteen*, Mr. Urban! For marvellous it most assuredly is, that this notion of dying, and coming to life again, is common with maniacs of a religious turn of mind. I know a Clergyman, who believed at one time that such an event would take place with regard to himself; and in proof thereof actually sent letters to several individuals, some of whom are now living; but in a manner that would require fifteen notes of admiration to reveal. I also know a well-disposed young female, who had similar ideas of going into a trance! So that, Mr. Urban, this trance business is one of Satan's wiles! Oh, let us find out and expose all the rest, that the souls of the tormented may be delivered; and that they who are at present free may know what ways will lead to mental delusion, and thereby avoid them. GULIELMUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 30.

THE Hon. and Rev. Henry Cust, and the Hon. and Rev. Richard Ponsonby (see p. 645), are not heirs presumptive to the Baronies of Brownlow and Ponsonby of Imokilly. In the same page read *Right* Hon. and *Most* Rev. William Beresford, &c. The Marquis of Waterford has a son, his brother consequently cannot be his heir. The Rev. William Crosbie is heir presumptive to the Barony of *Branden*, not Bandon. The Hon. Richard Bourke is now Bishop of Waterford; and his brother in law, Dr. Fowler, Bishop of Ossory. There is no heir apparent or presumptive to the Marquisate of Sligo: should the present Lord die issueless, the titles of Marquis of Sligo in Ireland, and Baron Monteagle in England, become extinct: but the titles of Earl of Altamont, Viscount Westport, and Baron Monteagle, in Ireland, would devolve on the Marquis's uncle, the Right Hon. Denis Browne, M. P.

Mrs. Fortescue (see p. 678) was Mary Henrietta, eldest daughter of Thomas Orby Hunter, esq. of Croyland Abbey, co. Lincoln; she married the Right Hon. James Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, co. Louth, a privy counsellor in Ireland, and brother of the late Earl of Clermont: by him, who died in 1782, she had issue four sons and seven daughters. The only surviving son is William Charles Fortescue, who succeeded to the title of Viscount Clermont in 1806, on his uncle's decease; but the Earldom of Clermont became extinct.

In page 80, Henry Howard (heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Norfolk) is improperly styled "*the Hon.*"

In same page, read Lady *Caroline Stewart*, eldest daughter of the late Earl of *Castle Stewart*.

Page 175. The Marquis of Thomond's appointment as Clerk of the Hanaper is erroneous.

Page 181. Lord Seaforth died without issue male, and the title is consequently extinct.

Page 185. Who were the *Princes* of Annaly?

Page 188, Lady Clarina was sister (not daughter) of the first Earl of Leitrim. There is now no "Kingdom of Ireland;" omit that style, therefore, after "Lord Clarina."

Yours, &c. G. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 30.

IN Great Casterton Church-yard, near Stamford, is inscribed:

"*Tycho Wing*, gent. of Pickworth, died 1760, aged 54."

Pickworth is a dilapidated Rectory annexed to Great Castorton. The Wings were certainly inhabitants of this neighbourhood. When and where old Tycho Wing died (of whom there is a fine Portrait in Stationers Hall), I have not been able to discover. The Register at Pickworth would probably ascertain the date. T. G. C.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Essex House, June* 16.

AS you have, I doubt not, for very sufficient reasons, postponed the publication of my answer to the remainder of Bishop Burgess's Second Address, I beg leave to add a few words by way of Postscript, in reply to his Lordship's Postscript.

1. With his Lordship's long bead-roll of bishops of Jerusalem and Ælia, extracted from Eusebius, I have no concern; for there is no controversy concerning the existence of a Church at Ælia, nor concerning the regular succession of bishops in that antient see, nor even concerning the orthodoxy of the venerable prelates. The only point at issue is, whether the Church at Ælia, when it was first formed in the reign of Adrian, consisted chiefly of Hebrew Christians, who renounced the rites of Moses for the sake of being admitted to the privileges of the Ælian colony. And upon this question his Lordship maintains a profound and discreet silence.

2. His Lordship argues the orthodoxy of the antient Hebrew Church, from the testimony of Eusebius, who states that "*they say*, that all the Hebrew bishops held the doctrine of Christ genuinely γνησιως."

That, by the genuine doctrine, or knowledge of Christ, Eusebius did not mean the Unitarian doctrine, is abundantly evident from the virulence with which he speaks of Paul of Samosata, the great and popular Unitarian of the age. But his Lordship well knows, that the learned bishop of Cesarea did not thoroughly relish the *homoousian* doctrine, and that the courtly prelate lay under a violent suspicion of leaning to the Arian heresy. Nor is Eusebius the only person who has endeavoured to clear his own character from suspicion by raising a clamour against those who receded farther than himself from the standard of orthodoxy. His *prudent* example has not been without followers in modern times. At any rate it is not easy to say what Eusebius meant by the genuine doctrine of Christ. And the learned Historian's testimony to the *rumour* that the antient bishops of Jerusalem held the doctrine which he called *genuine*, is of little weight in the scale against the direct evidence of Origen, that in his time the Hebrew Christians were almost universally Unitarian: and the conclusion which naturally follows from it, that such was the doctrine of the primitive Hebrew Church.

3. His Lordship has produced sundry passages from Hymenæus, an orthodox bishop of Ælia, Tertullian, and others, in which they peremptorily assert their own faith to be the only true, apostolical, and saving faith, and in which they denounce their Unitarian brethren as aliens and apostates from the doctrine of the Church: which declarations, if they are good for nothing else, at least prove to demonstration, that the practice of reviling an opponent, instead of answering him, is not an invention of modern times.

4. The antient Unitarians maintained that their doctrine prevailed in the Church till the time of Pope Victor. Caius, supposed to be a Presbyter of Rome, A. D. 210, denies the fact, and appeals to the writings of Justin Martyr, Miltiades, and others, who taught the divinity of Christ.

With respect to the true sense of the Evangelical and Apostolic writings, Christians of the present age are quite as competent to judge of it, as Caius himself. Nor did the early Unitarians deny that many learned and philosophizing Christians asserted the proper deity of Christ. What they contended for was, that the Unitarian doctrine was professed by the great body of Christians till the time of Victor. And this position is strongly confirmed by the direct but unwilling testimony of Tertullian, who, in the celebrated passage so often referred to, complains bitterly, that the majority of unlearned Christians regarded the doctrine of the Trinity (*œconomia*) with horror.

But the learned Prelate affirms that "the *gratis dictum* of Dr. Priestley is clearly refuted," by what appears to be nothing more than the *gratis dictum* of Caius, that psalms and hymns written *from the beginning* by believers, all celebrate Christ, declaring him to be God."

Of the credit due to the testimony of Caius, with respect to what happened from the beginning of Christianity, a hundred and fifty years before his time, some judgment may be formed, from the confidence with which he relates a marvellous event, which, he assures his readers, happened in his own days, and might have converted Sodom

Sodom itself. The Unitarians, who, it should seem, in the age of Caius were a numerous and opulent party, by the offer of a handsome salary, seduced Natalis, an eloquent and orthodox priest, to accept the office of their bishop. For this offence against his conscience, the holy man was repeatedly admonished and reproved by Christ in dreams and visions; to which, however, being loth to part with his spiritual preferment, he paid little attention. But, at last, some friendly and orthodox angels, bent upon saving the offender from destruction, visited him one memorable night, and inflicted upon his naked body a most severe flagellation, the reality of which was fully proved by the scars and sores which remained for a long time afterwards. This wholesome discipline instantly produced the desired effect. The penitent prelate immediately descended from his episcopal throne, bid adieu to his ample revenues, made confession of his offences; and, after many prayers and tears, he was at length received again, though not without considerable reluctance, into the bosom of the orthodox church.

The original of this narrative, so gravely related by Caius, if that was the name of the writer cited by Bishop Burgess, which, indeed, is doubtful, may be seen in the learned and curious work to which his Lordship refers, Dr. Routh's Reliquiæ Sacræ, vol. II. page 8. This eminent writer, however, though in his Notes he alledges, upon the authority of Bede, a similar flagellation bestowed by the Apostle Peter upon a refractory Archbishop of Canterbury, nevertheless insinuates a suspicion of the truth of the whole story, which "rests wholly upon the fidelity and judgment of Natalis." So much for the credit due to the testimony of the supposed Caius.

5. His Lordship concludes, as usual, with aiming a mortal stroke at Mr. B. whom he charges with suppressing a portion of Tertullian's reply to Marcion, which, being produced, "decides all doubt, convicts Marcion of imposture, and Mr. B. of concealing the truth;" a conduct which is "neither *ingenuous* nor *honest*, nor worthy of an advocate for free inquiry."

Tertullian's words, Mr. Urban, are these: "I say that mine is the true copy; Marcion, that I affirm that Marcion's is the adulterated copy. He, that mine is. What shall decide between us, except the argument from time, which attributes authority to that copy which shall be found to be the more antient, and *which adjudges that to be corrupted which shall be proved to be the more modern* — et ei præjudicans vitiationem quod posterius revincetur?"

This last clause, Mr. Urban, so important, so decisive of the point in question, so undeniably conclusive in favour of Tertullian's copy, and against that of Marcion, is the clause which Mr. B. most *disingenuously*, *dishonestly*, &c. &c. has suppressed.

And now that this sad fraud is detected, and the suppressed clause is produced, what, Mr. Urban, does it avail? Tertullian says, that the more antient copy is the genuine, and the more modern is the corrupted copy. So would Marcion have said. But Tertullian, no doubt, meant to plead antiquity in favour of his copy. So would Marcion for his own. And Marcion lived half a century before Tertullian, immediately after the apostolic age. His testimony, therefore, is of greater value than that of Tertullian. But Marcion was a heretic, and therefore not to be believed. To this argument, Mr. Urban, being myself a reputed heretic, I have nothing to oppose.

Such are the facts upon which the Lord Bishop of St. David's founds his charges against Mr. B. Recollect yourself, my Lord, and do not, by the use of intemperate language, more injurious to yourself than to your adversary, disgrace a character of acknowledged eminence in the Republic of Letters, and, where theological discussion is not concerned, in many respects estimable.

Yours, &c. T. Belsham.

Mr. Urban, *Hackney, June* 12.

When time softens the asperities of political opinions, we become composed and steady in those we have formed of the great political characters who are removed from us; perhaps in no instance more than in the great Patriot William Pitt. I say Patriot, because in his conduct, in every instance, it is seen that self was not considered; and it is also proved, by his well-known indifference to personal motives, that he had but one passion, it was Ambition — but let it be remembered

membered that it was the glorious Ambition to serve his Country; and it is now more fully appreciated than ever.

From the convivial disposition of my Countrymen, Clubs and Associations are well known to be general; and of late, they have been formed to commemorate departed worth.—To him they are not now only formed in the Capital, but in many of the great towns. Liverpool has also given proofs of its opinion, and, perhaps, in no instance has a more elegant or eloquent tribute been paid to the memory of that great Man than on the late commemoration there. Exclusive of the social pleasure and concord of opinion arising from these (now become) very general meetings or anniversaries, a great and beneficial effect has been produced: sound constitutional principles are established; and a gift of £.500 has been presented from the funds to that formed at Cambridge for the Pitt Scholarship, and which arose out of a £.1000 surplus subscribed for his monument. There were thirteen candidates for the primary honour of the election; and the successful youth subjected himself to severe indisposition in consequence of his exertions.

For the foundation of this column raised to the memory of a great Minister and a disinterested Patriot, we are, in London, indebted to the sound principles of an *Atcheson;* and the Corinthian Capital placed on it at Liverpool, to the abilities of a *Mulock.*

Yours, &c. T. W.

WILLIAM PITT AND EDMUND BURKE.

THE following eloquent eulogium, to the memory of the above two distinguished Senators, was delivered in a Speech at the late Liverpool Pitt Club, by Mr. Mulock, immediately after the toast given by the Chairman, "The immortal memory of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, the illustrious Statesman, who made his Country the first object, himself the last;"—

"Gentlemen, if there ever was a period in the annals of England, when her national councils were swayed by the maxims of a vigorous and enlightened policy, we are bound by the dictates of wisdom to recur to the principles of that policy in the present awful crisis of our affairs. On the eve of another great struggle, there must be anxiety for the future, but for that future there is hope in the past. It is impossible to think of what England has done, without finding in it the materials of proud and lofty augury for triumphs to come. There is no feebleness in our cause. We go to war for all that is sacred, and noble, and free,—all worth the heart and blood of man. There is success and inspiration in those things. The cause itself is a triumph. But there is, besides this, to England a physical power which has been developed by no other people. We owe this to our Constitution. If the Monarchy of England had been despotic, she must, to all human conjecture, have sunk under the pressure of the last war. Where the King is a despot, the State has but a single arm; but where the People have an interest in the conservation of their liberties, it is a hundred-handed giant, abounding in exhaustless energy; the force becomes universal; there is strength in every part; the State is vigorous and vital all over. This physical power of England is born of her freedom; the faculties of her people are in perpetual activity. The unlimited range given to genius, to manly industry, to mental acquirement, constitutes a fund of ability immediately convertible from the works of peace, to the material of power and triumph in war. The severe pressure of the last twenty years only shewed the more vigorous spring, and the strength of repulsion. The heavier descent of the tempest on that mighty ocean of the public mind, only disclosed the wonders of its depths, and that those depths were inexhaustible. The danger brought out, from the silence and unmarked nobleness of private life, those powers which were destined to redeem the world's cause.—Like Homer's hero, the form which lay in its tent, covered with the vestures of peace, and only touching the lyre—listless and unarming whilst the danger was remote—roused itself from that "golden slumber" when the shout came pealing towards the camp—seized the spear—and in that panoply, which seemed of more than mortal splendour, rushed into the field, and at once turned the battle. In the period of our imminent danger—a danger from which we may not yet be freed; a danger of which it may be reserved for the purified vision of our posterity to discern the extent and malignancy—two men, as by the especial interposition of Providence, were lifted up for the safety of the Nation; splendid as two stars glittering above the cloud and darkness that loured over the times. They have since gone down to the grave. To us a great sorrow; to themselves, the consummation

summation of their glories. They had fought the good fight; they had kept the faith. They are gone to receive the crown laid up for them. Need I name the names of William Pitt and Edmund Burke? Born in different countries, they seemed intended to stand forth to the world the noblest representatives of what was noblest in both Islands. Burke, full of the glowing heart, the fond sensibility, the burning imagination, the impassioned, enthusiastic, and exuberant eloquence of Ireland: of that country which I exult in calling mine; of that country which, though harassed with unhappy dissensions, ever ministers to my pride, and will ever be endeared to my affections. Pitt, vigorous, penetrating, indefatigable, armed all over, and ready for the perpetual combat, an unequalled model of the sagacity, the diligence, the solemn rectitude, that make the glory of the English mind. But, unlike in genius, in cause they were one. The philosophic grandeur of Burke gave the force of universal truths to the rapid conclusions of the great British Statesman. The counsel which shed illumination in the Senate by the matchless energy of Pitt, was diffused over the nation by the expansive wisdom of his illustrious friend. Those were the men, whose memories should be engraven upon our hearts. Those were the men, who never despaired of the fortunes of their country. Those were the men, who, in the hour of our severest national need, warned us by their wisdom, protected us by their principles, animated us by their example, and adorned us by their fame. Let us worship them with a Persian idolatry, which, though the luminary of day be gone down, still with grateful piety adores the benignant radiance which has passed away. Gentlemen, we must deplore the privation of such beings; but we must not "sorrow as those without hope." They were the product of danger; if the danger should return, we shall have to commemorate men summoned up to do as they have done. Such men may be unknown till the hour that called them into full distinction. Whilst I am talking of the mighty dead, there may be some genius starting forth with the visible sovereignty on his brow;—the statesman or the warrior, if our illustrious Wellington should want a warrior. We may, at this moment of commemoration, be ministering to the spirit that is yet to emulate the fame of the departed: in offering the laurel to the grave of Pitt, we may be twining a wreath for the temple of that man, who is, like him, to be called "the saviour of his country." Gentlemen, on the decease of Mr. Pitt (an event hurried on by the agony with which he viewed a new Coalitions formed for the liberation of Europe, disastrously dissolved on the plains of Austerlitz,) the systematic opponents of his policy rushed into power, and became invested with the full competence of exhibiting the practical benefits of their own antagonist policy. They tried a fruitless negociation for peace with the warlike ruler of France; they endeavoured to supplicate for what Mr. Pitt sought to subdue; and, after a year of pompous inanity, they retired from office, diminished in strength, and sullied in character. To them succeeded the men who had been schooled in the policy of Mr. Pitt, and they followed the footsteps of their illustrious master. They cheered and sustained the fainting freedom of the world. They held out hopes to enthralled Austria—to subjugated Prussia—to deluded Russia. Whilst pursuing this admirable course of conduct, the insane ambition of the French ruler urged him to convert his Spanish allies into subsidiary slaves: Spain called to England, and England obeyed the call. She sent her armies, commanded by a leader himself a host. Success attended us, and scarce was there a field of Spain on which the banners of Wellington did not "fan" our foes "into despair." Spain roused the rest of Europe, and Napoleon determined to rivet its chains. He marched to Moscow in triumph, attended by the proudest array that Europe had ever gazed upon. He returned a defeated fugitive, leaving the bones of three hundred thousand soldiers to bleach on the snows of Russia. The Allies pursued him, and continued their career to the walls of Paris. And then, gentlemen, was exhibited the noblest spectacle that the world had ever viewed: An hostile army, composed of various nations, from the most remote and savage barbarism to the most refined civilization, each having a separate wrong to avenge, and that wrong inflicted by France. This army, so constituted, filed through the streets of Paris without perpetrating a single injury. And all this charity shewn to that Paris which had been for twenty years the repository of ill, and from which all the woes of Europe had issued! —Gentlemen, in effecting the liberation of Europe, the Allies gave freedom to France. The sound part of the French community called for their legitimate sovereign. He came, and, during the period of his rule, he dispensed more blessings to his people than the fanatics of a shallow and infidel philosophy had dared to dream of—for he gave them peace. Whilst wrapped in a false security, the head of the Bourbons was devising comforts for his people, the military

tary Adventurer, who had been spared by the magnanimity of the Allied Sovereigns, landed on the scene of his former tyranny, and found a perfidious army ready to raise him to his "bad eminence" again. The Bourbons were hurried into exile, and the Usurper pollutes his throne.—Gentlemen, in this tremendous crisis all Europe looked to England for counsel, and she has counselled war, eternal war; not with the French people, but with a horde of regimented robbers, led on by their Captain General of iniquity. At the bidding of England, France will be environed by a million of armed men, marshaled by the most gallant warrior of the age, who has skill and sinews to pluck the ruler of France from his already tottering throne. Notwithstanding the hazards of prediction, I am willing to risk one respecting the entire-success of the approaching contest. I am even disposed to couple a wish with my prediction, and that wish relates to the duration of the war. I do not wish it to be a very short one, because I see no safety for Europe until the military pride and power of France be humbled to the dust.—Gentlemen, at a season like this, when we might expect a perfect concurrence in our views from all the leading authorities of the State, men of great weight and lofty talents have dissociated themselves from the cause of their Country and of Europe. I will not for a moment venture to impeach the purity of their motives, but I must certainly distrust the soundness of their judgment. We are told that a new state of things has commenced; that Napoleon Buonaparte is called to the head of the French government by the will of the French people; and that the line of policy prescribed by justice and by prudence is, to abstain from all interference with the internal arrangements of our French neighbours. In these opinions I cannot concur; and, if I am wrong, I gloriously share my error with the country, and with the ministers who rule it. Gentlemen, in recommending us to consider Buonaparte as beginning to run a fresh race without reference to his former career, we are desired to do what wisdom ever chides for doing. We are in fact desired to consult our imagination, and reject our reason. We are commanded to extinguish all the beacon lights which History holds out for the guidance of erring and benighted man; to take no omens for the future from the experience of the past. What do we know of Buonaparte but as an unprincipled oppressor of nations? what circumstances have contributed to regenerate him? The Poet tells us that "sweet are the uses of adversity!" But to whom? To virtue, bruised by the buffets of an unkind fortune, and purifying itself in the midst of severest trials. But vice, smote down from its "high and palmy state" into deserved degradation, is never lessened by misfortune. Think you, that Napoleon, tossed upon his rock, like another Pometheus, with the vulture of a frustrated ambition preying upon his heart, ever consoled himself by a generous contrition for his crimes? Oh! no: these things cannot be; Nature has said it. We have, then, Buonaparte, unchanged Buonaparte, before us once more, and we are girding ourselves for battle once more to subdue him.—And it is cheering to consider what advantages we possess, and what strength he has been shorn of. We have all Europe disenchanted of that Jacobinism which so long impeded the efforts of England for her emancipation. We behold the love of antient institutions, which had been chilled in so many bosoms, fondly rekindling: and may the pure flame never be extinguished again! Buonaparte, instead of all Continental Europe, now timorously sways divided and distracted France. He is labouring to sustain his despotism by the temporary influence of Jacobinism, and he will fall under the ruins of both.—Gentlemen, in order to make ours a case of the injustice of interfering with France, we are told that no European nation interposed to prevent our glorious Revolution of 1688. But nothing short of the most unpatriotic perversion of historical truth can strain the two cases into a meagre analogy. King James was a lawful monarch, exiled by the civil energies of the English people, for having violated their constitutional rights. So far was it from being a change effected by military violence, that the Parliament would not suffer King William to retain his Dutch guards: every thing was done by civil agency; nothing by military power.—Gentlemen, the sophistry of the peace politicians has not misled the good sense of the people of England; and the debates in the House of Commons shew you how that sophistry has been refuted and rebuked. I will venture to assert, that even the victories which we may expect from the British armies will not operate more powerfully, than the victorious reason poured forth in the eloquence of Grattan and Plunkett, of Lords Castlereagh, Grenville, and Liverpool. Whilst their adversaries have indulged in visionary speculations, they have shown that the foundations of the present practical policy are laid wide and deep in the nature of things. It is, in short, Gentlemen, the

policy

policy which is natural to those who abide by the principles of the British Constitution—principles which have arrived at their present perfection through a long succession of ages. Such are the principles which we couple with the name of Mr. Pitt, because he called them into their noblest action. Such Associations as I have the honour of addressing are the conservatories of those principles. Long may they be held together!"

Mr. URBAN, *June* 30.

MY position about mouldings to door-ways wrought on their external part being corroborated by your novice "entering upon the study" of our antiquities in his Plate, Fig. 1. and his "it may be so," fixes more firmly my first idea; that the great Hall of Winchester Palace ran West of the circular window, &c. His Fig. 2. comes in aid also, as such finishing is always found on the interiors of halls,* useless to be more decorated, the minstrel's gallery being ever there set up, and of course hiding in a manner such particular lines. Here "the enthusiasm of earlier life" has outrun mature research. Mr. Gwilt will learn better in time, as he is now fairly set in for the prize awaiting Antiquity-hunters — self-satisfaction. Again, Mr. G. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Pray is not the detail of the latter "wholly different" from the other? How stands the said "similarity?" Mr. Gwilt's wit is much like that which renders our brethren of a Sister-kingdom so very entertaining. I said, "the glass might at some subsequent repair have been by ignorant glaziers *turned the wrong side outwards* (no supernatural trick I conceive); not, as Mr. G. has metamorphosed it, "*turning part of a building inside out.*" As for whatever other opinions I may have advanced on this business, I shall not, to please our new candidate for antiquarian fame, retract one of them. Had Mr. Gwilt's enthusiasm been the means of preserving these Winchester vestiges, by directing, or advising the running up the present ware houses, so that they might have been left open for curious inspection (as such with a small matter of contrivance could easily have been done), he had deserved well of all true lovers of antient lore, and made his *debut* in the study with great *eclat!* But nothing of this kind appears to be the case.

It is now pretty plain, that this Winchester "long story" is by Messrs. Gwilt, Observer, Self, and Co. worn out quite thread-bare; each of us retiring, *no doubt*, with the conviction of being superior to the other, in judgment, accuracy of delineation, and necessary credit with readers, to make all our ——— "what do you call it?" go down! J. CARTER.

* See Westminster-hall in particular.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 3.

I TAKE the liberty of pointing at an impropriety in the mode which many persons have adopted, when they write to a Clergyman, of omitting the title of *Mr.* and prefixing his Christian name in the direction. If we ask why this is done, the answer given is that *Rev.* is a title, and therefore *Mr.* is to be dropped. When the Clergyman's title of *M. A.* is used, I grant that the title of *Mr.* is to be omitted, because it comes over in the graduated title of *M. A.*; but in no other case is it to be dropped. All direct *To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford: The Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Wells. The Rev. Sir Adam Gordon; the Rev. Dr. Young.* In all these cases *Reverend* is used, yet the other titles are used also. Thus likewise we say *Mr. Dean, Mr. Archdeacon*, and *Mr. Mayor*; these offices are used as titles, yet *Mr.* is used with them. In calling over the Clergy at Visitations, in those Dioceses where their degrees are given them, the Christian names are mentioned, and *Mr.* omitted; but in those Dioceses where their degrees are not mentioned, the word *Mr.* is used, as the *Rev. Mr. Liptrot*, &c. I have by me letters from a former Bishop of Gloucester, and the late Bishop Hurd, who directed *to the Rev. Mr.*—— Sufficient warrant certainly! One of the fullest subscriptions to a publication was to the Sermons of a Bishop, Dr. Conybeare, Bishop of Bristol; and every Clergyman therein named is inserted *the Rev. Mr.* But suppose we turn to the Laity: Mr. Pope was one of the first who published by subscription; and in his list of subscribers every Clergyman is put down *the Rev Mr.*——

Another matter of disrespect to the Clergy is in the address of letters, saying *Sir*, instead of *Rev. Sir*; but this, I believe, is done only by persons of vulgar habits, and of mean education. PERTINAX.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

89. *Observations upon the Fever lately prevalent in* Cambridge. *By* Thomas Verney Okes, *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons,* London, *and Senior Surgeon of Addenbrooke's Hospital, in* Cambridge. *8vo. pp.* 30. Cadell *and* Davies.

A VERY satisfactory Report authenticated by a skilful Practitioner:

"For the local circumstances to which this Fever has been attributed, these have been described in such extravagant colours, that persons unacquainted with the place, have actually believed Cambridge to be surrounded with stagnant waters, and filled with pools from neglected sewers; whereas the real truth is, that few towns are better provided with every requisite for health and cleanliness. The two principal streets have rapid currents of the purest water constantly running through them, which is brought by means of a canal from the neighbouring hills; and since inclosures have taken place around Cambridge, and the consequent draining of the land for cultivation, there is not, what was formerly described as a fen, to be found within some miles of the town.—But long before these improvements took place, Cambridge was always celebrated for its salubrity. Patients in the last stages of a decline have been known to recover upon coming to reside within the Town; the air of the place being peculiarly favourable to persons of delicate constitutions, and to asthmatic patients in particular, who experience almost instant relief from it.

"From a Register of the Burials which have taken place in Cambridge, from January 1, to April 30, 1815, it appears that the number was 143; and in the corresponding months of 1813 the number was 89."

90. Lothaire; *a Romance in Six Cantos: with Notes. By* Robert Gilmour. *sm. 8vo. pp.* 210. Cowie *and Co.*

THIS Poem has certainly some of the proper attributes of Romance. It is terrific, and boldly daring:

"It is founded," the Author says, "upon a Tale that I have read in prose, but the name of the novel which contains it, I forget. The story in prose, as far as I can recollect it, is simply this: 'Lothaire sleeps in a cave, and is disturbed with visions. He finds he had slept upon a grave, and discovers a battle-axe upon it. He takes it up and leaves the cave. He is met by a hermit, who conducts him to the castle of a Baron, and then opening his garment, discovers nothing but a human skeleton inside.' This is all I remember of the prose, so that I may justly claim the merit of originality."

The versification is in general good, and not inharmonious; with the exception of here and there a very lame line, which it is astonishing should have escaped a writer who certainly has much poetical taste.

91. *The* Cross-Bath *Guide; being the Correspondence of a respectable Family upon the subject of a late unexpected Dispensation of Honours. Collected by Sir* Joseph Cheakill, *K.F. K.S. &c. &c. &c.*

"*D'Olive.*—How dost, Jack? May I call thee Sir, Jack, yet?

"*Mageron.*—You may, Sir; SIR is as commendable an addition as JACK, for aught I know.

"*D'Olive.*—I know it, Jack; and *as common too.*"

Chapman's Comedy of Monsieur D'Olive. Underwood. *sm. 8vo. pp.* 91.

IF the Reader expect in this amusing little volume a Conductor to the healing springs of old Bladud, he will be totally disappointed; but, instead of it, he will find a pleasant and an inoffensive laugh at some of the new Trappings of Honour, in a series of Eleven Letters, the first of which may suffice as a specimen of the whole.

"From Miss Margaret Capper at Bath, to Lady Hitchins, Crutched-friars, London.

"*Cross-Bath, Bath, 5th of Jan.* 1815.

"Dear Cousin—My Lady, I rather should say—
Your letter has taken my senses away;
Oh! Kate—pooh!—My Lady, I'm in such a taking, [ing;
I hardly can tell if I'm sleeping or wak-
A star and a cross!—Lud! I'm all in confusion; [delusion?
What luck for dear Tom! sure it can't be
A jest, such as this, would be vile in a wife, as your life—
And we know that Sir Thomas you love
There! I've Sir'd our dear Tom, so the whole must be true, [to you.
And we wish every joy both to him and
His father, good soul! is quite cured of the gout, [round about.
And is sending the news to the folks

It fills all the place, as ourselves, with surprise: [' bless my eyes!'
' Bless my stars!' I just utter'd, and he
Then his glasses he rubb'd, and he read o'er and o'er,
' Thomas Hitchins—Commander'—but could not read more.
'Twould do your heart good, could you see my dear uncle
Throw his crutches away, and forget his carbuncle.
' There, girl, I'm rewarded,' he said, ' for my pains, [ins's veins.
' I knew there was blood in the Hitch-
' My wife, poor dear Hannah! she hated the sea, ['twould be;
' But I sent the lad off, for I knew how
' No grocer, as *I* was, with apron so shabby, [ster Abbey!
' *He* hangs up his Banner in Westmin-
' A fig then for trade and all handicraft dealing, [feeling!'
' The Navy's the line for a lad of true
Then stump'd round the room, till I thought 'twould come down;
And order'd the trunks to be pack'd up for town.
We start by the Slap Bang, and uncle desires [have fires;
The beds to be air'd, and the rooms to
They say we shall reach Crutched Friars by ten, [then,
And so I remain, yours sincerely, till
" MARGARET CAPPER."

The catastrophe is *melancholy*. Old Hitchins, emulous to equal or excel his son in honour, contrives, by his interest with a noble Lord, to obtain a Baronetage; but, unfortunately, speculating too deep in Omnium, the same Gazette announces *Sir John Hitchins* a *Baronet* and a *Bankrupt*.

92. *The* Aliad, *an Heroic Epistle to* Clootz * Redivivus. *By the Author of the Regicide, the Foxiad, and* Charles's *Small Clothes*. 8vo. *pp.* 15. Porter.

Since the days of Churchill, we have not seen personal satire so severe as the present Poem, which is inscribed to Lord Castlereagh, by " Charles Edward Stewart, of Wakes Colne, Essex;" who tells the Noble Secretary,

" My only motives for offering it are the unfeigned respect which I feel for your Lordship's superior abilities, and sincere gratitude for the signal services you have rendered to your Sovereign and the Nation. It was the proud distinction of Mr. Pitt's life, that he saved the country in spite of the patriotic exertions of Mr. Fox *; and it is your Lordship's to secure it, from those of his violent and vulgar copyist."

Beginning with a line from Dryden, Mr. Stewart says,

" Still shall I hear, and never quit the score, [o'er and o'er?
Stunn'd with the hoarse sour *Ale-King*
O thou, whatever name thine ear allure,
Clootz, Colonel, Member, Manager, or Brewer;
Bull-dog of Ministers, if right I deem,
And Regent-baiting thy delight supreme;
Prop of the Play-house, Ale-house, House, and Nation,
All hail, Personified Interrogation!"

The Interrogations versified will give some idea of the satire; and are the least exceptionable part of it.

" Will you the cursed Income-tax renew, [sue?
Or what worse system of Finance pur-
Tell me who sign'd Prince Regnin's proclamation?
Did Wellington attest a declaration,
Encouraging direct assassination?
Oh, if he dar'd, my vengeance yet shall reach him, [him.
And, as I did old Melville, I'll impeach
What mischief in the North of Europe's breeding?
Is Norway to be handed o'er to Sweden?
In Italy what fermentation's brewing?
Is Genoa transferr'd, and doom'd to ruin?
Who sign'd the Regent's execrable stuff?
Where are all papers that relate to Duff?
What are the plans and politics of Prussia? [sia?
Of Austria's Despot, and thy tyrant, Rus-
Is Saxony a wretched annexation?
Is Poland given up to spoliation?
Say, is the note of Talleyrand authentic?
What are th' instructions of Lord William Bentinck?
Why did not Whittingham (he ought I say)
E'en in the field his General disobey?
My Bedford Locals do it every day.
Are subjects to be barter'd by the million?
What is the secret Treaty of Chatillon?

* Anacharsis Clootz, it will be recollected, was the Republican, who, attended by a mob, presented his credentials to the French National Assembly, as the Ambassador, &c. of the Human Race.

* " Mr. Fox, the first of patriots and the ablest statesman in the known world, though he unluckily lived and died the complete dupe of Talleyrand, declared in the House of Commons, that the Peace of Amiens had his entire approbation, because it was ' glorious to France and Buonaparte.' "

Whom

Whom are the Imperial Swindlers now trepanning?
What are the Congress at Vienna planning? [ning?
How long in Portugal stays jobber Can-
Why do not Ministers preserve the peace,
And reprimand the Westminster police?
Why will they in the Alien Act persist?
Why is not injur'd Berenger dismiss'd?
Why is our bounty royally abus'd?
Why are the Queen's coach-horses never us'd?
Why should the Princesses the publick fleece, [a-piece?
And have some thousand pounds a-year
Why has our gracious Regent, times so hard in, [den?
A hothouse, or a greenhouse in his gar-
Are we, whate'er is ask'd, to give of course? [horse?
What has the Regent done with Platoff's
Is he, I will be told, from dawn to dark,
Condemn'd to drag a dung-cart in the Park?
Why has he not a stable drawing-room?
Why not, to every foot a separate groom?
Why not allow'd his future days to pass,
In riotous felicity at grass *?' "

" 'Vansittart! Bathurst! Addington! I say! [great Castlereagh!
Speak Pole! speak Gouldbourn! speak
Scar'd at this terribly tremendous style,
Vansittart, Bathurst, silent sit and smile,
And Gouldburn, Hiley, Pole laugh loud the while.
'I will be answer'd;' Clootz in fury cries;
'Indeed you won't;' cool Castlereagh replies;
And all his fire evaporates and dies."

93. Osman, *a* Turkish *Tale. pp.* 48, 12*mo.* Hamilton.

PATHETIC, and not devoid of poetical spirit. The conclusion will recall to recollection the far-famed "Bride of Abydos."

" Beneath an aged cypress' gloomy shade [laid:
Sleeps Osman—dust to dust now stilly
And o'er his narrow chamber frowns alone— [stone.
That nearly perish'd—one sepulchral
In vain the baleful weeds around it twine [thine:
Their lawless tendrils—Osman, still 'tis
Full peaceful sleep the ashes of the brave—
'The fragrant dust betrays the good man's grave *.'

" But he—his rival's cold detested clay
Shall prove the meal of many a bird of prey:—
No friend hath he to sorrow o'er his bier—
Or o'er his relicks shed the pious tear:—
No! where he fell—unhonoured—spurned—he lies— [quies—
Deprived of e'en the humblest obse-
And every tongue that feared him whilst alive [strive.
Now seems how far to curse his name to

" Leila—thy tomb is fair—no storied stone [known:—
Records thy fate—too well—too surely
But there, if fame says true, the blushing rose,
And every gentle plant eternal blows—
Beneath—thy virgin dust for aye is laid— [shade.
Peace to thy gentle—meek—and holy
Here oft at eve shall Helles' maids be found— [sound;—
Here shall the sad Wulwulleh † oft re-
And the lone Bulbul ‡ oft shall linger here, [the year;—
Where bloom the earliest flowerets of
And thy cold ashes oft shall claim the sigh
Of the lone Pilgrim as he loitereth by."

94. *The Amatory Works of* Tom Shuffleton, *of the* Middle Temple. *sm. 8vo. pp.* 184. Jennings.

WHAT is there in a name? Assuredly something; and that adopted by this ingenious Author is not very prepossessing. Under such an idea we recollect glancing slightly at his former publication; yet his Poetry, whatever may be thought of the subject, has considerable merit.

"The Ladies," he says, "to whom my verses are addressed, are no imaginary goddesses of my invention; and if the multiplicity of them excite astonishment, it must not be attributed to my *beauty*—be the other cause what it may.

"To the ladies—those dear bewitch-

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* "This is a list of only four and thirty questions; five times that number have been asked by the unwearied Clootz since the adjournment; and while I am writing this note, on the 30th of April, they continue to accumulate; thank God, I don't hear them."

* "This is a celebrated Oriental proverb, in the original highly poetical. I hope I shall have no further occasion for apology in introducing it to my English readers."

† "Wulwulleh is the death-song of Turkey; somewhat similar to the Coronach of the Highlands."

‡ "Bulbul is the nightingale."

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ing treasures of this sublunary abode,—without whom I would scarcely wish another day's residence on earth—to these animating spirits I entrust my labors; and if from among them I can excite but one *smile*, I care not what the envious pen of the critic may set down to my prejudice.

"It may appear strange I should be so adventurous in my declarations: some will call it Quixotic, while others will, no doubt, attribute it to the effect of indifferent habits. With TOM SHUFFLETON, however, it is a matter of little consideration what ideas may be entertained of those declarations; he is above the contemplation of *loss* or *gain*, with respect to his publication; and if the modern heroes of criticism imagine to ruffle his temper by their asperity, they will certainly be most gloriously out in their calculations. TOM SHUFFLETON is a sprightly fellow, with some good qualities, and, like his neighbours, with some of less importance; intermixt, they make up the measure of his character, and though they might not be quite so palatable, in *certain quarters*, as the fawning courtesies of others, he has no doubt his general conduct is such, as to entitle him, at least, to the appellation of a gallant, and an honourable commoner."

Without being over-fastidious, we cannot but condemn the tendency of some of these amatory productions. Others are of a more pleasing description; for example,

"*On seeing the Portrait of a Lady.*

"The picture's very like, 'tis true,
So like that I could almost swear,
From that white neck and eyes so blue,
The sweet original were there.

"It has her pleasing smile and air,
Which fills my soul with true devotion,
And all that I see wanting there,
Is speech and her angelic motion."

"*To* ——— ———

"Fanny, adieu!—we both are free—
Together we were always snarling,
Another beauty pines for me,
You'll therefore be another's darling."

"*To Miss* JULIA CHOL—N—Y.

"You moon that shines so bright and fair,
Has charm'd me many a lonely night,
Because I hop'd that Julia there,
Her thoughts of me might deign to write.

"But Julia, like that distant maid,
Tho' lovelier, is as cold as she,
And scorning every vow I made,
Turns not one gentle glance on me.

"Yet Julia, like that moon, will fade,
Her reign of youth will soon be o'er,
But when her charms have once decay'd,
Unlike yon moon's, they'll bloom no more.

"Then Julia may perhaps discern
The folly of her past career,
And studiously attempt to learn
The way to charm this senseless ear.

"But, ah! that ear, now careless grown,
Will learn to be than Julia's colder;
And I in turn shall scorn to own
Th' ungrateful girl when I behold her."

95. Corasmin, *or, the Minister; A Romance. By the Author of the* Swiss *Emigrants. Three vols.* 12*mo.* Longman and Co.

IT is to be lamented that this Romance will rather serve to shew the publick what a Minister should be, than influence one to imitate a Corasmin. The Author professes to draw as faultless a model for a public character as his abilities enabled him. It appears "it was not his object to prove any thing; because, though such an aim has of late become fashionable, and has been recommended by the example of many writers of genius, it does not appear to him suited to a work of this nature." If virtue is thus to be recommended, he conceives the appeal must be to the feelings and imagination, as the understanding is a faculty which requires a much severer process. Having sketched his plan, he felt himself at a loss to find a suitable theatre of action: the states of Europe were closed to him, because incredulity would have entered a protest against his Minister; neither did he wish to blend history and fiction—a mode highly injurious to both.

"He merely sought a scene, which, without imposing restraint, might give to his subject something like 'a local habitation and a name.' This view seemed answered by one of the kingdoms of Northern Asia; and Cashmire suggested itself;—a country of which the history and manners are almost unknown, unless by the agreeable associations which the beauty of its scenery excites. This kingdom was subjected some centuries ago to the Mogul empire; but, History represents it as once independent, and even the centre of an extended empire. Nothing, therefore, seems to render it impossible, that it should once have been the theatre of such

such events as are here delineated. From what has been said it will appear, that to copy Oriental language and manners, not only did not enter into the plan, but would have been inconsistent with it. It was enough, if there appeared no glaring incongruity. It may even be observed, that the countries here treated of are very little known; that the accounts which have reached us represent the manners there as greatly differing from those of Indostan, and approaching more nearly to the European standard. Perhaps, therefore, the Author will not be found to have materially passed the bounds of that licence which, on such subjects, is granted to works of invention."

It must be acknowledged that a writer could hardly have found a more difficult undertaking than the composition of a character whose sole object was to watch over the interests of an empire, and conduct all things to the best possible end. Perhaps the readers of "Corasmin" may be divided in opinion as to the judgment of this Minister; but we have no doubt of the Author's good intentions, and we are certain his readers will find many excellent maxims scattered throughout the work, of which the following letter may be taken as a fair specimen.

"Corasmin to Acromad.

"You acted most faithfully in communicating to me the information which accompanied your last letter. There has happened nothing for which I had not fully prepared myself. This was a subject, which both myself and Zingani had very long and deeply considered. By the reasonings of the most profound inquirers, combined with accurate observation, we judged it to be fully ascertained, that this was the manner in which national prosperity was to be promoted; and that the system by which one nation excluded every rival production of another, was alike hostile to the improvement of both. But we were still aware, that in the commencement of so great a change, partial evil must be incurred. Those portions of the political body, which, through the operation of the preceding restraints, had grown to an unnatural magnitude, must suffer by an arrangement which distributes the vital force more equally. A painful crisis is therefore come, and we must meet it with fortitude. Public gratitude, the reward of services conferred on the publick, must, when needful, be renounced; we must brave discontent for national benefit. The consciousness of doing a great good is surely a rich recompense, though we may be wronged by those to whom we do it. What confidence could we place in the disinterestedness of our own virtue, were it never subjected to such trials? Firmness is then necessary, for this is a measure which must not be abandoned: doubtless to Vizignan, it must be a severe trial, to see his people suffer, and name him as the author of their sufferings. The principles upon which we act have not yet sunk so deep, as not to leave him still liable to be acted upon by urgent representations of still needing support from his people's love. There is no room here for making duty pleasure; naked fortitude is called for. The hard lesson must be learned—that even the precious meed of a nation's love may be bought too high. Yet, while we adhere inflexibly to a principle, which we conceive essential to the public welfare, every thing must be done to mitigate those afflicting accompaniments which cannot be wholly avoided. Let an account be taken of all who have suffered by the change; let the estimate be made as correct as possible; give immediate relief to the cases which appear urgent. Our resources cannot enable us to relieve the whole of the distress; still, in no instance must ruin ensue. Meantime, those murmurs must be excused, which naturally arise when hardship presses; and the people must be convinced, if possible, that we view their sufferings with concern, that we take an interest in their fortunes, and act only from the impulse of public duty. We must proceed with gentleness, with prudence; must relieve these partial evils, till the system resume its natural tone."

96. England *at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, (continued from page* 425.*)* [*Reviewed by a Correspondent.*]

FOR this entertaining work, we now understand the publick are indebted to the ingenious Mr. Faulkner of Chelsea, Author of several Topographical productions.

M. De Levis has before appeared as a writer, having published "Portraits et Souvenirs," not an uninteresting work, but inferior to the present. This volume, which, it seems, is intended to precede two others, consists of sixteen chapters. The former part in a lively style and manner, and with as much accuracy as can well be expected from a foreigner who

who travels post, describes his journey from Calais to London. He is a little mistaken, and did not surely make the experiment, when he describes as the ordinary fare to be met with at the inns on the road between Dover and London.—"Beef-steaks, minced veal, boiled potatoes, without soup or broth." If he had thought proper, he might, at any of these inns, have had as elegant and luxurious a repast, as at the Palais Royal itself. Neither is he correct, when he says, p. 37. that the English "have used as much care and pains to make the outside of their houses as agreeable, as the inside is neglected." So notorious is it, that the contrary of this assertion is the fact, that we shall not stop to discuss it.

His description of London is very entertaining, making due allowances for prejudices arising from different habits.

A detailed History of London is found at p. 79. which seems to have been abridged from authentic documents.—The churches also, and hospitals and other charitable establishments, are well described; so also are the theatres and public buildings.

Having concluded this part of his work, the Author enters on the more arduous task of describing the English Constitution from the time of Alfred to the present day. His account of our Houses of Parliament, and of the House of Commons in particular, will not fail to make the English reader smile.

Quere whether the anecdote related at p. 290 be true? If so, it was an election stratagem of no common ingenuity.

The qualities of Pitt, Fox, and Burke, as orators, are well delineated. His description of a speech of Burke's, which he heard on the Political state of Europe, is written with very great animation, and exhibits a just and striking resemblance of that extraordinary man. "Never," says he, "was the electric power of eloquence more imperiously felt—he seemed to raise and quell the passions of his auditors with as much ease and as rapidly, as a skilful musician passes into the various modulations of his instrument." See before, p. 429.

The writer's conclusion of his remarks on the English Constitution is, that it has nothing to fear but from those unexpected turns of fortune which human prudence can neither foresee nor prevent.

We are much pleased with the volume altogether, which evidently demonstrates the Translator to be equal to his undertaking, and well acquainted with the nice peculiarities of the French language. We hope Mr. Faulkner will have sufficient encouragement from the sale of this part of the work, to prosecute the whole to its conclusion.

97. *A Grammar of the* English *Language. To which is added, a Series of Classical Examples of the Structure of Sentences, and three important Systems of the Time of Verbs. By the Rev.* J. Sutcliffe, *Author of Notes and Reflections on the Old and New Testament—Translator of the Seventh and Eighth Volumes of* Saurin's *Sermons, &c. &c.* 12mo. *pp.* 238. Cadell *and* Davies.

THIS Work solicits attention, as being the occasional labour and study of the Author for more than 20 years; during which period, the variety and extent of his studies have enabled him to illustrate the elements of the English tongue with a vast variety of original, polished, and amusing examples.

"As the structure of sentences," Mr. Sutcliffe says, "is the foundation of all good writing, he has given a very ample selection of polished examples of different kinds of sentences, with short remarks. This effort, original in its kind, he hopes will afford the Pupil an equal degree of interest and pleasure. Wishful to promote the facility of tuition, and to enliven the study of grammar, he has endeavoured to select examples not only happy in illustration, but such as convey the most useful elements of knowledge, and the purest principles of virtue. And having finally collated his efforts with ancient and modern grammar in general, he feels emboldened to present them to the Publick, confident of obtaining that candour and indulgence to all his errors, which a generous Publick will not withhold from the first impression of a work so arduous in design, and laborious in execution."

SELECT POETRY.

On Field Marshal Prince BLUCHER'S *providential Escape from Death, in a Charge of Cavalry, at* Ligny, *on the* 18*th of* June 1815.

By the Rev. WEEDEN BUTLER, *M. A.*

.....Concurritur!—Horæ
Momento cita Mors venit aut Victoria læta.
HOR. *Sat. Lib. I. Sat.* 1. 7.

PRONE on the ground brave BLUCHER lay:
Death onward press'd, without remorse.—
Ah! Scene of danger and dismay!—
How could he 'scape the slaughtering fray,
Beneath the horse?

Prone on the ground had he then died,
Crush'd in the charge, a mangled corse;
Who, that had seen, would not have sigh'd
For HIM, cut off in warrior-pride,
Beneath the horse?

Prone on the ground he knew God's pow'r,
He sought Religion's sure resource *;
To Heaven he bade his spirit tow'r:
And God preserv'd him, in that hour,
Beneath the horse.

Prone on the ground when erst Saul fell,
He own'd a Saviour's gracious force:
New raptures straight his bosom swell!
He 'scapes the pains of Death and Hell,
Beneath the horse!

On the VICTORIES *of the Duke of* WELLINGTON.

RENEW the strain of gratulation loud,
Ye favour'd Natives of the British isles,
To sing of Europe's liberty preserv'd,
"Blest fruit of just and well-concerted plans
To valiant leaders trusted, who with
Uniting equity, that lasting base
Of permanent authority, unsheath'd
Their swords, and join'd in well-cemented league,
Not to destroy, but benefit mankind,
Advancing rightful Sovereignty to rule †."
Nor be the praise confin'd to these alone,
Or to their gallant followers in the War;
To Heaven's high throne still be the chorus rais'd,
Where dwells that righteous Governor supreme,
Who having by his instruments of wrath
Awhile inflicted punishment severe,
Among the guilty dwellers upon earth,
Amid his judgments has not yet forgot
His mercy towards the Nations who return
To their allegiance, and his aid implore
For their deliverance in the time of need.
In many a hard-fought day severely foil'd,
See the proud Corsican again retire.
As erst thro' Russia's desolated plains,
Amid the horrors of the wintry storm,
He measur'd back his melancholy way,
Once more behold him from the field withdraw,
Before the legions of combining States,
His arrogant presumption has provok'd
To deeds of desperate valour. Like the wolf
Driven by the faithful guardians of the fold
From his dark den beneath the impending brow
Of some stupendious cliff, where from the chace
He found a short asylum, lo! he quits
The field of slaughter, awful to behold.
Beset with threatening dangers as he moves,
And by desertion reft of that support
On which with overweening trust he lean'd,
Courting the swift destruction of his power,
By usurpation gain'd, by force of arms
Recover'd from his grasp, by treachery's aid
Awhile resum'd, and held with spurious claim.
As when like angry Ocean's swelling tide,
From Lusitania and Iberia, join'd,
In friendly union, with the British host,
Triumphant Warriors pour'd their lengthen'd train,
Thro' the steep * Gorges of the Pyrenees,
And flush'd with conquest bade the air resound
With the high name of WELLINGTON the brave,
For conduct as for valour long proclaim'd
His Country's Ornament, rais'd up by Heaven
To stem the torrent of presumptuous pride
Ere it o'erwhelm'd the subjugated globe:
So now beneath the gallant Blucher's eye,
(By long experience prompt at every turn,
To watch the moment of decisive weight,
In Victory's doubtful scale,) the Prussian force
Combines to share the glories of the day,
And aid his efforts in the common cause
Of Justice to the suffering World at large.
As Nelson on the surface of the deep
Asserted Britain's glory, and secur'd
A lasting title to the Nation's praise:
So in the tented field has Wellesley prov'd
His undisputed and immortal claim
To all the honours of the Historic page;
And while, with martial energy inspir'd,
He bids defiance to the embattled ranks
Who yet, obedient to the Despot's will,
Would rise in arms against him, as before,
His milder tones of sweet accord recall
To terms of lasting Amity and Peace,
The unarm'd Natives of the Celtic soil,
He wars not with the weak, nor gluts his sword
With human gore to feed a base revenge.

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* "*The danger was great, but Heaven watched over us.*"—See Prince BLUCHER'S *Official Report of the Battle of* Ligny.

† See Lines on the occasion of Peace in the last year's Magazine.

* The name given to the passes of those mountains.

He

He tramples not on unoffending Age,
Or helpless Infancy; but while he mourns
His gallant comrades, and the manly tear
Of Sorrow dims his eye, for thousands slain,
Sad victims at Ambition's blood-stain'd shrine,
Forswears the work of savage Violence
Exulting in its power. The gentler sex
From him and his associates in the field
Find every soft attention, while to all
Who meet him not in hostile ranks array'd,
But cultivate his friendship, with firm trust
In his avow'd forbearance, he extends
The Olive-branch of never-fading green,
In token of protection, signal fair,
Without deceit, that sanguinary thoughts
In his pure bosom no reception find,
While acts of cruelty his soul abhors,
With every selfish and perfidious deed
Which meaner souls too constantly approve.
Blest be the God of Battles, who ordains
From partial evil universal good;
And still can cause the wrath of man, to praise
His everlasting name; by whose decree,
While Europe's states to their foundations shook
As with the force of subterranean fires,
Amid the Revolutionary strife
The sea-girt shores of Britain yet remain'd
Free from incursion, while her free-born sons
Beheld the high salvation of the Lord,
What time the impious foe, as yet unschool'd
By dire Adversity, with crested pride
Elate, denounc'd his meditated rage.
So Israel at their leader's high behest
Rested with fix'd amazement, to behold
The Egyptian Tyrant, whelm'd beneath the waves
Of that perturbed sea, themselves had pass'd
In perfect safety, lifting high their song,
To bless that Power benign to whom they ow'd
Their kind deliverance from his cruel yoke,
And pay their tribute of unfeigned praise.
Raise the glad strain of gratitude to *Him*
Who o'er the Nations of the Earth extends
His sovereign sway and absolute controul,
Giving the Kingdoms of the peopled World
To whomsoe'er he will. *His* mighty Arm
No human strength can stay. *His* just command
No human tongue can question or reprove.
To *Him* be given the glory of that day
When the Usurper of the Gallic throne
Fled from the associate leaders, and once more
Confess'd their force superior to his own;
Assisted by the Omnipotent, whose hand
Still fought in their behalf, and bless'd their cause,
The dark devices of their haughty foe
At once were frustrated, while panic Fear
Ran thro' his scatter'd host, and all his strength,
Before so boasted, was at once reduc'd
To less than infant weakness. Hence, ye proud!
Learn true humility. Ye vain! confess
The King of Heaven, sole Arbiter on Earth.
Ye thoughtless, learn to honour and adore
The eternal Ruler.—Ye reflecting few!
Who love to trace his steps in each event,
Yet stand in awful doubt at many a turn
Of what, in this probationary state,
The common herd call fortune, here behold
His Wisdom, Power, and Rectitude supreme,
And own with joy this soul-reviving fact:
Whate'er the destiny of earthly Kings,
There reigns one mighty Potentate o'er all,
His own anointed, Partner in his throne,
Whose Government without decay or change
Shall stand thro' countless ages. Those events,
Which yet appear confus'd, shall in the end,
Be found subservient to one mighty scheme
Of ultimate perfection. At *his* Word
Shall mental darkness vanish from the Earth,
In every shape it has till now assum'd,
And the true light from every vapour clear'd,
Disclose a glory hitherto conceal'd:
The Rulers tir'd of slaughter, shall incline
To mutual Harmony and love of Peace.
The madness of the People shall subside,
And nought remain to hurt or to destroy
In all God's holy mountain. Be resign'd,
And seek to know no more, assur'd of this:
Factions may rage, and hostile Nations urge
Destructive warfare with inhuman hate,
Ere that grand period known to him alone;
Yet all shall issue in eternal good,
When Heaven's bright portals shall display a scene
Which shall at once elucidate the whole,
Of what the thoughtful mind attempts in vain
In this imperfect state to solve aright.
Wait the due season. Then the humble man
Shall be exalted, and the proud laid low.
All which your eyes behold, whate'er appear
Its present tendency, rest well assur'd,
Forms but a part of that extended scheme
Of ultimate perfection, which shall rise
From seeming discord; an unfinish'd line;
A segment of that circle, of whose wide
And ample scope, Man can as yet behold
A trifling portion. Ere the Scene shall close;
The Curtain of the mighty Drama fall;
We know not what remains, to be perform'd,
But final good shall be the sure result,
When *Wars and Tumults* shall no more prevail.

M. CHAMBERLAIN.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

House of Commons, *May* 5.

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* moved that the Property Tax Renewal Bill be read the third time; which was carried, by 160 to 29.

May 8.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Lushington* moved, for repairs of King Henry VII.'s Chapel, 2424*l.*; British Museum, 5580*l.*; and for 9000*l.* to complete the purchase of an estate for the family of the late Lord Nelson: the latter occasioned some discussion, being opposed by Messrs. *Whitbread*, *W. Smith*, and *Bankes*, who contended that the proposals of Mr. Kemp for his estate in Suffolk were preferable to the purchase of Standish, in Wiltshire.

It was stated by Mr. *Rose*, the *Speaker*, and others, that Mr. Kemp's estate consisted only of 1000 acres, some of which was copyhold: that the roads were so bad in winter that it was inaccessible; and that he had refused to take 70,000*l.* including fixtures. The estate of Standish, on the contrary, consisted of 2,500 acres, together with a suitable mansion; and Earl Nelson so highly approved of it, that he offered to pay the 9000*l.* surplus beyond the original grant out of his own pocket, if Parliament would not make it good.

On a division, this grant was carried, by 111 to 66.

The second reading of the Bill for erecting a new Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, was carried, by 149 to 70.

Mr. *Tierney* entered at great length into the increasing expences of the Civil List, and complained that the Powers of the Committee were too circumscribed to do any good. He then noticed several items in the department of the Lord Chamberlain. There was a delicacy due to the Royal Family; but a faithful Parliament could not better discharge its duty than by guarding against unnecessary expenditure, which was indeed unequalled in Europe. For the expences of the Foreign Sovereigns there was 50,000*l.* The average of expence for plate and jewels was 25,000*l.* a year. To whom did that plate belong? He believed many of the items ought to be charged individually to the Prince Regent, who had a privy purse of above 70,000*l.* a year.—He then adverted to the numerous allowances to Ambassadors. He believed that, instead of the usual allowance of plate, some of the Ambassadors took money. A Mr. William Hill, and Mr. A'Court, who were only Envoys, had 3,500*l.* for plate, as if they had been Ambassadors. The Duke of Wellington had no more. He concluded by moving that the Committee be empowered to send for and examine Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Lord *Castlereagh* explained, that the whole exceeding of the three years was 90,000*l.*; and if that sum was placed against the 100,000*l.* for outfit, but in reality applied to the payment of the Prince's debts, and by which the 60,000*l.* per annum issued for that purpose would be sooner relieved, there would be upon the whole a saving of 10,000*l.* It was most unjust to compare the Civil List of England with the expenditure of Continental Princes. A million a-year was voted by the French Legislature to the King of France and his family, merely for supporting the splendour of the Crown, while one half of our Civil List was appropriated to very different purposes. He should state in conclusion, that, for the purpose of watching the expenditure of the Civil List, a warrant had recently passed the Privy Seal, directing that estimates of every expenditure should be given in to a responsible officer, whose approbation and order should be essential to every tradesman for the payment of his accounts.

The motion was finally negatived, by 175 to 119.

House of Lords, *May* 10.

Earl *Stanhope* did not object to the second reading of the Property Tax Bill because he was a proprietor of land, but because it bore hard upon the tenantry, and ultimately on the consumers, or great mass of the people, by raising the price of bread.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, that this tax bore not upon the poor, but upon the rich. The poor were, in fact, exempted from its operation.

Earl *Grey* declared, that, though convinced this tax was unequal, vexatious, and oppressive, he should not oppose it, because he was convinced that his opposition would be fruitless.

The Bill being read a second time, the Duke of *Norfolk* said, he agreed in the necessity of making preparations for war; but hoped every means would be adopted to procure peace by negociation. Instead of thinking the tax unequal and oppressive, he concluded it, of all others, the most equal and fair that had ever been devised. He hoped that the wise practice of going into a Committee would not be dispensed with.

Lord

Lord *Liverpool* considered the delay this would create as unnecessary.

The Marquis of *Buckingham* then moved for a Committee; but, upon a division, the motion was rejected by 20 to 8.

May 22.

The following Message from the Prince Regent was presented to both Houses:

"G. P. R.—The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, thinks it right to inform the House of Commons, that, in consequence of the events which have recently occurred in France, in direct contravention of the Treaties signed at Paris in the course of the last year, his Royal Highness has thought it necessary, in concert with his Majesty's Allies, to enter into such engagements against the common enemy, as may prevent the recurrence of a system which experience has shewn to be incompatible with the peace and security of Europe. His Royal Highness has ordered Copies of the Treaties concluded with the Allies to be laid before the House, for its information; and he confidently relies upon the support of his faithful Commons, to enable him to fulfil the stipulations therein contracted, and to take such steps, in conjunction with his Allies, as may be indispensably necessary at this important crisis."

May 23.

The Regent's Message having been read, the Earl of *Liverpool* rose to take it into consideration. His Lordship divided his speech under two heads: first, as to the right of going to war; and, second, as to the expediency of engaging in hostilities, should war be just. In regard to the first head, he observed, that the Allies, before they entered Paris, declared, by proclamation, their determination not to negociate with Buonaparte. Upon that foundation his resignation of the Sovereign authority proceeded—upon that foundation, the assembled representatives of the nation pronounced his forfeiture—upon that foundation and upon these terms, the act of forfeiture was declared;—and in the whole course of the transactions at that period, the same stipulation, that Buonaparte was to be no longer at the head of the French Government, was either expressly stated or clearly implied; and under the belief that the Government of France was to be administered by some other person, terms were granted, and securities dispensed with, which would otherwise have been insisted upon. His return to France and his resumption of the Sovereign Power, was a clear and fundamental violation of the whole of the Treaty. The pretences urged by him were futile; for at the moment when he signed the Treaty, he no doubt contemplated violating it. It must be remarked, that he had never made any complaint to the Allies of non-observance of the Treaty, nor afforded them any opportunity to render him redress. This conduct, he contended, gave us the right of going to war. With regard to the second head, as to the expediency of commencing hostilities, his Lordship argued, that the past conduct of Napoleon Buonaparte had exhibited so much ambition and perfidy, that the principal Powers of Europe were united by a conviction that no peace could be maintained with him; and that refraining from immediate hostilities, would afford him an opportunity of consolidating the power which he had usurped, increasing his military means, and enable him to attack and overwhelm them individually. No other alternative, his Lordship observed, remained but war or armed peace, which latter was almost equivalent to war in point of expence, and would leave the country in a feverish state of anxiety as to defence. It was true that this might be preferable, if the Powers were not prepared or were indisposed to the contest. But now, when our Allies were all prepared, it was right to seize the moment to strike, when the blow could be struck with effect. They had now the means of success; but if the opportunity was foregone, when was it likely that it would arise again? He would look next to the question of economy. And here it could not be denied, that a state of peace was of particular importance to the finances of the country; but it should not be forgotten, that at some times a shabby and pusillanimous economy was the greatest extravagance in the end. If we went to war now, we might hope to bring it to a happy and a speedy issue; but if we began with all the heavy expences of an armed peace, soon to terminate in a defensive war, we should repent of the policy pursued.—His Lordship declared, that it had never been the wish or the intention of Ministers to goad the Allies into warlike efforts: on the contrary, they had been anxious that the Allies should reconsider their opinions, and the declarations they had issued, according to the new circumstances that arose. Their unanimous conviction was indispensably necessary. They wished not to see France abandoned to the ravages of war, her provinces or her resources curtailed, but only such a government existing in that country as would afford security to the rest of Europe. In this view he thought it would be generally admitted that the restoration of Louis XVIII. to his throne was an object dear to the heart, not only from feelings of sympathy, but from a principle of general expediency. He could state it as the conviction

viction of his mind, founded on the fullest inquiry (which it was his duty to make) that the great majority of the people of France, he would say three-fourths of them, desired the return of the King. As far as the weight of moral evidence went, he believed this to be the sentiment of the South of France, of the West, and of the North. With that opinion of the state of public sentiment in that country, and looking to what was best for the general security and repose of Europe, he was not ashamed to avow his anxious wish for the restoration of Louis XVIII. to his throne. It was true we had no right to dictate to an independent country what its Government should be, or who should be its head; but we had a right to interfere and say, that France shall not have a Government which threatens the repose, the security, and the very existence of surrounding nations; still more, when the Allies had already given, and France had received, conditions of peace more favourable than the former would have given, or the latter received, had the existence of such a government been prolonged.—The Noble Lord concluded by moving an Address in answer to the Prince Regent's Message, assuring his Royal Highness of their cordial support in all the measures he might deem necessary against the common enemy.

Earl *Grey* said, the speech which the Noble Lord had just concluded was one abounding in assertion, but containing little indeed of reason. It was a speech assuming every thing of success, but looking at nothing on the other side of the question. The Noble Lord had talked of the right of making war. A war might indeed be just, but to be just, it must be necessary; and, on the present occasion, he could not see the necessity which existed to make this a just war. What were the cases in which, heretofore, nations had thought it right to interfere in other Governments except their own? He had looked carefully into this subject, and the only case in which he had found foreign States interfere in the internal Government of others, was where the particular Government, by family or other alliances, threatened the liberties of other countries. —The Noble Lord then proceeded to enter into a review of the Pragmatic Sanction and the War of Succession; and contended that such was the origin of two wars which threatened and endangered the liberties of Europe. He believed it was never yet heard of before, that the private character or person of the Governor of any nation was to be made a plea of interminable war with that country.—As to the alleged violation of the Treaty of Fontainbleau by Buonaparte, it had been allowed that such breaches were committed by the Allies as would justify his conduct. It had been held by all writers on the Law of Nations, that one condition violated, abrogates an entire treaty. So it was with Buonaparte; and as such he was justified in attempting to regain his authority.—He next adverted to the character of the war, and remarked on the tendency of the Declaration of the 17th of March, and begged their Lordships to consider to what an alternative they would reduce the country, when they exasperated a man of Buonaparte's talents, at the head of so powerful a country as France, and agitated by such bad passions as are imputed to him; and what hope would this country have, if conquered, to receive favourable terms?—The Noble Lord (Liverpool) had spoken confidently of success, and grounded his hopes on the disturbed state of France. But did the Noble Lord consider the sources from whence the account of these disturbances came: they all came through interested channels, and at the very best were but of doubtful nature.—The Noble Lord then adverted to the system which had been adopted by Buonaparte of arming the population of France, and said, that this was the strongest proof that could be given of the opinion which Buonaparte could declare of his confidence in the people.—He then proceeded to take a review of the comparative force of the Allies at the latter end of the last campaign, and of that commanded by Buonaparte—urged the defection of the Saxon troops, and contended that the Allies could not enter into the contest with the same prospects of advantage as last year.—He submitted that Buonaparte, in the course of his confinement, had had an opportunity of viewing the consequences of his own inordinate ambition, of appreciating the wisdom of adopting a different line of policy, and of abandoning those errors for which he had already paid so dear.—The Noble Lord concluded by moving an Amendment to the Address, assuring his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that they cordially agreed to support him, in conjunction with his Allies, in any measures likely to secure the independence of Europe; but that they did not think it justifiable to enter into a war against any person the French nation might think proper to place at the head of its Government.

Earl *Bathurst* contended, that the House had determined on a recent occasion, that we had sufficient cause for going to war with France. The Noble Earl (Grey) was mistaken in his calculation of the present forces of the Allies. He (Earl B.) then contended that every part of the conduct of the Allies towards Saxony was perfectly justifiable; and denied that the whole of the Saxon corps was in a state of mutiny; for,

for, by a gentleman who arrived yesterday, it appears Blucher's guard was Saxons, and his head-quarters among the Saxon troops. The Austrian, Prussian, and Russian armies now marching down to the frontiers of France were larger than last year. He argued that the Commonwealth of Europe had a right to interfere as to the form of any Government which seemed to endanger the peace and safety of the other Powers. There appeared to him to be no other security for the peace of Europe, but the destruction of Buonaparte's Government.

Lord *Grenville* considered that the person now at the head of the French Government was justly described in the Message as being the common enemy of Europe. If he (Lord G.) had been in a situation to have advised the Regent, from what he now knew, he could have had no hesitation in advising this war; and therefore he thought the House should support Ministers in immediate and determined war. But he trusted that those whose fates were linked with ours, would go to the contest with as steady an opinion of its necessity as we were impressed with. He considered this war unavoidable, or if not, only for a short time, and therefore he thought it more likely to be successful to enter into it at once. All history shewed the right of nations to interfere where the interests of another country were at variance with theirs. He thought the Allies last year wasted too much time in fruitless attempts at negociation with a man whom experience has proved it impossible to negociate with, in a hope of his keeping the Treaty inviolate. We ought not then to violate our contracts entered into with Europe by the Treaty of Paris. It was impossible to doubt but that Buonaparte and his family were excluded from the Government of France by the Treaty of Fontainbleau; and surely it was not lawful for France now to break that bargain, and to tell us we might keep all that we had got by it. The moment that bargain was violated by France, that moment we had a just cause of war with her. Was it to France, and to France alone, that the Powers of Europe were to say, "you are not to be considered as bound by your Treaties as the other nations of the world are?" He considered that the paper, called unblushingly by Caulincourt, a proposition for peace, was the most insulting he had ever met with in the annals of diplomacy. The answer should have been, "You have broken your Treaty made when you could not else have avoided destruction; and, therefore, no Treaty can now be made with you." If we failed in observing the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, it would be a direct breach of Treaty towards our Allies. There was no security against the aggression of France and Buonaparte, under the seal of Treaties. Let them show him one country in Europe that had sought security in a peace with Buonaparte, and that had not found its evils aggravated when that Treaty came to be put in force. When the very existence of his own country was depending, he could only trust to certainties; for the return of Buonaparte shewed more strongly his inordinate and unconquerable ambition than any former act of his life. No step had been taken in his (Buonaparte's) favour by any but the soldiery of France; and the very cause that discontented them with Louis XVIII. was because he kept his Treaties of peace with his neighbours. For that crime, and for that alone, he was deposed by them; if (as they thought it) it was a crime to keep good faith. No other crime could they alledge against him. He concluded by supporting the original Address.

The division was then loudly called for; and Earl Grey's amendment was negatived by 156 to 44.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May* 24.

Lord *Milton*, alluding to the grant by the East India Company of 20,000*l.* to Lord Melville, to pay off the debts of his father, remarked, that the recommendation of this grant by the Earl of *Buckinghamshire* was corrupt in its conception, and mischievous in its consequences. It was but two or three Sessions ago that the East India Company, applying for a loan, obtained from that House two millions and a half, getting 500,000*l.* more than they required, and that by the means of a Minister of the Crown, who, the next year, solicited them to give 20,000*l.* to one of his own colleagues. He then moved, that, in transmitting the letter, the Chairman of the East India Company had acted contrary to the spirit of the Act of the 24th of the King, &c. The motion was, after some conversation, negatived, by 86 to 30.

May 25.

Sir *Francis Burdett* presented a Petition from the City of Westminster, the objects of which were peace and a reform in Parliament. It was read once, and Lord *Castlereagh* desired that the first paragraph might be read again: it declared that, England being on the eve of a new war, on the avowed grounds, as alledged by Ministers, of interfering with France in its choice of a Sovereign, and Government having manifested a determined refusal to treat for peace, the war was necessarily an unjust one; that, cruelly taxed as the people of this country already were, they were still to endure the burden of fresh taxes; that such a policy as was now pursued,

sued, might be regarded as resembling madness. Did they not recollect that the domestic enemies of the country had robbed the people of their legitimate representation; that it was the personal interest of Ministers to be stirring up want, and that their conduct was such as deserved impeachment, &c.?

Lord *Castlereagh* objected to the Petition being received, as it was an insult to the House.

Sir *F. Burdett* said, that the meaning of the word Petition was not a begging cap-in-hand, but a seeking as a matter of right, and in the Petition of Right the word was *demand*. He had no doubt that, if the Noble Lord requested it, the House would not receive the Petition, for a person in his situation was used to the obedience of the House. One Petition was, however, recorded in the Journals, which offered to prove that 17 persons returned 74 Members, and that 150 persons actually returned a majority of that House. It would be his duty, when he should meet with proper support from without, to shew that the House was any thing but a representation of the people. He had great respect for the Members of the House individually: they were a body of gentlemen of enlightened minds and well-informed understandings, and of much worth in private life: indeed, he thought them respectable in every point of view, except when they were assembled in this place, and acted not as if they had the public, but their own private interests at heart. At any rate, he did not apprehend that it was important to the City of Westminster whether it was accepted or not; for experience had shewn that Petitions of this nature, when laid upon the table, were no more regarded than those thrown under it.

Mr. *Fitzgerald* said, that the Hon. Baronet had attained the object he had in view;—that of making the speech which they had just heard.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved, that His Royal Highness's Message be taken into consideration. The topics urged by him being similar to those used in the other House by the Earl of *Liverpool*, it may not be necessary to recapitulate them. To shew the perfidy of Buonaparte, and how impossible it was for him to succumb to his destiny, and to submit to his disappointments, he read the following letter:

Translation of a Letter from the Duke of Bassano to the Duke of Vicenza, in the cypher of the Emperor with his Ministers.

SIR,—Your Excellency will have received, or will doubtless in the course of to-day receive, the dispatch from Rheims of which M. Frochot was the bearer, and which was accompanied by a letter from the Emperor. The Emperor desires, that you would avoid explaining yourself clearly upon every thing which may relate to delivering up the fortresses of Antwerp, Mayence, and Alexandria, if you should be obliged to consent to those cessions; his Majesty intending, *even though he should have ratified the Treaty*, to be guided by the military situation of affairs. Wait till the last moment. The bad faith of the Allies in respect to the Capitulations of Dresden, Dantzick, and Gorcum, authorizes us to endeavour not to be duped. Refer, therefore, these questions to a military arrangement, as was done at Presburg, Vienna, and Tilsit. His Majesty desires, that you would not lose sight of the disposition which he will feel not to deliver up these three keys of France, if military events, on which he is willing still to rely, should permit him not to do so, even if he should have signed the cession of all these provinces. In a word, his Majesty wishes to be able, after the Treaty, to be guided by existing circumstances, to the last moment. He orders you to burn this letter as soon as you have read it.—*March* 19, 1814.

The Noble Lord concluded with moving an Address to the Prince Regent, assuring his Royal Highness of their cordial support in the measures he may take in conjunction with his Allies, against the common enemy.

Lord *George Cavendish* willingly concurred with the first part of the Address; but moved an amendment to the latter part, declaring it to be unjust and unwise to commence a war for the mere purpose of excluding an individual from the government of a country; and it left us no alternative between the total destruction of that Government and the disgrace of being at last compelled to treat with it in the event of failure.

Mr. *J. Smith* seconded the Amendment.

Mr. *Grattan* declared, it was with regret he differed from those friends with whom he usually voted: but the conviction of his mind was, that we could not treat with Buonaparte, and that war was inevitable, just, and necessary.

Sir *F. Burdett* admired the eloquent and ingenious address to the passions of the Right Hon. Gentleman; but thought his exaggerations equal to those imputed to the French. He opposed the motion.

Messrs. *Law* and *Wynne* also spoke in favour of the Motion; and Messrs. *Ponsonby* and *Tierney* in favour of the Amendment.

Lord *Milton* thought a state of war better than a peace without any of its usual advantages.

The Amendment was then negatived, by 331 voices to 92; and the Address was carried.

May

May 26.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee to consider farther of the Supplies to be granted to his Majesty, Lord *Castlereagh* said, he should state the whole amount of the charge coming under the head of foreign expenditure which, in the course of the present Session, Parliament would be called upon to sanction. It had been deemed expedient to retain possession of the Dutch West India Settlements of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, as now comprizing a mass of British property, and to furnish Holland an adequate remuneration. It had been agreed to pay one million as the remuneration, and to defray jointly with the Dutch Government, the expence of strengthening the fortresses in the Netherlands, so long as they should continue under the dominion of the House of Orange. This would create a charge of two millions, making an additional charge of three millions for Holland. It had also been determined to defray, with the King of the Netherlands, the interest of a Loan formerly negociated by Russia in the Low Countries, while they continued under their present dominion. This would interest Russia in the preservation of those countries. The subsidies to Russia, Austria, and Prussia, would amount to five millions, for which they would maintain an efficient force of 150,000 men. He was happy to say, however, that their force would far exceed their stipulated quota—nay, so deeply interested were they in the issue of the war, that it would be doubled, as the following list would shew: Austria, 300,000; Russian Army on the Rhine, 225,000 (besides 150,000 under Gen. Wittgenstein, assembled on the Russian frontiers, ready to march at a few days notice); Prussia, 236,000; German States, including Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Hanover, Saxony, Hesse, and the Hanse Towns, 150,000; Holland, 50,000; Great Britain, 50,000; total 1,161,000 men. The subsidy to be divided between the minor German Powers would be two millions and a half, calculated at the low price of 11*l.* 2*s.* per man. What quota Sweden, Portugal, or Spain, would furnish, he could not at present say. He concluded by moving the Resolution for the subsidy of Five Millions.

Mr. *Bankes*, though friendly to the war, was averse to the subsidies; our expenditure exceeding the revenue by 20 millions. All our Allies had basely deceived us when it suited their interest. He thought it preferable to furnish a quota of 150,000 men rather than the subsidies.

Mr. *Baring* remarked, that none of the Maritime Powers were called upon to contribute. Holland, which was growing in wealth, and was relieved from a burthensome taxation, was called upon for no sacrifice. Nay, we were to pay her for putting her frontier towns in a state of defence.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, it was ridiculous to think that the contest would be terminated in a few months; and, if prolonged, our subsidies must be to a larger amount.

Messrs. *Bennett*, *Douglas*, *C. Grant*, *Stuart Wortley*, *W. Smith*, and *P. Moore*, shortly spoke.

The Committee then divided, when the Resolution was carried, by 160 to 17.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Foreign-office, June 5.—Extracts of letters from Edward Cooke, esq. one of His Majesty's Under Secretaries of State, dated Rome, al Via della Croci, May 20.

I inclose copies of military reports from Col. Church, who is employed under Gen. Nugent, to the 18th inst. by Lord Stewart's directions. On Tuesday last, I went to Civita Vecchia, with the view of communicating with Lord Exmouth in his passage from Genoa to Naples. On Thursday evening his Lordship's flag appeared in the offing, with four sail of the line, and I went on board, and put him in possession of all details; upon which he proceeded forthwith to the Bay of Naples, where he must have arrived this morning. — The Berwick, of 74 guns, Capt. Bruce, came to Civita Vecchia on Saturday: finding that a French frigate had gone into Gaeta, probably with a view of carrying off the Buonaparte family, he proceeded, by my desire, on Tuesday evening, in order to blockade Gaeta. — A Neapolitan General arrived at Civita Vecchia on Wednesday from Palermo, which he left on the 8th: he reported to me that the King had left Palermo for Messina; and that the British and Sicilian troops were ready to embark. Letters had been sent from Gen. Nugent and Lord Burghersh, by Terracina and Ponza, to Gen. M'Farlane, advising the debarkation to be as near Naples as possible. If Lord Burghersh's dispatches have arrived, your Lordship will have been informed that the Duc de Gallo had surrendered two sail of the line, and the whole arsenal of Naples, by capitulation, to Capt. Campbell, of the Tremendous, on his threatening to bombard the city. The accounts herewith sent will prove satisfactorily to your Lordship that the war is on the eve of being successfully terminated. The Neapolitan army does not support the cause of Murat, much less the people, who receive the Allied troops as liberators, and are merely anxious for the restoration of their antient and legitimate Sovereign, being exasperated

rated and disgusted with all the vexations, deceptions, and perfidies of Murat.

ARMY OF NAPLES.

Head-quarters of Gen. Count Nugent, Bivouack of Arce, May 15.

My Lord,—My last report, dated Rome, the 11th inst. stated the march of Gen. Count Nugent's corps from Valmontone, in the Roman States, on Firentine, and towards the frontier of the kingdom of Naples; the Enemy retiring before him, and only engaging in partial combat occasionally, has since that period been driven beyond the Garigliano, as far back as St. Germano, a distance of thirty miles from his frontier, followed by the advance guard, close to that town. On the 14th, Marshal Murat having arrived in person at St. Germano, and the Enemy being considerably reinforced, he advanced again from St. Germano, and drove back the advanced guard of this army; the same evening he attacked the out-posts at all points, and surrounded them with great superiority of numbers; notwithstanding which, the gallantry of the troops was such, that every detached guard not only cut its way through the Enemy, but brought in a number of prisoners, to the amount of three or four hundred. The attack of the out-posts was not followed up, as we had reason to expect, by a serious operation against our position at Ceprano on the Garigliano, in expectation of which the troops remained the greater part of the day in order of battle. On the 15th the Enemy began again to retire; his movement was then plainly ascertained to be a manœuvre to cover and facilitate the escape of Marshal Murat to Capua, who arrived at St. Germano, with only three or four officers and a few dragoons, and left it again in a couple of hours. Towards sun-set on the same day, Gen. Nugent resumed the offensive, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, the Enemy having near 10,000 men; crossing the Garigliano on a bridge thrown over it, to replace that burnt by the French General, Manheis, when he sacked and burnt the unfortunate town of Ceprano, he pursued his march on the road towards St. Germano, and bivouacked under the little town of Arce, whence this report is dated. Gen. Manheis has been joined by the Minister at War, M'Donald, and it is probable that their combined force will occupy this night a position on the Melfa.

I have the honour, &c. C. CHURCH.

Lieut.-gen. Lord Stewart, G.C.B. Vienna.

Head-quarters of Gen. Count Nugent, San Germano, May 17.

My Lord,—My last dispatch, dated from the Bivouack of Arce, brought the details of the operations of Gen. Count Nugent's corps up to the date of the 15th inst. I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that, since that period, a series of bold and rapid movements, on the part of that General, have been crowned with the most complete success, and the Enemy's army opposed to him defeated and totally dispersed.—On the night of the 15th, the advanced guard moved forward from the camp of Arce on the road towards St. Germano, having the Enemy in front, strongly posted on the banks of the Melfa; during the night, however, he retreated to St. Germano, breaking down the bridge across that river. No time was lost in throwing a bridge over the Melfa, and at ten o'clock, on the morning of the 16th, it was crossed by the infantry; the cavalry in the mean time having passed it where it was fordable for horses. On the same day, before daylight, Gen. Nugent advanced his whole corps to the Melfa, and having there received a reinforcement of hussars and chasseurs, he marched forward in order of battle to attack the Enemy at San Germano, where the united force of Macdonald, Manheis, and Pignatelli, had taken post. A small corps of advance had marched from Ponte Corvo to turn the Enemy's left flank, and which had already got behind his position, and the armed inhabitants of the village of Piedemonte, with a few soldiers, possessed themselves of the strong position of the Convent of Monte Casino, upon the mountain which protects the right flank of San Germano; the army at the same time advanced upon the high road, preceded by the whole of the Tuscan cavalry, and some squadrons of hussars. On the approach of the troops the Enemy declined the combat, and hastily abandoned his position, leaving behind him many prisoners and deserters, and fell back to the village of Mignano, nine miles distant from this place; San Germano was in consequence immediately occupied by the Allied troops.—The taking of San Germano was but the prelude to a movement which terminated gloriously for this army, in the total annihilation of the Enemy's corps opposed to it. In the position of Mignano, where his whole force was again united, he was attacked at midnight by the advanced guard, commanded by Baron d'Aspre, with about seven or eight hundred men: the darkness of the hour preventing him from ascertaining the strength of the attacking corps; the Enemy's troops, after a few discharges of musketry, were totally routed, saving only his cavalry and artillery. In this attack, singularly successful, and highly creditable to Baron D'Aspre and the troops under his orders, above 1000 prisoners have been made, a quantity of arms and military equipments taken, and the whole of the Enemy's infantry dispersed. Deserters,

serters, in companies of hundreds, have come in, and are hourly joining this camp. This brilliant affair has concluded the operations of Count Nugent in this quarter, in which he has destroyed the army called the Army of the Interior, with a force originally very inferior to that of the Enemy. During the last ten days, the Neapolitan army has lost at least from six to seven thousand men; and the whole number of this army (alluding solely to the army opposed to Gen. Nugent), escaped from the general overthrow, cannot amount to more than 700 men. In the course of this General's movements, commencing at Pistoia, he has, at different periods, defeated the Enemy's Generals, Carascosa, Manheis, Livron, Macdonald, and the two Pignatelli's, besides others; and not even the presence of Marshal Murat himself, at San Germano, on the 15th, could prevent the destruction of his army, and consequently the ruin of his authority.

I have, &c. C. Church.

Head-quarters, Bivouack of Cajaniello, near Calvi, May 18.

My Lord,—I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report, dated yesterday, with details of the occupation of St. Germano, and of the defeat of the Enemy at Mignano; I have now to report the junction of the whole Austrian force, under the command of Gen. Baron Bianchi, at this camp. Cajaniello being the angle of the junction of the high roads leading from Rome, Aquila, and Pescara, to Capua and Naples, the different divisions commanded by the Generals Nugent, Mohr, Neyperg, and D'Eckart, form for the moment but one corps, the advanced guard of which, under Gen. Starhemberg, is at Calvi. The shattered and wretched remains of the Enemy's army, which, little more than a month ago, Marshal Murat published to the world as consisting of 80,000 combatants, is now reduced to a corps, perhaps not amounting to 8000 effective men, including the detachments of invalids, gendarmerie, civic guards, &c. drawn from Naples and the provinces; with this force, broken in spirit, the majority of which detest the cause of the usurper, it appears that Marshal Murat will take post in and about Capua, until finally overwhelmed by the superb and victorious army which will now surround him in every direction. Having but this moment reached the general head-quarters with Gen. Nugent's corps, I cannot yet state which of the Austrian corps will march on Naples by Caijagga and Caserta, nor which will blockade the Enemy's position of Capua, and in the present state of affairs it seems immaterial; the great object now being to save the capital from any rising of the populace, and the consequences that might follow an event so much dreaded by all classes of the inhabitants. The organization of the Neapolitan volunteers has gone on amazingly well; and it is even probable that a detachment of them may be sent to pass the Volturno at its mouth, and push on to Naples, by the road of Pozzuoli; in that case, I believe I shall be entrusted with this operation. I am very happy to state, that although the whole of the country through which we have passed has risen in arms against the Usurper's forces, no act of excess or disorder has been committed by the armed inhabitants, who have on no occasion been allowed to act in independent bodies, under the denomination of Massa; on the contrary, they have been obliged to act according to military discipline, and under the direction of regular officers.—I have, &c. C. Church.

Lieut.-gen. Ld. Stewart, G. C. B. &c.

Supplement to the Gazette.

Foreign-office, June 7.—Copy and extract of dispatches from Lord Burghersh, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Florence.

Rome, May 16, 1815.

My Lord,—I have received a letter from Capt. Campbell, of the Tremendous, dated Naples the 13th inst. in which he states, that in consequence of the arrangements made with me at Florence, and transmitted to your Lordship in a former dispatch, he had proceeded off the Bay of Naples. He stated, on his arrival there, to the Neapolitan Government, that unless the ships of war were surrendered to him, he would bombard the town. A French frigate appearing at that moment, Capt. Campbell proceeded towards her, and followed her into Gaeta. He returned on the 11th with his squadron, consisting of his own ship the Tremendous, the Alcmene frigate, and the Partridge sloop of war. By a letter from the Duke de Gallo, he was requested not to proceed against the town; Prince Cariati was sent by Madam Murat, to negociate for the surrender of the ships, and Capt. Campbell dictated the following terms, which were agreed to: 1st. The ships of the line in the bay to be given up. 2d. The arsenal of Naples to be delivered over, and Commissioners appointed to take an inventory of its actual state. 3d. The ship of the line on the stocks, with all the materials for its completion, to be also given up and guaranteed. These captures to be at the joint disposition of the Government of England and of Ferdinand the Fourth of Naples. In return, Capt. Campbell engaged not to act against the town of Naples. — Capt. Campbell was in possession of the two ships of the line when he wrote to me at eight *p. m.* on the 13th;

13th; they were to proceed the next day to Palermo or Malta.—I beg to congratulate your Lordship on this success; it reflects the highest credit on Capt. Campbell, by whose energy and activity it has been obtained. The feeling of the inhabitants of Naples is excellent; a riot in the town against the Government had been feared, but since the arrival of the British squadron, order had been established.

Extract of a dispatch from Lord Burghersh to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Teano, May 21:

I have the honour of congratulating your Lordship on the termination of the war with the Government of Naples, closed by the Military Convention I herewith transmit, by which the kingdom, its fortresses, arsenals, military force and resources, are, almost without exception, surrendered to the Allies, to be returned to the lawful Sovereign of the country, Ferdinand the Fourth.—After the successes obtained by Gen. Nugent, and stated in my last dispatch, Gen. Bianchi received, on the 18th, a message from the Duke de Gallo, requesting an interview, to communicate to him propositions he was charged with from Marshal Murat. A meeting for the next day was appointed: on the part of England, Gen. Bianchi requested me to attend it, and in the absence of the British Commanders in Chief, both by sea and land, I consented. I met therefore the Duke de Gallo with Gen. Bianchi, on the morning of the 19th. The conversation which ensued with that Minister led to no other result than in having given the Allies an opportunity of stating to him the grounds on which alone they would engage to arrest their military movements. Having stated that he had no authority to treat on any basis of the nature so announced to him, the Duke de Gallo returned to Naples, having received, however, an assurance, that any propositions Gen. Carrascosa might wish to make, should, in the course of the following day, be received.—The meeting with Gen. Carrascosa took place this morning. Gen. Niepperg, on the part of Austria; Gen. Colleta, on that of Naples; and myself, in the absence of the British Commanders in Chief; negociated the Military Convention. On the part of Naples, propositions were at first made totally inadmissible: on our part, the abdication of Marshal Murat was insisted upon. Gen. Colleta wished to secure for that person a safe retreat to France; but, finding that such was totally impossible, and having declared that he had no authority from Marshal Murat to treat with regard to him, the Convention, such as your Lordship will receive it, was agreed to. It is impossible to conclude this dispatch without calling your Lordship's attention to the manner in which the campaign, now terminated, has been carried on by Gen. Bianchi. The activity with which he has pushed his operations is almost without example. The constant successes which have attended his arms are crowned in the satisfaction of his being able to re-establish the authority of the legitimate Sovereign, without those misfortunes to the country attendant on protracted military operations. With regard to Marshal Murat, he is stated to be in Naples; Gen. Bianchi has declared that he must consent to go to the Austrian Hereditary States, where his future situation will be fixed; no answer has been received from him.

[The Military Convention follows here: it consists of 13 articles. The first declares an armistice between the Allied and the Neapolitan troops in the kingdom of Naples. The second declares, that all fortified places, sea ports, and arsenals, shall be surrendered to the Allied Powers, in order to be made over to Ferdinand the Fourth, with the exception of Gaeta, Pescara, and Ancona, which, although blockaded by the Allied forces, not being in the line of the operations of the army under the General in Chief Carrascosa, he declares himself unable to decide upon their fate, as the officers commanding them are not under his orders. The third article fixes the following periods for the surrender of the fortresses and the march of the Austrian army upon Naples; Capua to be given up on May 21, on which day the Austrian army will take its position on the Canal de Reggi Lagni: on May 22, the Austrian army will occupy a position on the line of Averse, Fragola, Meleto, and Juliano. The Neapolitan troops will march on that day upon Salerno, which place they will reach in two days, and concentrate their quarters in the town and its environs, in order to wait the decision of their future destiny. On May 23, the Allied army will take possession of the city, citadel, and all the forts of Naples. The Convention is signed on one part by Gen. Carrascosa and Colleta; and on that of the Allies by Count Niepperg, Gen. Bianchi, and Lord Burghersh.]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE, *June* 13.

Foreign-office, June 13. — Dispatch received from Lord Burghersh, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany.

Naples, May 23.

My Lord,—Prince Leopold, of Sicily, greeted by the general applause of the people, made his entry into this city, at the head of the Austrian troops, on the 22d. The passage of that Prince through his father's states, to the capital, has been most

most gratifying. The inhabitants from considerable distances flocked to meet him, and, having reassumed the national cockade, brought him proofs of their attachment to his family, and their detestation of the rule they were escaping from, imposed upon them by conquest, and maintained by force. By the Convention transmitted to your Lordship in my last dispatch, the Allied arms were to have been placed in possession of Naples on this day. The popular feeling had, however, so strongly manifested itself against the then existing Government on the 20th and 21st, that Marshal Murat left the town in disguise, and his wife sought the security which had been assured her, on board a British man of war. — Gen. Carrascosa sent to Gen. Bianchi, requesting he would prevent the misfortunes with which the town was menaced, by entering it immediately; and Madame Murat, by the same request to Adm. Lord Exmouth, prevailed upon him to land a body of 500 marines to maintain tranquillity.—Marshal Murat appears to have been fully aware of the little support his usurped dominion, when menaced, would receive, either from the army or the inhabitants of this kingdom; his children were already placed at Gaeta. — Gen. Bianchi sent forward his cavalry, under Count Neipperg, on the evening of the 21st. It occupied this city during the night, and preserved it from disorder.— Prince Leopold has requested all the Authorities of the Kingdom, the Ministers of State, and the Officers of the Army, to remain at their post, to await the orders of the King.—Admiral Penrose sailed from hence to Melazzo, to bring his Majesty to his capital. In a few days his Majesty's arrival may be expected.—Lord Exmouth arrived in the Bay of Naples on the 20th. The expedition from Sicily arrived this morning. — Madame Murat will sail tomorrow, on board of his Majesty's ship Tremendous, towards Gaeta, to receive her children on board, and will then proceed to Trieste.— No disturbances of any serious nature have taken place. The enmity against such as are supposed, from their employments, to have been attached to the late Government, is great; but the activity with which Gen. Bianchi has carried assistance to the points where it might be required, has retained the country quiet.—I have, &c. BURGHERSH.

SUPPLEMENT TO GAZETTE, *June* 17.

India-Board, Whitehall, June 15.—The following statement of the operations of the second division of the field army, under the command of Lieut.-col. Mawby, of his Majesty's 53d regt. before Kalunga, has been this day received from India:

Fort William, Dec. 13, 1814.

His Excellency the Vice-President in Council is pleased to publish the following statement of the operations of the 2d division of the field army, under the command of Col. Mawby, of his Majesty's 53d regt. before Kalunga, which terminated in the evacuation of the fort on the 30th November.—The battering train from Delhi having arrived in camp on the 24th ult. the operations of the army against the fort of Kalunga were resumed on the morning of the 25th. At one o'clock *p. m.* on the 27th, the breach was reported completely practicable by the officers in charge of the engineer and artillery departments. Col. Mawby having also satisfied himself of the fact from personal observation, and being anxious to avoid any delay which should afford the Enemy sufficient time to strengthen his internal defence, either by cutting up the breach, or erecting works so as to command the entrance into it, ordered the storming party instantly to advance. The storming party, consisting of all the grenadiers of the division, and one battalion company of the 53d, with the light infantry company of that corps, was led by Major Ingleby, and after being exposed till 3 o'clock, an interval of two hours, to a most galling and destructive fire of musketry and matchlocks, they found their efforts opposed by insuperable obstacles, and were in consequence ordered to abandon the attack.—In this arduous and gallant but unsuccessful struggle, many brave officers and men were killed and wounded.—The most honourable testimony is borne by Col. Mawby to the zeal and courage displayed by the officers and men engaged in the assault; and although their brave efforts were not crowned with immediate success, they produced such an effect as to convince the Enemy of the inutility of further resistance: accordingly, on the 30th, at 4 *a. m.* the Nepaulese garrison abandoned the fort of Kalunga to the British troops. — The following is the official return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the assault on the 27th Nov.

Killed.—Detachment of horse artillery, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file. 63d foot, 1 lieut. 13 rank and file. 1st batt. 6th Nat. Inf. 1 rank and file. 2d gren. comp. 6th nat. inf. 1 captain, 4 rank and file. 1st batt. 7th nat. inf. 1 native commissioned officer, 1 havildar, 7 rank and file. 1st batt. 13th nat. inf. 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file.

Wounded.—Detachment of horse artillery, 1 lieutenant, 9 rank and file. Ditto foot artillery, 7 rank and file. 53d foot, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 12 serjeants, 3 drummers, 184 rank and file. 1st batt. 6th nat. inf. 1 native commissioned officer, 1 havildar, 11 rank and file. 2d gren. comp. 6th nat. inf. 1 native commissioned officer, 2 havildars, 1 drummer, 54 rank and file. 1st. batt. 7th nat. inf.

inf. 1 native commissioned officer, 7 havildars, 65 rank and file. 1st batt. 13th nat. inf. 1 captain, 3 native commissioned officers, 6 havildars, 1 drummer, 58 rank and file. Pioneers, 1 havildar, 8 rank and file.

Missing.—53d foot, 2 rank and file. 2d gren. comp. 6th nat. inf. 1 rank and file.

The privates returned missing are supposed to have been killed in the fort.

Officers' names Killed.—53d foot, Lieut. Harrington, 1st batt. nat. inf.; Capt. Campbell. 1st batt. 13th nat. inf. Lieut. Cunningham.

Officers' names Wounded.—Horse artillery, Lieut. Fireworker, J. B. Luxford, very dangerously. 83d foot, Major Ingleby, slightly; Capt. Stone, Lieut. Horseley, severely; Lieut. Green, slightly; Lieut. Brodie, Ens. Aufrere, severely. 1st batt. 13th nat. inf. Capt. Blake, severely.

[This Supplement also contains dispatches from Col. Ochterlony, stating the surrender, on the 4th of November, of the forts of Nalagar and Tarregar, garrisoned by ninety-five Goorka officers and privates, with a loss on our side of 1 killed and 6 wounded; and a report, dated the 25th of November, from Major Bradshaw, of the successful operations of a division of his troops, under Capt. Hay, against Pursaram Thapa, the Nepaulese Subah of the Teraiee. The Subah, who occupied this position with about 400 men, was completely surprised: he himself was killed; one of his chief Sirdars, severely wounded, was found among the slain, which is stated to have amounted to about 51 mountaineer soldiers. A number of the Enemy were wounded, and many were drowned in the river Bagnutee. Two standards were taken. The total of our loss consisted of 2 killed and 21 wounded, including Lieut. Boileau, who received a deep sabre cut in a personal contest with the Subah.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, *June* 22.

Downing-street, June 22. — Major the Hon. H. Percy arrived late last night with the following dispatch from Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G.

Waterloo, June 19.

My Lord,—Buonaparte having collected the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th corps of the French army, and the Imperial Guards, and nearly all the cavalry on the Sambre, and between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th, and attacked the Prussian posts of Thuin and Lobez, on the Sambre, at day-light in the morning.—I did not hear of these events till the evening of the 15th, and I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to march, and afterwards to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters to prove that the Enemy's movement upon Charleroy was the real attack.—The Enemy drove the Prussian posts from the Sambre on that day; and Gen. Zeiten, who commanded the corps which had been at Charleroy, retired upon Fleurus; and Marshal Prince Blucher concentrated the Prussian army upon Sambref, holding the villages in front of his position of St. Amand and Ligny. — The Enemy continued his march along the road from Charleroy towards Bruxelles, and on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the Prince de Weimar, posted at Frasne, and forced it back to the farm-house on the same road, called Les Quatre Bras.—The Prince of Orange immediately reinforced this brigade with another of the same division, under Gen. Perponcher, and in the morning early regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from Nivelles and Bruxelles with Marshal Blucher's position.— In the mean time I had directed the whole army to march upon Les Quatre Bras; and the 5th division, under Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton, arrived at about half-past two in the day, followed by the corps of troops under the Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau. At this time the Enemy commenced an attack upon Prince Blucher with his whole force, excepting the 1st and 2d corps, and a corps of cavalry under Gen. Kellerman, with which he attacked our post at Les Quatre Bras. The Prussian army maintained their position with their usual gallantry and perseverance, against a great disparity of numbers, as the 4th corps of their army, under Gen. Bulow, had not joined, and I was not able to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to march, had not arrived. We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed all the Enemy's attempts to get possession of it. The Enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery: he made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed in the steadiest manner. In this affair his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton, and Major-gen. Sir James Kempt, and Sir Denis Pack, who were engaged from the commencement of the Enemy's attack, highly distinguished themselves, as well as Lieut.-gen. Charles Baron Alten, Major-gen. Sir C. Halket, Lieut.-gen. Cooke, and Major-generals Maitland and Byng, as they successively arrived. The troops of the 5th division, and those of the Brunswick corps, were long

long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42d, 79th, and 92d regiments, and the battalion of Hanoverians. Our loss was great, as your Lordship will perceive by the inclosed return; and I have particularly to regret his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, who fell, fighting gallantly at the head of his troops. — Although Marshal Blucher had maintained his position at Sambref, he still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest in which he had been engaged; and as the fourth corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back, and concentrate his army upon Wavre; and he marched in the night, after the action was over.— This movement of the Marshal's rendered necessary a corresponding one on my part; and I retired from the farm of Quatre Bras upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo the next morning, 17th, at ten o'clock. The Enemy made no effort to pursue Marshal Blucher. On the contrary, a patrole, which I sent to Sambref in the morning, found all quiet, and the Enemy's videttes fell back as the patrole advanced. Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following, with a large body of cavalry, brought from his right, the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge. This gave Lord Uxbridge an opportunity of charging them with the 1st Life Guards, upon their debouché from the village of Genappe, upon which occasion his Lordship has declared himself to be well satisfied with that regiment. The position which I took up in front of Waterloo crossed the high roads from Charleroy and Nivelle, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Merke Braine, which was occupied; and its left extended to a height above the hamlet Ter la Haye, which was likewise occupied. In front of the right centre, and near the Nivelle road, we occupied the house and garden of Hougoumont, which covered the return of that flank; and in front of the left centre, we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with Marshal Prince Blucher, at Wavre, through Ohaim; and the Marshal had promised me, that in case we should be attacked, he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary. — The Enemy collected his army, with the exception of the third corps, which had been sent to observe Marshal Blucher, on a range of heights in our front, in the course of the night of the 17th, and yesterday morning; and at about ten o'clock he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougoumont. I had occupied that post with a detachment from Gen. Byng's brigade of Guards, which was in position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of Lieut.-col. Macdonel, and afterwards of Col. Home; and I am happy to add, that it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the Enemy to obtain possession of it. This attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these, the Enemy carried the farm-house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the legion which occupied it had expended all its ammunition, and the Enemy occupied the only communication there was with them. The Enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful, and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which, Lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the life guards, royal horse guards, and 1st dragoon guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of Maj.-gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle. These attacks were repeated till about seven in the evening, when the Enemy made a desperate effort with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force our left centre, near the farm of La Haye Sainté, which after a severe contest was defeated; and having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of General Bulow's corps by Enschemont upon Planchenorte and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, and as Marshal Prince Blucher had joined in person, with a corps of his army to the left of our line by Ohaim, I determined to attack the Enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point; the Enemy was forced from his position on the heights, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him, as far as I could judge, one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during twelve hours, and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blucher, who assured me of his intention to follow the Enemy throughout the night: he has sent me word this morning that he had taken sixty pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial Guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c. belonging to Buonaparte, in Genappe.

I pro-

I propose to move this morning upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operations.—Your Lordship will observe, that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss; and I am sorry to add, that ours has been immense. In Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton, his Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who has frequently distinguished himself in his service, and he fell, gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the Enemy on our position was defeated. The Earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through this arduous day, received a wound by almost the last shot fired, which will, I am afraid, deprive his Majesty for some time of his services. His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct till he received a wound from a musket-ball through the shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your Lordship, that the army never, upon any occasion, conducted itself better. The division of guards, under Lieut.-gen. Cooke, who is severely wounded, Major-gen. Maitland, and Major-gen. Byng, set an example which was followed by all; and there is no officer, nor description of troops, that did not behave well. I must, however, particularly mention, for his Royal Highness's approbation, Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Clinton, Major-general Adam, Lieut.-gen. Charles Baron Alten, severely wounded; Major-gen. Sir Colin Halket, severely wounded; Colonel Ompteda, Col. Mitchell, commanding a brigade of the fourth division; Major-generals Sir James Kempt and Sir Denis Pack; Major-gen. Lambert; Major-gen. Lord E. Somerset; Major-gen. Sir W. Ponsonby; Major-gen. Sir C. Grant, and Major-gen. Sir H. Vivian; Major-gen. Sir O. Vandeleur; Major-gen. Count Dornberg. I am also particularly indebted to General Lord Hill for his assistance, and conduct upon this as upon all former occasions. The Artillery and Engineer departments were conducted much to my satisfaction by Col. Sir G. Wood and Col. Smyth; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Adj.-general Major-gen. Barnes, who was wounded, and of the Quarter-master-gen. Col. Delancy, who was killed* by a cannon-shot in the middle of the action. This officer is a serious loss to his Majesty's service, and to me at this moment. I was likewise much indebted to the assistance of Lieut.-col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who was severely wounded, and of the officers composing my personal staff, who have suffered severely in this action. Lieut.-col. the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, who has died of his wounds, was a most promising officer, and is a serious loss to his Majesty's service.—Gen. Kruse, of the Nassau service, likewise conducted himself much to my satisfaction, as did Gen. Trip, commanding the heavy brigade of cavalry, and Gen. Vanhope, commanding a brigade of infantry of the King of the Netherlands. Gen. Pozzo di Borgo, Gen. Baron Vincent, Gen. Muffling, and Gen. Alvoa, were in the field during the action, and rendered me every assistance in their power. Baron Vincent is wounded, but I hope not severely; and Gen. Pozzo di Borgo received a contusion.—I should not do justice to my feelings, or to Marshal Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them. The operation of Gen. Bulow, upon the Enemy's flank, was a most decisive one; and even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack which produced the final result, it would have forced the Enemy to retire, if his attacks should have failed, and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them, if they should unfortunately have succeeded.—I send, with this dispatch, two eagles, taken by the troops in this action, which Major Percy will have the honour of laying at the feet of his Royal Highness. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.—I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received a report that Major-gen. Sir Wm. Ponsonby is killed, and, in announcing this intelligence to your Lordship, I have to add the expression of my grief, for the fate of an officer who had already rendered very brilliant and important services, and was an ornament to his profession.

2d P. S. I have not yet got the returns of killed and wounded, but I inclose a list of officers killed and wounded on the two days†, as far as the same can be made out without the returns; and I am very happy to add, that Col. Delancey is not dead, and that strong hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Downing-street, June 23.—Dispatch from the Duke of Wellington, K. G.

Brussells, June 19.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, in addition to my dispatch of this morning, that we have already got here

* Col. Delancey, it appears by later dispatches, was severely wounded, and is since dead. (See p. 632.)

† These are included in the more correct returns in the dispatch of June 29. (See p. 630.)

here 5000 prisoners taken in the action of yesterday, and that there are above 2000 more coming in to-morrow, and there will be probably many more. Among the prisoners are the Count Lobau, who commanded the 6th corps, and Gen. Cambrone, who commanded a division of the Guards. I propose to send the whole to England by way of Ostend.—I have the honour, &c.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. WELLINGTON.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE, *June* 27.

Downing-street, June 29. — Extracts of dispatches from the Duke of Wellington.

Le Cateau, June 22.

We have continued in march on the left of the Sambre since I wrote to you. Marshal Blucher crossed that river on the 19th, in pursuit of the Enemy, and both armies entered the French territory yesterday; the Prussians by Beaumont, and the allied army, under my command, by Bavay.—The remains of the French army have retired upon Laon. All accounts agree in stating, that it is in a very wretched state; and that, in addition to its losses in battle and in prisoners, it is losing vast numbers of men by desertion. The soldiers quit their regiments in parties, and return to their homes; those of the cavalry and artillery selling their horses to the people of the country. The 3d corps, which in my dispatch of the 19th I informed your Lordship had been detached to observe the Prussian army, remained in the neighbourhood of Wavre till the 20th: it then made good its retreat by Namur and Dinant. This corps is the only one remaining entire.—[It afterwards appeared, that this corps suffered considerably in its retreat, and lost some of its cannon.]—I am not yet able to transmit your Lordship returns of the killed and wounded in the army, in the late actions.—It gives me the greatest satisfaction to inform you, that Col. Delancy is not dead; he is badly wounded, but his recovery is not doubted, and I hope will be early*.

Joncourt, June 25. — Finding that the garrison of Cambray was not very strong, and that the place was not very well supplied with what was wanting for its defence, I sent Lieut.-gen. Sir C. Colville there, on the day before yesterday, with one brigade of the 4th division, and Sir C. Grant's brigade of cavalry; and upon his report of the strength of the place, I sent the whole division yesterday morning. I have now the satisfaction of reporting that Sir C. Colville took the town by escalade yesterday evening, with trifling loss, and from the communications which he has since had with the Governor of the citadel, I have every reason to hope that that post will have been surrendered to a Governor sent there by the King of France, to take possession of it in the course of this day. St. Quentin has been abandoned by the Enemy, and is in possession of Marshal Prince Blucher; and the Castle of Guise surrendered last night. All accounts concur in stating, that it is impossible for the Enemy to collect an army to make head against us.

* Col. Delancey is since dead. (See p. 632.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE, *July* 1.

Downing-street, July 3. — A dispatch from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, dated Orville, June 29.

My Lord,—Being aware of the anxiety existing in England to receive the returns of killed and wounded in the late actions, I now send lists of the officers, and expect to be able to send this evening returns of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The amount of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, British & Hanoverian, killed, wounded, and missing, is between 12 and 13,000.—Your Lordship will see in the inclosed lists the names of some most valuable officers lost to his Majesty's service. Among them I cannot avoid to mention Col. Cameron of the 92d, and Col. Sir H. Ellis of the 23d regiments, to whose conduct I have frequently drawn your Lordship's attention, and who at last fell distinguishing themselves at the head of the brave troops which they commanded.—Notwithstanding the glory of the occasion, it is impossible not to lament such men, both on account of the publick, and as friends.—I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, June 16.

Killed.—1st guards—Ensign James Lord Hay, aide-de-camp to Gen. Maitland.

1st guards, 2d batt.—Lieut. T. Brown (Capt.); Ensign S. S. P. Barrington.

1st guards, 3d batt.—Lieut. E. Grose (Captain).

1st foot—Capt. W. Buckley; Lieuts. J. Armstrong, and J. E. O'Neill; Ensigns J. G. Kennedy, C. Graham, & A. Robertson.

32d foot—Capt. E. Whitty.

33d foot—Capt. J. Haigh; Lieuts. J. Boyce, and A. Gore.

42d foot — Lieut.-col. Sir R. Macara, K.C.B.; Lieut. R. Gordon; and Ens. W. Gerrard.

44th foot, 2d batt.—Lieut. W. Tomkins; Ensign P. Cooke.

69th foot, 2d batt.—Lt. R. W. Whitwick.

79th foot, 1st batt.—Adjutant J. Kynock.

92d foot—Capt. W. Little; Lieut. J. J. Chisholm; Ensigns A. Becher, and J. M. R. Macpherson: First Lieut. W. Lister.

Wounded.—General Staff—Capts. H. G. Macleod, 35th foot, Dep.-Assist.-Quarter-Master-Gen.; J. Jessop (Major), 44th foot, A.Q.M.G. severely; Capt. C. Smyth (Major),

(Major), 95th foot, Brig.-major (since dead); C. Langton, acting aide-de-camp to Sir T. Picton, slightly; Lieuts. W. Havelock, 43d foot, aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Alten, slightly; W. de Goebu (since dead).

Royal artill. K. G. L.—Lieut. H. Hartmann, severely.

1st guards, 2d batt.—Major H. Askew (Col.); Lieut. Jas. Simpson (Capt.); and Ensigns G. Fludyer, and T. E. Croft, sev.

1st guards, 2d batt.—Major Hon. Wm. Stewart (Col.), and Capt. Hon. H.G. Townsend (Lieut.-col.), sev.; Capt. W. Miller (Lieut.-col.), since dead; Lieuts. R. Adair and T. Streatfeild (Capts.), and Ensign W. Barton, severely.

Royal Scots, 3d batt.—Capt. L. Arquimbeau (Major); and Capt. H. Massey (do.) slightly; R. Dudgeon, Lieuts. W. J. Rea, J. N. Ingram, and W. Clarke, sev.; Lieuts. R. H. Scott, and J. Symes, slightly; Lieut. J. Maun, sev.; Lieuts. G. Stewart and J. Alstone, slightly; and Adj. A. Cameron, sev.

28th foot—Capts. W. Irving (M.), and J. Bowles, and Lieut. W. Irwin, severely; and Lieut. J. Coen, slightly.

30th foot, 2d batt.—Lieut.-col. A. Hamilton and Lieut. P. Lockwood, severely.

32d foot—Capts. W. H. Toole, slightly; J. Boyce, sev. (since dead); T. Cassan, and J. Crowe, sev.; and C. Wallet, slightly; Lieuts. H. W. Brookes, M. W. Meighen, and S. H. Lawrence, slightly; G. Barr and J. Boase, sev.; H. Butterworth, slightly; J. Robinson, J. Fitzgerald, H. Quill, and E. Stephens, sev.; and T. Horan, slightly; Ensigns H. Metcalfe, and J. Birtwhistle, slightly; Ensigns C. Dallas and A. Stewart, sev.; and Adj. D. Davis, slightly.

33d foot—Major E. Parkinson, Capt. W. M'Intyre, slightly; Lieuts. J. Markland, J. G. Ogle, and J. Forlong, sev.; Ensign J. Alderson, sev. (right arm amp.); Ens. J. Howard, slightly.

42d foot—Major R. H. Dick (Lt.-col.); Capts. A. Menzies, G. Davison, D. M'Donald, D. M'Intosh, and R. Boyle, severely; Lieut. D. Chisholm, slightly; Lt. D. Stewart, sev.; Lieuts. D. M'Kenzie and H. A. Fraser, slightly; Lieuts. J. Malcolm, and A. Dunbar, sev.; Ensigns W. Fraser and A. L. Fraser, sl.; Adj. J. Young, slightly.

44th foot, 2d batt.—Lieut.-col. J. M. Hamerton, slightly; Capts. A. Brugh, D. Power, W. Burney, and M. Fane, sev.; Lieuts. R. Russel, R. Grier, and W. B. Strong, sev.; Lieut. A. Campbell, slightly; Lieut. W. M. Hern, sev.; Lieut. J. Burke, slightly; Ensigns J. Christie, B. Whitney, J. C. Webster, and A. Wilson, severely.

69th foot, 2d batt.—Capt. H. Linsey (Major), sev.; Lieuts. Brook, Pigot, J. Stewart, and C. Busteed, severely.

73d foot, 2d batt.—Lieut. J. Acres, sev. (since dead); Capt. J. Lloyd, sev.; Ens. R. Hesselridge, slightly.

79th foot, 1st batt.—Lieut.-col. Neil Douglas; Majors A. Brown, and D. Cameron (Lieut.-cols.); Capts. T. Mylne, W. Marshal, M. Fraser, and W. Bruce, sev.; Capt. J. Sinclair, sev. (since dead); Capt. Neil Campbell, slightly; Lieut. D. M'Phee, slightly; Lieuts. T. Brown, Wm. Maddock, W. Leaper, J. Fraser, and W. A. Riach, sev.; Ens. J. Robinson, severely.

92d foot—Lieut.-col. J. Cameron (Col.), sev. (since dead); Major J. Mitchell (Lt.-col.), sev.; Capt. G. W. Holmes, D. Campbell, and W. C. Grant, sev.; Lieuts. T. Hobbs, T. M'Intosh, R. M'Donell, G. Logan, J. M'Kinlay, G. Mackie, A. M'Pherson, and E. Ross, sev.; R. Winchester, K. Ross, and H. M'Innes, slightly; Ensigns J. Bramwell (right leg amputated), A. M'Donald, and R. Hewett, sev.; R. Logan, and Assistant-surgeon J. Stewart, slightly.

95th foot, 1st batt.—First Lieuts. J. P. Gardiner, J. G. Fitzmorris, and 2d Lieut. Shenley sev.; 1st Lieut. Felix, slightly.

79th foot, 1st batt—Volunteer Cameron, severely.

Missing.—79th foot, 1st batt.—Capt. R. M'Kay, sev. wounded.

J. WATERS, Lieut.-col. and A. A. G.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, June 17.

Killed.—73d foot, 2d batt.—Lieut. W. Strahan.

Wounded.—1st life guards—Capt. John Whale, slightly.

7th hussars—Lt. John Gordon, severely.

11th light drag.—James S. Moore, sev.

Missing.—General Staff—Capt. A. Krauchenberg (retaken).

7th hussars—Major E. Hodge, Capt. J. D. Elphinstone, and Adj. Meyers, sev. wounded.

[Next follows a return of Hanoverian officers killed, wounded, and missing, on the 16th and 17th of June.]

J. WATERS, Lieut.-col. and A. A. G.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, June 18.

Killed.—General Staff—Lieut.-gen. Sir Thos. Picton, G. C. B.; Major-gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, K. C. B.; Col. Baron Charles Ompteda; Lieut.-col. E. Currie, 90th foot, A. A. Gen.

Brigade-major Staff, K. G. L.—Captain Henry Weigman.

General Staff—Capt. Hon. W. Curzon, 69th foot, D. A. A. G.; Capt. Walter Crofton, 54th foot, Brig.-major; Capt. T. Reignolds (Major), 2d R. N. B. drag. Brig.-major; Capt. Chas. Ecles, 95th foot, Brig.-major; Capt. De Cloudt, K. G. L.

1st life guards—Major S. Ferrior (Lt.-col.), and Capt. M. Lind.

2d life guards—R. Fitz Gerald (Lt.-col.)

Royal horse guards, blue—Major R. C. Packe.

1st

1st drag. guards—Capt. J. D. Bringhurst (Major), Capt. G. Battersby, and Adj. T. Shelver.

1st royal drag. — Capt. E. C. Windsor, Lieut. C. Forster, Cornet J. C. Sykes, and Adj. T. Shipley.

2d or R. N. B. drag.—Lieut.-col. J. J. Hamilton, Capt. G. L. Barnard, Lieut. Trotter, Cornets E. Westley, F. C. Kinchant, and L. Shuldham.

6th dragoons—Adj. M. Cluskey.

10th hussars — Major Hon. F. Howard, and Lieut. G. Gunning.

11th light dragoons—Lieut. E. Phillips.

12th ditto—Lieut. L. J. Bertie, and Cornet J. E. Lockhart.

13th ditto—Capt. J. Gubbins.

15th hussars—Major E. Griffith, and Lt. I. Sherwood.

16th light drag.—Capt. J. P. Buchanan, and Cornet A. Hay.

1st light drag. K.G.L.—Capt. F. Peters, and Lts. C. F. Sevetszou & Otto Kuhlmann.

2d light drag. K.G.L.—Capt. F. B. Bulow, and Cornet H. Drangmeister.

3d hussars, K.G.L.—Capts. A. Kerssenbruh and G. Janseu; Cornet W. Deickman; and Adj. H. Bruggeuann.

Royal artillery—Capts. F. Ramsay and R. M. Cairnes (Majors); Capts. G. Beane and S. Bolton.

Royal artill. K. G. L.—Lieut. Detlef de Schulzen.

1st guards, 2d batt.— Sir F. D'Oyley (Lieut.-colonel).

1st ditto, 3d batt.—Capts. E. Stables Lieut.-col.), and C. Thomas (Lieut.-col.); and Ensign E. Pardoe.

Coldstream guards, 2d batt.—Lieut. J. L. Blackman.

3d guards, 2d batt. — Lieuts. Hon. H. Forbes (Capt.), T. Crawford (Capt.), and J. Ashton (Capt.)

1st foot, 3d batt.—Lieut. W. Young, and Ensign W. Anderson.

23d foot, 1st batt.—Capts. J. Hawtyn (Major), C. Joliffe, and T. Farmer; Lt. G. Fensham.

27th foot, 1st batt.—Capt. G. Holmes, and Ensign S. Ireland.

28th foot—Capt. W. Meacham.

30th foot, 2d batt.—Major J. W. Chambers, Capt. A. M'Nabb, Lieuts. H. Beere and E. Prendergast, Ensigns John James and J. Bullen.

33d foot—Lieuts. R. H. Buck, & J. Hart.

40th foot, 1st batt.—Major A. R. Heyland, Capt. W. Fisher.

59d foot—Ensign W. Nettles.

69th foot—Lieut.-col. C. Morice (Col.); Capts. B. Hobhouse and R. Blackwood.

71st foot—Ensign J. Todd.

73d foot—Capts. A. Robertson, and J. Kennedy; Lieut. M. Hollis; Ensigns S. Lowe, and C. Page.

79th foot, 1st batt.—Lieuts. D. M'Pherson and E. Kennedy.

95th foot, 1st batt.—First Lieut. E. D. Johnstone.

1st light batt. K.G.L.—Capts. P. Holzermann, H. Marschalk, and A. Goeben; and Lieut. A. Albert.

2d batt. K. G. L.—Capts. A. Boseweil (Major), and W. Schaumann; and Ensign F. Robertson.

1st line batt. K.G.L.—Capt. C. Holle.

2d ditto—Captain G. Tibe.

3d ditto—Captain F. Didel.

4th ditto—Ensign F. Cronhelm.

5th ditto—Capt. C. Wurmb, and Adj. L. Schuck.

8th ditto—Capts. W. Voigt and T. Westernhagen; and Lieut. W. Mahrenholz.

Wounded.—General Staff—Gen. H.R.H. the Prince of Orange, G. C. B. severely; Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, G. C. B. (right leg amp.); Lieut. gen. Sir Charles Alten, K.C.B. severely; Major-gen. Geo. Cooke (left arm amp.); Major-gen. Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B. sev.; Major-gen. Frederic Adams, sev.; Major-gen. Sir Jas. Kempt, K. C. B. slightly; Major-gen. Sir Charles Halkett, K.C.B. severely; Major-gen. Sir Wm. Doernberg, K.C.B. sev.; Major-gen. Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B. slightly; Col. Chas. Duplat, severely (since dead); Col. Sir John Elley, K. C. B. royal horse guards (blue), D. A. G. severely.

Permanent Staff—Col. Sir W. Delancey, K.C.B. D.Q.M.G. severely (since dead).

General Staff—Lieut.-col. Sir H. Bradford, K.C.B. 1st guards, A.Q.M.G. sev.; Lieut.-col. Hon. A. Abercrombie, Coldstream guards, A.Q.M.G. slightly.

Unattached — Lieut.-colonel J. Waters, A. A. G. slightly.

General Staff—Lieut.-col. Sir H. Berkeley, K.C.B. 35th foot, A. A.G. sev.; Lt.-col. Sir A. Gordon, K. C. B. 3d guards, A.D.C. to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, sev. (since dead); Lieut.-col. C. F. Canning, A.D.C. to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, sev. (since dead); Major Hon. G. Dawson, A.Q.M.G. slightly; Major C. Beckwith, 95th foot, A.Q.M.G. sev.; Major A. Hamilton, 4th West India regt. A. D. C. to Major-gen Sir E. Barnes, slightly; Major L'Etrange, 71st foot, A. D. C. to Major-gen. Sir D. Pack, sev. (since dead); Capt. Hon. E. S. Erskine, 60th foot, D. A. A. G. sev. (left arm amp.); Capt. E. Fitzgerald, 25th foot, D. A. Q. M. G. slightly; Capt. T. H. Blair (Major), 91st foot, Brig.-major, sev.; Capt. G. de Eureux, Staff, K. G. L. sev.; Capt. T. N. Harris, half-pay, sev. (right arm amp.); Capt. H. Baines, royal artil. slightly; Capt. Wm. Stothert, 3d guards, sev. (since dead); Capt. Orlando Bridgman, 1st guards, A.D.C. to Ld. Hill, slightly; Capt. Henry Dumaresq, 9th foot, A.D.C. to Major-gen. Byng, sev.; Capt. Wm. Moray, extra A. D. C. to Major-gen. Grant, sev.; Lieut. Ralph Mansfield, 15th hussars, A. D. C. to Major-gen. Grant, slightly;

slightly; Lieut. James Rook, half-pay, extra A. D. C. to his R. H. the Prince of Orange, slightly; Lieut. J. H. Hamilton, 46th foot, D. A. A. G. slightly; Major Wm. Thornhill, 7th hussars, A. D. C. to Lt.-gen. Earl of Uxbridge, severely; Capt. Thos. Wildman, 7th hussars, A. D. C. to Lt.-gen. Earl of Uxbridge, slightly; Capt. J. J. Fraser, 7th hussars, A. D. C. to Lieut.-gen. Earl of Uxbridge, slightly; Lieut. Horace Seymour, 18th hussars, A. D. C. to Lieut.-gen. Earl of Uxbridge, slightly.

1st life guards—Capt. E. Kelly, Cornets W. Richardson, and S. Cox, severely.

Royal regt. of horse guards (blue)—Lt.-col. Sir R. C. Hill, sev.; Lieut.-col. C. Hill, slightly; Lieuts. W. C. Shawe and E. W. Bouverie, slightly.

1st drag. guards—Capt. M. Turner, sev.; Capt. J. F. Naylor, slightly; Capt. J. P. Sweney, sev.; and Lieut. W. D. Irvine, slightly.

1st (royal) drag.—Capt. C. E. Radcliffe (M.), sev.; Capt. A. R. Clarke, Lieuts. G. Gunning, and Sig. Trafford, slightly; T. R. Keily, sev.; S. Wyndowe, slightly; C. Ommany, sev.; S. Goodenough, and C. Blois, slightly.

2d (R. N. B.) dragoons—Majors J. B. Clarke (Lieut.-col.) severely; and J. P. Hankin (ditto) slightly; Capts. J. Poole, (Major) and R. Vernon, sev.; Lieut. J. Mills, slightly; F. Stupart, J. Carruthers, sev. (since dead); and C. Wyndham, sev.

6th drag.—Lieut.-col. Muter (Colonel), slightly; Major F. S. Miller (Lieut.-col.), Capts. W. F. Brown and Hon. S. Douglas, and Lieut. Alex. Hassard, severely.

7th hussars—Capts. T. W. Robins, W. Vernon, and P. A. Heyliger; Lieuts. R. Douglas, E. Peters, and R. Beattie, sev.

10th hussars—Lieut.-col. G. Quentin (Colonel); Capts. J. Gurwood and C. Wood; Lieuts. R. Arnold and A. Bacon, sev.; and Capt. John Grey, slightly.

11th light dragoons—Capt. J. A. Schreiber, and Lieut. R. Coles, slightly; Lieuts. F. Wood and R. Milligan, severely.

12th light drag.—Lieut.-col. Hon. F. C. Ponsonby (Colonel), and Capt. E. Sandys, sev.; Lieut. W. H. Dowbeggen, slightly.

13th light drag.—Lieut. col. S. Boyce, Capts. J. Doherty, G. Doherty, and C. Bowers, slightly; Lieut. J. Gale, sev. (since dead); Lieut. J. Pymm, sev. (since dead); Lieuts. J. H. Irwin, J. Mill, and G. H. Pack, slightly.

15th hussars—Lieut.-col. L. Dalrymple, sev. (leg amputated); Capt. J. Thackwell, sev. (arm amputated); Capt. J. R. Whiteford, and Lieut. W. Byam, sev.; Lieuts. E. Byam, and G. A. Dawkins, slightly; Lieut. H. Buckley, severely (since dead).

16th light drag.—Lieut.-col. J. Hay, sev.; Capt. R. Weyland, and Lieut. W. Osten, slightly; Lieut. N. D. Crichton, severely.

18th hussars—Lieut. C. Hesse, and Adjutant H. Duperiere, severely.

23d light drag.—Major J. M. Cutcliffe, sev.; Capt. C. W. Dance, slightly; Capt. T. Gerrard (Major), and Lieut. T. B. Wall, severely; and Lieut. B. Disney, slightly.

1st light drag. King's German Legion—Lieut.-col. J. Bulow, sev.; Major A. Reitzenstein, slightly; Capt. B. Bothmer, sev.; Capts. P. Sichart and G. Hattorf, slightly; Lieut. O. Hammerstain, sev.; Lieut. W. Mackenzie, and H. Bosse, slightly; Cornets S. He Vanne and Tritton, severely; Adjutant Tricke, slightly.

2d ditto—Lieut.-cols. C. de Jonquires and C. Maydell, slightly; Capt. T. Harling, Lieut. H. H. C. Ritter, and Cornet F. Loveny, severely.

1st hussars ditto—Lt. G. Baring, slightly.

3d ditto—Lieut.-col. L. Meyer, sev.; Captains Q. Goeben and W. Schuchen, slightly; Lieuts. H. True and C. Ochlkers, sev.; Cornet F. Floyer, slightly; Cornets C. Dassel and H. Hodenberg, severely.

Royal Artil. British—Major W. Lloyde, Capt. C. Napier, sev.; Capt. J. Parker, (Major), sev. (leg amputated); Capt. R. Bull (Major) slightly; Capt. E. C. Whinyates, C. C. Dansey, R. Macdonald, and W. Webber, slightly; T. F. Strangeways, slightly; Lieut. W. L. Brereton, sev.; W. L. Robe, sev. (since dead); Lieut. W. Smith, slightly; Lieut. M. Cromie, sev. (both legs amputated); Lieut. H. Foster, sev.; Lieuts. D. Crawford and J. Day, slightly; Lieut. C. Spearman, sev.; Lieut. F. Manners, sev. (since dead); Lieut. T. Harvey, (right arm amputated); Lieut. William Poole, severely.

Royal Artillery, K. G. L.—Capt. A. Sympher, slightly; Capt. W. Brann, sev.; Lieuts. L. Erythropel and L. Heise, sev.

Royal engineers—Lieut. J. W. Pringle, slightly.

Royal staff corps—Capt. T. Wright, slightly; Lieut. G. D. Hall, severely.

1st guards, 2d batt.—Capts. R. H. Cooke (Lieut.-col.) sev. and W. H. Milnes (Lieut.-col.) since dead; Lieuts. F. Luttrell and S. W. Burgess (Captains) sev.; Ensign Henry Lascelles, slightly.

1st Guards, 3d batt.—Capts. H. D'Oyley (Lieut.-col.) sev.; and G. Fead (Lieut.-col.) slightly; Lieuts. Hon. Robert Clements (Captain), sev.; C. P. Ellis (Captain), slightly; Ensigns R. Batty, slightly, and R. Bruce, severely.

Coldstream guards, 2d batt.—Capt. D. M'Kinnon (Lieut.-col.) slightly; Capt. H. Wyndham (Lieut.-col.) sev.; Lieuts. E. Sumner (Captain), and Hon. R. Moore (Captain), sev.; Ensigns H. F. Griffiths, severely; J. Montague, slightly; and H. Vane, severely.

3d guards, 2d batt.—Capts. C. Dashwood (Lieut.-col.) severely; E. Bowater (Lieut.-col.) slightly; C. West (Lieut.-col, -

col.); Lieut. R. B. Hasketh (Captain), slightly; Lieuts. G. Evelyn (Captain), sev.; and H. Montgomerie; Ensigns C. Lake and D. Baird, and C. Simpson, severely, (since dead.)

1st foot, 3d batt.—Major Colin Campbell (Lieut.-col.) sev.; Capt. L. Arguimban (Major), slightly; Capts. Rob. M'Donald, and Hugh Massey (Majors) sev.; Lieuts. Arch. Morrison, George Lane, J. F. Miller, and W. Dobbs, sev.; Lieuts. R. H. Scott, and J. L. Black, slightly; Ensigns Thomas Stevens, and J. M'Kay, slightly; Ensign Leond M. Cooper, sev.; Quarter-Master T. Griffiths, slightly.

4th foot, 1st. batt.—Capts. G. D. Wilson, and James C. Edgill, slightly; Lieuts. John Brown, George Smith, Halkett Boyd, William Squires, sev.; Lieut. Robert Gerard, slightly; Ensign W. M. Matthews, slightly; Adj. W. M. Richardson, sev.

14th foot, 3d batt.—Ensign Alfred Cooper, slightly.

23d foot, 1st batt.—Lieut.-col. Sir H. W. Ellis, K. C. B. (Colonel) sev. since dead; Major J. H. E. Hill (Lieut.-colonel,) sev.; Capt. H. Johnson, slightly; Lieut. W. A. Griffiths, sev.; Lieut. J. Clyde; and Lieut. R. D. Sidley, slightly.

27th foot, 1st batt.—Captain J. Hare (Major) slightly; Capt. J. Tucker, sev.; Lieuts. G. M'Donald, W. Henderson, R. Handcock, W. Fortescue, T. Craddock, E. W. Drew, C. Manly, and J. Millar, sev.; Ensign T. Smith, sev.; Ensign J. Ditmas, slightly; and Ensign E. Handcock, sev.

28th foot—Major R. Nixon (Lieut.-col.) Capt. R. Llewellyn (Major), sev.; Capts. T. English, W. F. Wilkinson, R. P. Gilbert, H. Hillyard, C. B. Carruthers, J. T. Clarke, G. Ingram, (since dead), and Ensign J. Montsteven, sev.; Capts. R. Kelly, J. W. Shelton, J. Deares, and Lieut. T. Bridgland, slightly.

30th foot—Majors W. Bailey (Lieut.-col.) and C. A. Vigoreux (Lieut.-col.) sev.; Capt. A. Gorse, and Lieuts. R. C. Elliot, slightly; Lieuts. J. Rumsby and J. Pratt, sev.; Lieuts. R. Hughes, T. Moncypenny; R. Daniel, J. Roe (2d), slightly; Lieut. W. O. Warren, sev.; Adj. M. Andrews, slightly.

32d foot—Capt. Hugh Harrison, sev.; Lieut. Thomas Rosslewin and James Colthurst, slightly; Lieut. Thomas Horan and Jonathan Jagoe, sev.; Ensigns J. M'Conchy, John Birtwhistle, and William Bennett, sev.; Adj. David Davies, severely.

33d foot—Capts. C. Knight and J. M. Marty, slightly; Lieuts. T. Reid, R. Westmore, and S. Pagan, sev.; Thos. Haight and John Cameron (since dead); Ensigns W. Bain and —— Drury, severely; Adjutant W. Thain, slightly.

40th foot—Capts. C. Ellis, and J. H. Barnett, sev.; Lieuts. R. Moore, J. Mill, and J. Anthony, sev.; Lieut. J. Campbell, slightly; Hon. M. Brown, sev.; Lieut. J. Robb, slightly; Ensigns F. Ford, and J. Clarke, severely.

42d foot—Capt. M. M'Pherson, slightly; Lieuts. J. Orr and G. G. Munro, sev.; H. A. Fraser and J. Brandier, slightly; Quarter-master D. M'Intosh, slightly.

44th foot—Major G. O'Mealy (Lieut.-col.) slightly; Lieut. J. Burke, severely; Adjutant T. M'Cann, severely.

51st foot—Capt. S. Beardesley, severely; Lieut. C. W. Tyndale, slightly.

52d foot—Major C. Rowan (Lieut.-col.) slightly; Capts. C. Diggle, and J. F. Love (Major), sev.; Lieuts. C. Dawson, M. Anderson (left leg amputated), G. Campbell, and T. Cottingham, severely; Adjutant John Winterbottom, severely.

69th foot—Capt. L. Watson (Major), severely; Ensigns H. Anderson and E. Hodder, severely.

71st foot, 1st batt.—Lieut.-col. T. Reynell (Colonel), slightly; Maj. A. Jones (Lieut.-col.) sev.; Captain D. Campbell, slightly; Capts. W. A. Grant, and J. Henderson, sev.; Capt. C. Johnson (Major) slightly; Lieut. J. Barralier, slightly; Lieut. J. R. Elwes, sev. (since dead); Lieuts. R. Lind, and R. Lawe, severely; Lieuts. C. Lewin, J. Roberts, and J. Coote, slightly; Adjutant W. Anderson, slightly.

73d foot—Lieut.-Col. W. G. Harris (Colonel), sev.; Maj. A. M'Lean, sev.; Capts. H. Coane, W. Wharton, and J. Garland, sev.; Lieuts. J. M'Connel, and T. Reynolds, sev.; Lieut. D. Browne, sev. (left arm amputated); Ensign W. M'Bean, sev.; Ensign C. Eastwood, slightly; Ensign G. Bridge, sev.; Adj. P. Hay, sev.

79th foot—Capts. J. Campbell, N. Campbell, sev.; Capt. J. Cameron, sev. (since dead), Lieuts. J. Powling, D. Cameron, and E. Cameron, sev.; Lieuts. A. Cameron, C. M'Arthur, and A. Forbes, Ensigns J. Nash, and A. Crauforde, slightly.

92d foot—Capts. P. Wilkie, and A. Ferrier, slightly; Lieuts. R. Winchester, D. M'Donald, and J. Hope, severely; Lieut. J. K. Ross, slightly.

95th foot (1st batt.)—Lieut.-col. Sir A. F. Bernard, K. C. B. (Colonel) slightly; Major A. Cameron (Lieut.-col.) sev.; Capts. E. Chawner, and W. Johnstone; 1st Lieuts. J. Malloy, J. Gardiner, G. Simmons, and J. Stillwell, severely (since dead); 2nd Lieuts. A. Stewart, J. Wright, and J. Church, severely.

95th foot, 2d batt.—Majors A. G. Norcott (Lieut.-col.) and G. Wilkins (Lieut.-col.) sev.; Capt. J. M'Cullock, sev. (left arm amputated); Lieuts. W. Humbly and E. Coxon, sev.; Lieuts. D. Cameron, R. Cochrane, and J. Fry, slightly; Lieuts. J. Ridgway, J. Lynam, R. Eyre, J. Walsh, severely; Lieut V. Webb, slightly.

95th foot, 3d batt.—Major J. Ross (Lieut.-col.) sev.; Capt. J. Fullerton (Major),

(Major), severely; First Lieutenants J. T. Worsley and G. H. Shenley, severely.

1st light batt. K. G. L.—Major Hans Bussche, sev. (right arm amputated); Capt. F. Gilsa, sev.; Lieurs. C. Heise and Ker Wolrabe, sev.; Lieut. A. Koster, slightly; Lieut. H. Leonhart, severely; Ensign Gentzkow, slightly; Ensigns C. Cehne and A. Heise, severely.

2d ditto—Lieuts. F. Kesslar, O. Luidam, B. Riefkugel, and G. D. Grame, sev.; Lieuts. G. Meyer, M. Jobin, and T. Carrey, slightly; Ensign G. Franck, and Adjutant D. Timmann, severely.

1st line batt. K. G. L.—Major W. Robertson; Capts. Gerlach and Schlutter; Lieuts. A. Muller and H. Wilding; Ensign H. Lucken; and Adj. F. Schnath, severely.

2d ditto—Capt. F. Purgold and Lieut. C. Decken, severely.

3d ditto—Major A. Boen; and Lieuts. F. Jansen and F. Leschen, sev.; and Lieuts. A. and E. Kuckuck, slightly.

4th ditto—Major G. Chuden, sev. (since dead); Capt. F. Heise and Lieuts. C. Both and A. Langworth, slightly; Lieut. W. L. De la Farque, sev.; Ensign A. Oppuhn, slightly; Adj. A. Hartwig, sev.

5th ditto—Capt. F. Sander; and Lieut. C. Berger and G. Klingsohr, severely.

8th ditto—Capt. C. Rougemont, sev.; Lieut. C. Sadler, slightly; Ensign Moreau, and Adj. T. Brinnman, severely.

3d batt. Royal Scots—Volunteer R. Blacklin, slightly.

95th foot, 1st batt.—Volunteer C. Smith, slightly.

Missing.—Staff, K. G. L. Capt. C. D. Bobers, Br. Major.

General Staff—Lieut. E. Gerstlacher, 3d hussars, K. G. L. D. A. A. G. wounded.

2d life guards—Lieut. S. Weymouth.

Royal horse guards (blue)—Ct. J. Thoyts.

1st dragoon guards—Lieut.-col. W. Fuller (Colonel), severely wounded; Capt. H. Graham; Lieut. F. Brooke, severely wounded; and Cornet Hon. H. B. Bernard.

1st dragoons—Cornet R. Magniac.

6th dragoons—Lieut. P. Ruffo.

23d light dragoons—Lieut. S. Coxon.

2d light batt. K. G. L.—Capt. E. Holzermann, wounded.

[Next follows a Return of the Hanoverian Officers killed, wounded, and missing, on the 18th of June.]

J. WATERS, Lieut.-col. and A. A. Gen.

Downing-street, July 6.—Dispatches from the Duke of Wellington, dated Louvres, 30th June, and Gonasse, 2d July.

Louvres, June 30.

My Lord,—I have now the honour of inclosing to your Lordship the returns of killed and wounded of the army, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th; lists of officers, &c. Brig.-gen. Hardinge, who was employed by me with the Prussian army, is not included in these returns; but he received a severe wound in the battle of the 16th, and has lost his left hand. He had conducted himself during the time he was so employed, in such a manner as to obtain the approbation of Marshal Prince Blucher and the officers at the Prussian head-quarters, as well as mine; and I greatly regret his misfortune.—I have the honour, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Total of British Loss in the action of the 16th ult.—1 general staff, 1 lieut.-col. 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 1 staff, 17 serjeants, 3 drummers, 269 rank & file, 19 horses, killed; 4 lieut.-cols. 7 majors, 35 captains, 68 lieuts. 23 ensigns, 4 staff, 100 serjeants, 5 drummers, 1909 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded; 1 capt. 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 27 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Total Loss of Hanoverians—2 lieuts. 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 20 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 198 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 142 rank and file, missing.

Total of British Loss on the 17th ult.—1 lieut. 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file, 45 horses, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieuts. 8 serjeants, 41 rank & file, 20 horses, wounded; 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieut. 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, 38 horses, missing.

Total Hanoverian Loss—9 rank & file, killed; 1 major, 1 capt. 2 ensigns, 5 serjeants, 71 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank & file, missing.

Total of British Loss on the 18th ult.—2 general staff, 1 colonel, 3 lieut.-colonels, 6 majors, 46 captains, 26 lieutenants, 19 ensigns or cornets, 5 staff, 2 troop quartermasters, 100 serjeants, 13 drummers, 1556 rank and file, and 1462 horses, killed; 10 general staff, 4 colonels, 21 lieut.-colonels, 28 majors, 107 captains, 262 lieuts. 47 cornets or ensigns, 17 staff, 3 troop quarter masters, 330 serjeants, 36 drummers, 5087 rank & file, and 863 horses, wounded; 1 lieut.-colonel, 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 cornets, 17 serjeants, 15 drummers, 763 rank and file, 762 horses, missing.

Total Hanoverian Loss—1 lieut.-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 cornets or ensigns, 7 serjeants, 273 rank and file, 63 horses, killed; 2 lieut.-colonels, 10 majors, 15 captains, 26 lieutenants, 13 cornets or ensigns, 2 staff, 31 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1014 rank and file, 28 horses, wounded; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 cornet or ensign, 5 staff, 12 serjeants, 17 drummers, 779 rank and file, 11 horses, missing.

Errata in the Supplement to the London Gazette, July 3.

Omitted in the return of officers killed, Capt. Newton Chambers, 1st foot guards, A. D. C. to Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Picton.—Omitted.

Omitted in the return of officers wounded, Lieut.-colonel Lord F. Somerset, military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, sev. right arm amputated.

[Transmitted by the Duke of Wellington.]

Govy, June 26.

My Lord,—Lieut.-col. Sir N. Campbell (Major of the 54th regt.) having asked my leave to go to head-quarters, to request your Grace's permission to return to England, I beg leave to take the opportunity of mentioning, that I feel much obliged to him for his conduct in closing, in the town of Cambray, with the light companies of Major-gen. Johnson's brigade, and in leading one of the columns of attack. The one which he commanded escaladed, at the angle formed (on our right side) by the Valenciennes gateway, and the curtine of the body of the place. A second, commanded by Col. Sir W. Douglas, of the 91st regt. and directed by Lieut. Gilbert, engineers, took advantage of the reduced height in that part of the escarpe (which, on an average, is on that side about 55 feet high), by placing their ladders on a covered communication from this place to a large ravelin near the Amiens road*. The Valenciennes gate was broken open by Sir N. Campbell, and draw-bridges let down in about half an hour, when, on entering the town, I found that the attack made by Col. Mitchell's brigade, on the side of the Paris gate, had also succeeded; the one directed by Capt. Sharpe, royal engineers, forced the outer gates of the Corne Porte in the horn-work, and passed both ditches, by means of the rails of the draw-bridges, which they scrambled over by the side; not being able to force the main-gate, they escaladed by the breach (the state of which your Grace had observed) in the morning, and before which, although the ditch was said to have 12 feet water, a footing on dry ground was found, by wading through a narrow port in the angle of the gate, within the rampart. I have every reason to be satisfied with the light infantry of the division, who, by their fire, covered the attacks of the parties, of sixty men each, which preceded the column. The three brigades of artillery of Lieut.-col. W. Smith, and Majors Knott and Browne, under the direction of Lieut.-colonel Hawker, made particularly good practice, and immediately silenced the fire of the Enemy's artillery, except from two guns on each flank of the citadel, which could not be got at, and two field-pieces from the ramparts of the town, above the Valenciennes gate, and which played upon the troops as they debouched from the cover they had been posted in. Twenty prisoners were made at the horn-work of the Paris gate, and about 130 altogether in the town. Their fire was very slack; and even that, I foresaw, they were forced to, by the garrison of the citadel. I left the 23d and 91st regiments in the town, with two guns, and a troop of Ensdorff hussars, and am much indebted to Sir William Douglas and Col. Dalmer for their assistance in preserving order. Some depredations were committed, but of no consequence, when the circumstances we entered by are considered. From the division, as well as my personal Staff, I received every assistance in the course of the three days operations.—I am, &c.

CHARLES COLVILLE.

Total Loss at Cambray—1 lieut. 7 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 28 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—23d foot — Second lieutenant, W. Leebody.

Wounded.—14th foot, 3d batt. Ensign Arthur Ormsby, slightly; 91st foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Andrew Cathcart, severely; Lieut. James Black, slightly.

Total Loss at Peronne.—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Names of the Officers Wounded.

Royal engineers, Capt. Alex. Thompson, slightly; Royal sappers and miners, Sub-lieut. W. Strutton, slightly.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

THE fortress of Avesnes, after having been attacked for some hours by the Prussians, surrendered by capitulation in the night of the 21st of June. Its surrender was accelerated by a terrible accident. A shell blew up a magazine, containing 150,000 pounds of powder. The explosion destroyed a great part of the town, and rendered the rest uninhabitable: near 400 persons, citizens as well as soldiers, lost their lives.

SPAIN.

That the King of Spain has declared war against Buonaparte, is placed beyond doubt, by the publication of several documents; among which is an appeal from the French General Clausel to the Basques, or people inhabiting the country between the Garonne and the frontier of Spain,

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* A third column had been formed, but not found necessary.

calling

calling upon them to resist an apprehended Spanish invasion.

SWITZERLAND.

The latest French Journals contain a spirited Proclamation of the Swiss Diet to their Army, on their marching to join the Allies.

ITALY.

The *Journal de l'Empire* attributes Murat's misfortunes to the cowardice of the Neapolitan troops. It says, had he been able to advance into Lombardy, his cause and that of Italy would have triumphed, and the officers and soldiers of Prince Eugene would have rallied round his standard. He left Naples, in disguise, on the 20th ult. and escaped in an Elbese vessel, from a port opposite Ischia. His wife was sent in an English vessel for Trieste; where she is to wait from the favour of the Emperor of Austria the determination of her future residence, with the promise never to return to France or Italy but with his Majesty's special permission.

A German paper states, that King Ferdinand the Fourth has made his re-entry into Naples, and has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people of that capital.

An official Bulletin of the Army of Italy has been published at Heidelberg, announcing the capitulation of Ancona to the Austrian General Geppert on the 30th of May. It appears, that the fortress was rigorously blockaded, and that it held out until all the supplies of provisions and water were cut off. The garrison was allowed to retire to Naples with all the honours of war, their arms, and baggage. The same concessions made by the Convention of Capua, relative to an amnesty, were made applicable to the functionaries at Ancona.

Pescara is said to have followed the example of Ancona, and capitulated. The Austrian army was returning; and the kingdom of Naples appears to be settling into a happy and permanent calm; the Neapolitans every where embracing with eagerness the protection of their antient Government.

The Pope landed on the 28th of May at Florence on his return to Rome. Letters from that city state, that Cardinal Maury and a great number of Prelates and Advocates, have been confined in the Castle of Saint Angelo. They also say, that the Pope has struck off Fesch from the list of Cardinals, and has sequestrated all the effects of Madame Mere, of Prince Lucien, of the Ex-Cardinal Fesch, and of the Princess Eliza, amounting to several millions.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria has left Vienna. He took leave of the Arch-Duchess Maria-Louisa with extraordinary emotion, which was visibly depicted in his countenance. The Arch-Duchess seemed to entreat his sympathy, and for some time he was lost in profound thought. His Majesty seems to have yielded at length to the entreaties of his daughter; having but a short time before his departure given orders to take the young Napoleon back to his mother. He has, in consequence, been removed back with all his attendants to Schoenbrunn, and resides with the Arch-Duchess Maria-Louisa.

An article from Bamberg mentions, that on the 1st of June the French Prince, Marshal Berthier, (Buonaparte's constant and confidential companion) was killed by throwing himself from one of the highest windows of the palace, just as a division of Russian dragoons were marching through the town.

The King of Saxony and his family have returned to Dresden. On this occasion his Majesty addressed a Proclamation to the inhabitants of the ceded parts of that Kingdom; in which, after deploring his separation from them, he desires them to be faithful to their new Sovereign; but does this in a strain which rather seems intended to make them regret their old one.

The Hamburgh *Correspondenten* asserts, that Prince Talleyrand has negociated a treaty with the Emperor Francis in the name of Louis XVIII.; under the sanction of which, a Prince of the House of Bourbon [the Duke of Berri] is to be married to one of the Archduchesses of the Austrian family. This circumstance had occasioned much speculation; and an opinion was entertained in the same circles, that the divorce of Maria Louisa from Napoleon was to be the preparatory step to this arrangement.

The Duchess Dowager of Oldenburgh, who was a short time in England, has given her hand to the Crown Prince of Wirtemberg: the marriage took place at Stutgard.

Extract of a letter from New Strelitz, June 4.—"On the 29th of May was performed here the ceremony of the nuptials of His Royal Highness Prince Ernest of Great Britain and Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, with Her Highness the Princess Dowager of Prussia and of Salms-Braunfels, youngest daughter of His Highness the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz. The solemn benediction of the august pair took place in the Church of this City, in the presence of all our Princes, and also of Baron Von Schelden, Grand Marshal, expressly sent here by His Majesty the King of Prussia, of the British Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Prussia, of Baron Ompteda, the Royal Hanoverian Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Prussian Court, of the whole Court, and of a great many persons of distinction, as well of this place as foreigners."

Langensalza,

Langensrebza, June 12.—A great misfortune befel this town the day before yesterday. A land-spout falling about nine *p. m.* after several tempests, caused such an inundation in the town and suburbs, that the water rose to the height of several ells—many houses fell in, and buried the families who inhabited them, under their ruins. The cattle were carried away out of their houses, and drowned. Above 300 houses are so damaged, that they are in danger of falling, and 1000 acres of land are covered with mud to a great depth. A similar misfortune happened near Prague, on the 13th.

ASIA.

The latest letters from India state, that in consequence of the failure of an expedition against the Nepaul Rajah, Sindiah has collected an immense army, pretending that it is merely for the purpose of securing himself; but it is perfectly understood, that his intentions are to attack our territories with the overwhelming force which he is collecting under that pretext. We also learn, that the Rajah Barahr has taken the field; and that General Doveton, with a strong detachment of the Madras army, has moved his camp to watch his motions.

A letter from Capt. Nichols, of the late Bengal East Indiaman, states the following particulars of the loss of that valuable ship:—"The Bengal had completed her lading, had all her passengers on board, and was ready to sail and join the first fleet at Point de Galle, under convoy of the Malacca frigate. Owing to there not being sufficient space in the spirit-room, four or five small casks of liquor had been stowed in the gun-room, and covered with bags of rice for security. As a measure of precaution, the gunner was directed to look at these, and ascertain if they were all safe, and he since reports them to have been all tight and dry. The largest cask, however, containing about 20 or 25 gallons of rum, and standing on its end, did not seem, as the gunner thought, to have its bung quite firmly in, and he struck it a blow to drive it farther into the cask: instead of going in, the bung flew out, and the spirit, rushing forth, caught fire from a candle in a lanthorn which he held in his hand at the time: all was instantly in flames! and though every possible exertion was promptly made to arrest the progress of the flames, in less than an hour the ship was so far destroyed, that she sunk a blazing ruin! The ship's company behaved admirably; not a man quitted the ship, or relaxed from duty to the last moment. The number of sufferers was unhappily great. I fear, upwards of 20; occasioned principally by the sinking of boats alongside, although some perished in consequence of the dreadful rapidity with which the fire swept through the ship. Captain Newell, of the Alexandria, was among the sufferers; as also Mr. Barker, second mate of the Surrey; and Mr. Miller, midshipman of the Bengal: the Master and a Lieutenant of the Malacca were drowned. After this melancholy detail, it is some consolation to reflect, that all the females and children were saved. Not a paper preserved."

The annexed Inscription on the pedestal of Marquis Cornwallis's marble statue at Bombay, is said to be written by George Hardinge, esq.

"Inflexible, and steady courage,
a sacred fidelity in political trust,
purity, and singleness of heart—
a temper, the mirror of that purity,
are flecting, and well-disciplined judgment,
in the most arduous conflicts;
a dignified simplicity of manners,
and the most elevated sense of honour,
every public virtue, and spirit,
every gentle, and graceful affection,
made him universally
admired, revered, and beloved;
the ornament of his country, and of the age;
a model to posterity."

AMERICA.

Letters have been received from Buenos Ayres, to the date of the 12th of April, *via* Guernsey; and a most important change has occurred in the situation of the Provinces of La Plata. Artigas, being in possession of the left bank of the river, and being incapable of crossing it in the neighbourhood of Montevideo, on account of the superiority of the Navy of Buenos Ayres, has ascended the shore 300 miles, with 5000 horsemen and 20,000 horses, and passed the stream at a ford at Santa Fé. From this situation he is descending along the right bank, and has cut off the provisions and other supplies, which Buenos Ayres entirely procures, for the subsistence of the inhabitants, from the interior of the country. Artigas further threatens an attack upon the place. Under these difficulties, Alviar, who commands the Buenos Ayres troops, on the 4th of April issued a Proclamation, in which he calls upon the people to rise *en masse* for the protection of their homes, and every thing that is valuable in life; he describes Artigas as a mischievous and profligate adventurer; and he declares to the people, that they can be indebted for their security only to their courage. The Royalists generally adhere to the party of Artigas, and many of them have deserted to his standards. The next accounts will probably be of a most important character.

Dispatches from the Vice-roy of Peru state the important fact of the re-conquest of Peru by the King's troops, after a decisive battle fought on the 2d of October at Kancagua.

The

The Prince Regent of Portugal has determined not to leave his South American possessions.

Accounts have been received, that the French troops in Martinique and Guadaloupe had declared for Buonaparte; but that the loyal Governor of the former island, having ascertained the fidelity of the militia and inhabitants to the cause of Louis XVIII. had overawed the soldiery; who, with the assistance of the British Admiral, Sir James Leith, were immediately to be shipped in three transports, to the number of 700, for France.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON IN THE SUN.

The Newspapers, both in America and England, have noticed the remarkable circumstance of an extraordinary phenomenon in the Sun. The following is an authentic and correct account; for the truth of which Captain Hayes, of his Majesty's ship Majestic, and the whole of his officers and ship's company, may be appealed to: On the morning of the 27th of August 1813, the Majestic being then off Boston, the men on board observed, at the rising of the Sun, the complete figure of a man in the centre of that luminary, with a flag divided by three lines in his hand. He was at first on his back; but as day advanced, he gradually assumed an erect posture, and at mid-day stood upright: towards evening he as gradually declined, descending with his flag head-foremost. On the 28th it retained the same outline, but had become a skeleton. On the 29th the figure was disjointed, and its parts gradually assumed the appearance of six separate flags, united in a circle by an apparent cord or line. After this, nothing more was observed on the Sun's disc but a few small spots. The American Papers notice only the extraordinary appearance of the Sun on the above-mentioned days. Perhaps the observers on that Continent were not in a position to catch the precise appearance which the particles of matter presented to the ship's company of the Majestic. There could be no optical delusion on the occasion, as the phenomenon was observed by so many different eyes, and for so long a time. The first figure was seen during the whole of the 27th, the skeleton the whole of the 28th, and the flags during a great part of the 29th. The above is an occurrence which may merit the attention of the philosophic. It is singular, we conceive, but nothing miraculous or portentous. Indeed, as the Sun is the centre of a system of planets, several of which are much larger and probably more important than ours, no reason can be assigned why this common luminary should shape his face, or have it shaped for him, so as to indicate the particular occurrences of this earth.

IRELAND.

June 5. The Marquis of Donegall laid the first stone of a new Hospital at *Belfast*. His Lordship was attended by the Corporation, the Clergy, the Presidents of Societies, and the professional gentlemen of that City. In the cavity of the stone, a handsome vase was placed, containing several silver and copper coins of the present reign, a jubilee medal, an almanack, an impression of the Corporation seal, some fine hanks of linen yarn (100 hanks to the pound), a small Bible only two inches square, a MS. in the Irish language, and characters on parchment, and an appropriate Latin Inscription. The concourse of spectators was immense.

COUNTRY NEWS.

June 13. A violent tornado was observed at *Horton*, near Colnbrook, from whence it passed over *Iver-heath*, *Denham*, and thence into *Hertfordshire*. At *Denham*, the limbs of several large trees were rent off, some torn up by the roots, and some small trees standing near together were twisted round each other—two barns, belonging to Mr. Fountain of Denham, had the thatch and tiles stripped off; the men who were shearing sheep in them were so alarmed that the sheep were left to run away half shorn.

An old trunk has been found secreted in a wall at Farmer Poole's, at *Pitminster*, near Bath, and said to contain a great quantity of gold, Louis d'ors, &c. It is supposed to have been concealed there at the time of the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth.

The Rev. Mr. Mogg, ten years Curate of *Chippenham*, Wilts, on being preferred to a living in Somersetshire, was complimented by the parishioners with a silver salver, in testimony of the zeal and energy with which he had preached the Gospel of Christ, and enforced it by his example.

In addition to the numerous *Pitt* Clubs established in various parts of the United Kingdom, one has been formed for the City of *York* and neighbourhood. Sir Mark Sykes, bart. is President. The Club already consists of nearly 100 members, and comprises some of the most respectable names and characters in the county and city. The first general meeting took place on the 29th of May, and was very numerously and respectably attended.

A permanent Public Library has been established in the city of *Hereford*, upon a plan peculiarly calculated for the general diffusion of literature, and encouragement of mental improvement. It commenced on the 1st of March, and already consists of about 150 members.

A Steam-vessel, says the Hampshire Telegraph, suddenly made its appearance lately

lately at *Portsmouth*, and, coming into the harbour immediately against the wind, produced a considerable degree of curiosity. She is a very neatly fitted vessel, is 75 tons burthen, answers to her helm with all the celerity of the best-sailing vessels, and goes through the water at the rate of from seven to eight miles an hour—which is produced by the steam from the engine erected in her, it being of 14-horse power: one ton of coals is sufficient fuel to produce the necessary force of steam for impelling her 100 miles. She came to this place from Plymouth Sound in 23 hours. It was intended, had the wind not been fair, that she should have towed the Endymion frigate out of the harbour.

Cambridge, June 28.—The University Prizes have been adjudged as follows.

Members' Prizemen.—*(Senior Year.)* Rev. James Scholefield, B. A. Scholar of Trinity College: subject, *Quid causæ fuit cur apud Romanos, postquàm sub Imperatoribus essent, eximia minùs florerent ingenia?* — *(Middle Year.)* Mr. James Bailey, B. A. Scholar of Trinity College; Rev. John Pearson, B. A. Fellow of St. John's College: subject, *Utrùm clementioris sit animi leviter delinquentes supplicüs, pro ratione culparum adhibitis, coërcere, an impunitos dimittere?* — No second prize was given to the Senior year.

Browne's Medallists. — Greek Ode, Mr. J. H. Fisher, of Trinity College: subject, *In augustissimum Galliæ Regem solio avito redditum.* — Latin Ode, Mr. George Stainforth, of Trinity College: subject, *Vivos ducent de marmore vultus.* — Epigrams, *(none given)*: subject, *Quidquid dicam, aut erit, aut non.*

Chancellor's Medallist, (English verse). — Mr. R. Smirke, Scholar of St. John's College: subject, *Wallace.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, May 24.

This morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the works of the Gas Company, at the bottom of Dorset-street: it was supposed to be occasioned by the negligence of some workmen who were raising a copper roof over the rooms in which the retorts are. The flames were extinguished in two hours, without any injury to the gasometers: the back of the adjoining premises, occupied by Mr. G. Larrance, printer, which projected near the retort-room, was destroyed.

Friday, June 23.

This day, several thousands of spectators assembled at his Majesty's dock-yard, at Deptford, to witness the launch of the Cambridge, an 80-gun line-of-battle ship. About half-past two o'clock the Commissioners of the Admiralty, Navy, and Ordnance, arrived in their respective barges; the band of the Tower Hamlets Militia was in front of the Admiralty-booth, and a marine band stationed on the quarter-deck of the Cambridge. Precisely at three o'clock she went off the slips in a most majestic manner; the two bands struck up Rule Britannia, and the acclamations of the multitude rent the air. Not the smallest accident happened. She remained in the midst of the river some time, under jury-masts, and decorated with different colours, and afterwards dropped down with the tide to Woolwich, where she is to be coppered.

On the nights of the 23d and 24th of June, the Metropolis was generally and brilliantly illuminated, in honour of the glorious victory achieved by the British arms at Waterloo.

Friday, June 30.

This day a Common Hall was held at Guildhall for the nomination of Sheriffs in the room of Andrew Jordaine, Esq. who was discharged on account of ill health, and Benjamin Severn, Esq. who had paid his fine of 600*l.* to be excused serving the same, when Philip Booth, Esq. and Thomas Parker, Esq. were nominated in their room. The usual fine had been previously paid by J. Ramsbottom, T. C. Warner, J. Whittle, and J. Tyers, esqrs.

The West side of St. Alban's-street is begun to be erased, preparatory to the formation of the new street, to be erected as part of the extensive plan, which is to traverse Piccadilly, in a direct line through Portland-place to the Regent's Park.

A great number of workmen have been of late employed in pulling down the offices and wings of Burlington-house, great part of which Lord G. Cavendish is about to rebuild upon a new plan, with a view to greater space in the apartments. The heavy wall of the Court-yard in Piccadilly is to be removed, and a row of handsome houses built in its stead. Streets are also to be formed at the sides of the Court-yard.

The Eagles taken in the battle of Waterloo were superbly gilt and ornamented with gold fringe. That of the 45th regiment was inscribed with the names of Jena, Austerlitz, Wagram, Eylau, Friedland, &c. being the battles in which this regiment, called the *Invincibles*, had signalised itself. The other was a present from Louisa to the 104th regiment. One was much defaced with blood and dirt, as if it had been struggled for, and the Eagle was also broken off from the pole, as if from the cut of a sabre, but it was, nevertheless, preserved. Some have expressed surprize at the small number of Eagles which were taken: But in France there was never more than one Eagle to each *regiment*, consisting of five battalions, four of which were generally in the field; so that, in fact, the capture of one Eagle was at all times equivalent to the capture of four pair of English colours.

Gazette

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, June 6. Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. of Yorkshire and Durham, and the Hon. Dame Judith his wife, eldest daughter of the late Edward Noel, Visc. Wentworth, to take and use the surname, and bear the arms, of Noel only, in compliance with the will of Thomas Lord Wentworth, her brother, deceased.

Foreign-office, June 20. George Wm. Chad, esq. Secretary of Legation to the United States of America.

Sir Henry Lushington, bart. Consul-general at Naples.

Whitehall, June 23.—The dignity of a Marquis of the United Kingdom conferred on Henry-William, Earl of Uxbridge, K. G. C. B. by the title of Marquis of Anglesea.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rt. Rev. Dr. George Isaac Huntingford, Bishop of Gloucester translated to the See of Hereford.—*Gazette.*

Rev. George Holcombe, D. D. a Canon or Prebendary of Canterbury, *vice* Walsby, deceased.

Rev. Sir H. Bate Dudley, bart. to a Prebendal stall of Ely, *vice* Waddington, dec.

Rev. Charles Sandiford, M. A. archdeacon of Wells, *vice* Willes, dec.

Rev. Wm. England, D. D. Archdeacon of Dorset.

Rev. E. W. Mathew, Great Coggeshall V. Essex, *vice* Mant, resigned.

Rev. Rishton Robinson Bailey, Culpho Perpetual Curacy, Suffolk.

Rev. Francis Daubeny, Downham R. Isle of Ely, *vice* Jones, dec.

Rev. George D'Oyly, Hembill V. Kent.

Rev. Thomas J. Landon, Bruered *alias* Simonward V. Cornwall.

Rev. G. H. L. Gretton, Foy V. Herefordsh.

Rev. Wm. Evans, Vowchurch V. Herefordshire.

Rev. —— Broadley, B. A. West Grimstead R. with Plaitford Chapel annexed.

Rev. H. Chard, Great Malvern V. co. Worcester.

Rev. Edward Evans, B. A. Eccles St. Mary R. next the Sea, Norfolk.

Rev. Chas. Nourse, Wodehouse Mourningthorpe R. next the Sea.

Rev. Henry Adams, B. D. Bardwell R. Suffolk.

Rev. George Trevelyan, Archdeacon of Bath.

Rev. Wm. Eyre, Sherfield upon Loden R. *vice* Eyre.

Rev. R. Lawrence Townsend, D. D. Bishop's Cleeve R. Gloucestershire, with Stoke Orchard annexed.

Rev. E. Griffin, Great Bowden Perpetual Curacy, co. Leicester.

Rev. John Clapp, St. Giles in the Heath Perpetual Curacy, Cornwall.

BIRTHS.

June 20. In Berkeley-square, Lady Henry Paulet, a dau.—At Tyrone-house, Dublin, Marchioness of Waterford, a son.—23. At Sir R. Barlow's, Viscountess Torrington, a dau.—24. At Culham, Oxfordshire, the wife of John Philips, esq. a son.—26. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Countess of Craven, a dau.—At Westcombe-park, Kent, the wife of Wm. Forman, esq. a dau.—29. In Albemarle-st. the lady of Sir W. Adams, a dau.—30. At Hillsborough, Marchioness of Downshire, a daughter.

Lately.—At Fryern lodge, Sussex, the wife of Hon. George King, a son and heir.—The lady of Capt. Sir G. Sinclair, H. M. S. Larne, a son.—At Rushbrooke-hall, Suffolk, the wife of Col. Rushbrooke, a son.—At Oakley-house, Suffolk, the wife of Lt.-colonel Affleck, a dau.—At Wilton-park, Bucks, the wife of James Dupré, esq. a dau.—At Chester, the wife of Major-gen. Glegg, a dau.—At Bath, the wife of Major-gen. Jones, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 1. M. Duval, esq. of the Ordnance office, to Ellen, second dau. of the late G. Bickham, esq. of Escott-house, Somerset.

2. Vere Fane, esq. of Fulbeck, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Chaplin, esq. of Blankney, M. P.

7. And. Hamilton, esq. captain 23d light dragoons, to Mary Rose, second dau. of the late Major gen. Andrew Hay.

8. W. J. Clarke, esq. of Buckland-house, Devon, to Miss Mary Smith, of Summer Castle, Lancashire.

At Kingsclere, Hants, Rev. Thos. Dyer, A. M. fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, to Anne, second dau. of the late John Dyer, esq. of Newbury, Berks.

10. At Streatham, Alex. Gordon, esq. to Eleanor, second dau. of John Henry Baker, esq. of Balham-hill, Surrey. And on the 15th, Charles Borradaile, esq. to Elizabeth, third dau. of the above.

15. Westley Oldham, esq. of Leicester Frith House, to Lucretia, youngest dau. of the late John Oldham, esq. of Shacklewell, Middlesex.

Rev. Chas. Tripp, rector of Boneleghe, Devon, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Brig.-gen. Owen, 61st foot.

J. W. Lukin, esq. to Mary Amelia, eldest dau. of W. Merry, esq. Deputy Secretary at War.

17. Rev. Arthur Onslow, rector of Crayford, Kent, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Jas. Mangles, esq. of Woodbridge, Surrey.

19. J. C. Fyler, esq. of Twickenham, to Miss Mary Frederick, of Burwood-park.

George Wilmot, esq. of Shoreham, Kent, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late C. Tay, esq. of Linton-lodge.

Joseph

Joseph, son of Robt. Ferguson, esq. of Carlisle, to Maria Isabella, daughter of the late John Clark, esq. of Bebside-house, Northumberland.

20. H. Willoughby, esq. M. P. to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Rev. Archdeacon Eyre.

At Carlow, Ireland, Lieut.-col. Sir U. Burgh, K. C. B. aide-de camp to the Duke of Wellington, to Maria, only dau. of the late Walter Bagenal, esq.

East George Clayton, esq. second son of Sir Wm. Clayton, bart. to Marianne-Frances, eldest dau. of Chas. Bishop, esq. his Majesty's Procurator General.

24. Major-gen. Sir C. Wale, K. C. B. to Henrietta; and Samuel Prest, esq. of Bristol, to Mary-Anne, daughters of the late Rev. T. Brent, of Croscombe, co. Somerset.

26. Major H. Shum, 6th drag. guards, to Letitia Anna, eldest daughter of Sir Thos. Forster, bart.

Wm. Benett, esq. second son of Thos. Benett, esq. of Pythouse, Wilts, to Ellen, only dau. of Thomas Gore, esq. of South Audley-street.

At Ballina, Octavius Baron Roebuck, to Maria Julia, only dau. of the late Alex. Henry Blake, esq. and niece to Sir Frederick Blake.

27. Henry Down, esq. third son of the late Richard Down, esq. of Colney-hatch, to Meliora, second dau. of Thos. Lodington, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square.

Mr. J. E. Piercy, of Nottingham, to Miss Grace Thomas Evans, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Evans, esq. of Knightsbridge.

29. At Putney, Samuel Baldwin Harrison, esq. to Martha, third dau. of John Pooley Kensington, esq.

Lately.—The Archduke Charles of Austria, to the Princess Henrietta, of Nassau Weilburg.

Rev. L. V. Vernon, third son of the Archbishop of York, and Rector of Rothbury, to Hon. Miss Peachy, dau. of the Earl of Selsey.

Sir F. Boynton, bart. to Miss Bucktrout.

Wm. Browne, esq. only son of Rev. W. Browne, of Camfield-place, Herts, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of T. Salway, esq. of the Lodge, Richard's Castle, co. Hereford.

Wm. Sangar, esq. of Southfield, to Miss Cooper, of Heywood-hall, near Bury.

Sir Thos. Bernard, bart. to Charlotte Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Sir E. Hulse, bart. of Breamore-house, Hants.

Major-gen. Wm. Brooke, to Mary, second dau. of General Nichols, of Lymington, Hants.

Henry Minchin, esq. of Holywell-house, Hants, to Miss Maitland, youngest dau. of the late David Maitland, esq.

W. Webb Ward, esq. of Shaw Hill-house, to Mary, only dau. of Joseph Thompson, esq. of Baddesley.

John Harle, jun. of Bristol, to Mary, eldest dau. of Joseph Parker, esq. of Upton-house.

Rev. J. L. Harding, of Arlington, Devon, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Goldie.

J. Parsons, esq. of Brixworth-lodge, co. Northampton, to Miss Mary Green.

Martin Hind, esq. of Potternewton, co. York, to Sophia, dau. of Rev. Dr. Carey Illingworth, archdeacon of Stow.

W. Pitt Munston, M. D. late of Blandford, Dorset, to Miss Sophia Smith, of Stamford.

Major-gen. Bradshaw, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Sophia Hoadly Ashe, of Bath.

John Mansfield, esq. of Birstall-house, co. Leic. to Hannah Mary, only dau. of Thos. Harper, esq. of Barne Hill.

At Blyth, co. Linc. Wm. Wright, esq. to Maria Catherine, only dau. of the late George Neville, esq. of Thorney hall.

At Ippleton, Devon, Mr. G. Jackson, son of Richard Jackson, esq. of Rayden-house, to Miss S. Freers.

Edmund Creswell, esq. of Marley-hall, Herefordshire, to Miss Walbank.

T. Sneid, esq. of Chirbury-hall, Salop, to Miss Pitchfork, late of Tipton-lodge, Staffordshire.

Edw. Willington Cowley, esq. eldest son of the late Gen. Cowley, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Dicken, esq. of Wem.

J. Venables Lovett, esq. of Belmont, Salop, to Miss Margaret Eaton, of Pleas Eaton, co. Denbigh.

Mr. Bigham, of Llangoven, to Miss Powell, only daughter and heiress of Mr. C. Powell, of Llanvlt, both in Monmouthshire.

R. T. Lucas, esq. youngest son of the late S. Lucas, esq. of Barons-down-park, Somerset, to Miss Williams, of Swansea.

Wm. Young, esq. of Bolton-hall, Lancashire, to Miss Singleton, of Chadwicks, near Bolton in Ribblesdale.

At Settle, W. Clayton, jun. esq. of Lancliff, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Cuthbert Shafto, esq. of Bavington-hall, Northumberland.

Rev. T. Barnes, rector of Castelford, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late T. D. Bland, esq. of Kippax-park, Yorkshire.

Rev. Charles Golding, rector of Crofton, Yorkshire, to Charlotte Anne, dau. of the late Richard Palmer, esq. of Holme-park.

Capt. Coulson, to Miss Veitch, granddaughter and heiress of the late Wm. Dunbar, esq. of Houndwood, co. Berwick.

William, eldest son of Thos. Barton, esq. of Grove, to Catherine, eldest dau. of S. Perry, esq. of Woodroffee.

At Cork, M. Townsend, esq. of Shepperton, Cork, to Jane, eldest daughter of R. Digby, esq. and cousin to Earl Digby.

The

THE HEROES OF WATERLOO, &c.

"To record the virtues of the departed brave," is a pleasing though painful task to survivors; and the pen is never perhaps exercised with more immediate advantage, or future benefit, than when paying a due tribute to the worth and excellence of those, with whom Providence has adorned Society for a time, and then by some sudden event has swept them away, and left their image alone to memory.

In the list of Heroes who fell gloriously in the hour of victory, on the 18th inst. at Waterloo, to whom the foregoing observation is applicable, the name of Major Robt. Cairnes, of the Royal Horse Artillery, may stand among the foremost. Nature had marked him as her favourite. Endued with a strength and activity of mind that are rarely surpassed, he carried them into his profession with the happiest result to himself and the service. An undaunted bravery, an exquisite sense of honour, a cool and discriminating, though quick judgment, and a steady perseverance, were his peculiar characteristicks as a soldier; a noble and generous temper, an undeviating sweetness of disposition, a most engaging person, and manners highly polished and universally amiable, were his qualifications as a member of society; a heart the most affectionate, and an urbanity the most conciliating, completed his character in the different relations of son, brother, and friend. Adored by his family, beloved by his brother-officers, and respected by the world, this gallant man met the death his noble spirit ever panted for, in the 30th year of his age, and left behind him unutterable regrets for his fate—to his friends indeed untimely, but to himself matured. The truth of this sketch will be attested by those who knew and loved its subject, while he who traces it is conscious of his inability to do it justice. By the female line, Major Cairnes was the eldest branch of the family of that name, to whom a Baronetcy was granted by patent in the reign of Q. Anne, but which has been dormant since the death of Sir Alexander Cairnes, who was killed at the battle of Minden.

To this account, for which we are indebted to a Correspondent, we subjoin our feeble tribute of respect to the memory of other distinguished Heroes, who fell on the same glorious occasion, and whose worth cannot be too highly appreciated by their sorrowing Countrymen. At the head of these may be placed His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick Oels, who was killed on the spot by a wound in his side, whilst fighting gallantly at the head of his troops. His remains were brought to Brunswick near midnight on the 22d June, accompanied by the physician and servants of his household. Several thousand persons went to meet them. At a mile distance from the town, the horses were taken from the hearse, and drawn by the people to the Palace. This Prince had put his army, amounting to 14,000 men, in mourning ever since his Father's death; and made his soldiers swear never to leave it off till they had avenged the insult offered to his Father's tomb by the French.

Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton, G. C. B. memorable in the Peninsular campaigns as the leader of what was pre-eminently called *the fighting division*, known by the appellation of *the right hand* of Wellington. He received his death-wound in the daring enterprize of leading a charge of infantry against a solid square of French cavalry; an enterprize scarcely before attempted, except by Picton himself, who had more than once successfully executed it in the Peninsula. The Duke of Wellington, in his dispatch, passes a just eulogium on his worth. (See p. 629.)—As soon as our Army was sent to Flanders, Government, it is stated, offered him the command of a division, but, apprehending the Duke of Wellington, as Commander in chief, would leave the British force to some officer in whom he could not repose the same confidence, he declined the offer, adding, however, if the Duke should personally require his services, he would instantly repair to the army. This requisition was made—and the General left town on June the 11th, and on the 18th terminated his honourable career in the field of glory! He had made his will before his departure—he did not expect to return; but observed to a friend, that when he heard of his death, he would hear of a bloody day. Alas! his prediction was too literally verified!—The following pleasing trait in his character may be relied on: Some time after relinquishing the government of Trinidad, the inhabitants voted him 5000*l.* as a testimony of their esteem. When a dreadful fire laid the capital in ashes some time after this, a subscription was opened for the relief of the sufferers, and the General eagerly seized the opportunity of appropriating the 5000*l.* to that object!—His remains were landed at Deal June the 25th. Minute guns were fired from all the ships in the Downs while the body was conveyed to the beach, where all the Naval and Military were drawn up to receive it. The body reached Canterbury the same evening, and was deposited in the custody of a Guard of Honour, in the same room at the Fountain inn, where, on that same day fortnight, the General had dined, on his way to embark. At six on the 26th, the body proceeded, accompanied to the extremity

tremity of the City by the 52d regt. with reversed arms, the band playing the Dead March in Saul.—On the 3d of July, the remains of this distinguished officer were deposited in the family vault, in the burial-ground of St. George's, Hanover-square, on the Uxbridge road, attended by his brother, Rev. Edw. Picton, and many officers and gentlemen of distinction. A great concourse of people assembled to witness the impressive scene. On the coffin was inscribed: "Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton, aged 57, G. C. B. who at the great and decisive battle at Waterloo, in Flanders, on the 18th of June 1815, between the French army, commanded by Napoleon Buonaparte, and the English army, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, fell gloriously, as, according to the words of the *Gazette* account, and in the words of the illustrious Chief, 'leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks of the Enemy on our position was defeated.'"

Major-gen. Sir Wm. Ponsonby. (See p. 629.) The remains of this gallant General were deposited in the family vault at Kensington belonging to his noble ancestors in the female line, on the 10th of July. The funeral was simple, correct, and private, attended by two of his brothers, Earl Grey, Hon. Gen. Fitzroy, and a few officers and friends. England has not a more accomplished officer, nor society a more amiable man, than was Sir Wm. Ponsonby. He was naturally diffident, well-bred, and unassuming, with a singleness of mind and simplicity of character, both of which were so strongly expressed in his countenance, as to induce a prepossession, which his genuine worth secured. He owed his appointment solely to his merit, and was selected for that alone by the illustrious Duke, as both himself and family held opposite politicks to his Grace. His conduct justified the choice, for probably a more timely, a more brilliant, and a more successful charge was never made, than by Gen. Ponsonby on the morning of the 18th, who with his brigade succeeded in making 2000 prisoners, and in taking two eagles. It is said (but we hope untruly) that he lost his life in consequence of the indiscreet valour of two of his regiments, who, contrary to his orders, continued the pursuit nearly two miles beyond the infantry; and that, whilst restraining their rashness, he fell, covered with wounds and with glory, in his 43d year. Most of those who thus led to the death of their Commander, shared his fate. He has left four infant daughters, too young to appreciate their loss, and a widow no less sensible of their misfortune than her own; affliction and firmness, grief and resignation, anguish and fortitude, were never more strongly shewn than by her ladyship. She is the daughter of a former Lord Southampton, and is now pregnant, and if a son, he will be heir presumptive to the title and estates of the present Lord Ponsonby, who has no children.

At the battle of Waterloo, Col. Sir Wm. Delancey, deputy quarter-master-general, K. C. B. This brave officer, when he was raised for medical assistance, conceiving his death equally inevitable and near, entreated to be laid down again to abide his fate, without giving useless trouble. In this situation he remained till the morning, when he was found, in the course of attention to other sufferers, still alive; and hopes were for some time entertained of his recovery.

Fell gloriously, at the head of his regiment, Col. Hamilton, of the Greys.

Fell in the moment of victory, pierced with honourable wounds, while bravely charging the Enemy with his gallant and invincible regiment, Col. Sir H. W. Ellis, 23d regt. son of the late Major-gen. Ellis, of Kempsey, near Worcester, and nephew of Wm. Joyner, esq. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester. Bred up in the army from his earliest youth, this gallant soldier distinguished himself in almost every quarter where the exertions of the British were called forth, having received no less than nine wounds in different actions, in Holland, Egypt, and the Peninsula. Upon several occasions he received tokens of his Sovereign's approbation, and rose to considerable rank at an early period of life, being not more than 35 at the time of his death.

Fell by the side of the Duke of Wellington, with whom he was respectfully remonstrating on remaining within the range of a destructive fire, Lieut.-col. the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington. (See p. 629.)

In the battle of Genappe, the brave Lt.-colonel Macara, 42d regt. K. C. B. whose death was deeply avenged by his comrades. He was wounded about the middle of the engagement, and was in the act of being carried off the field by four of his men, when a party of French unexpectedly surrounded and made them all prisoners. Perceiving by the Colonel's numerous decorative distinctions that he was an officer of rank, and possibly considering the difficulty of retaining him as a prisoner, they immediately cut him down, with his faithful attendants.

Lieut.-col. Sir Fras. D'Oyly, 1st guards, K. C. B.

June 19. At Brussels, of wounds received the preceding day, Lieut.-col. Miller, of the guards. In his last mortal scene he displayed the soul and spirit of a hero. On being wounded, he sent for Col. Thomas, and said, "I feel I am mortally wounded;

wounded; but I am pleased to think it is my fate rather than yours, whose life is involved in that of your young wife." After a pause, he said faintly, "I should like to see the colours of the regiment once more before I quit them for ever." They were brought, and waved round his wounded body. His countenance brightened, he smiled, declared himself satisfied, and was carried from the field.

June 20. At Brussels, of a wound received at Waterloo, Lieut.-col. Stables, 1st foot guards, of Great Ormead, Herts.

Major the Hon. Frederick Howard, 10th hussars, second son of the Earl of Carlisle. This gallant officer has left a wife far advanced in pregnancy.

Major Robt. C. Packe, royal horse gds. (second son of C. J. Packe, esq. of Prestwould, co. Leicester,) who fell at the head of his squadron in a brilliant charge on the French Imperial guards. His early death will ever be lamented, not only by his immediate relations, but by his numerous friends, by whom he was justly loved and valued, both as a man and a soldier.

In consequence of wounds received in the battle of the 16th, Major C. Smyth, youngest son of the late Right Hon. John Smyth, of Heath, co. York.

Major Graham, King's dragoon guards, who fell in a desperate charge of that distinguished corps.

Capt. the Hon. Wm. Curzon, aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange.

Capt. Windsor, 1st royal dragoons, son of the late E. Windsor, esq. of Shrewsbury.

In the destructive charge of the 1st life guards, Capt. Montague Lind, of that regt. only son of Edward George Lind, esq. of Stratford-place, and brother to Lord Agar.

In his 23d year, Newton Chambers, son of Hon. Jane Chambers. He was a captain in the 1st guards, and aide-de-camp to Sir T. Picton, by whose side he fell, at the close of the contest, a few minutes after that lamented General.

Capt. Hobhouse, 69th regt. foot, second son of Sir B. Hobhouse, bart. M. P. He had volunteered, with his accustomed spirit, to act as Sir Colin Halkett's orderly, in conveying commands to the different regiments of the brigade. Whilst on horseback, and riding about in a very hot fire, he displayed a *sang froid* and courage which was remarked by all. At a most critical period of this sanguinary day, when the regiment was closely engaged with a strong body of the Imperial guard of infantry, being a very conspicuous mark, he was struck by a ball on the cheek, and spoke no more. Thus fell in his 25th year, a highly estimable man, and one of his country's most promising soldiers.

Capt. Blackman, Coldstream guards.

Capt. Joliffe, 23d regt. youngest son of T. S. Joliffe, esq. of Ameysdown, near Bath.

June 23. At Brussels, beloved and lamented, Capt. Adair, 1st foot guards.

Lieut. John Pym, 13th light dragoons, fourth son of F. Pym, esq. M. P.

Of wounds received on the 18th, aged 18, Lieut. Buckley, 15th hussars.

June 17. Near Brussels, in consequence of a severe wound on the preceding day, in his 24th year, Lieut. E. M. Wightwick, 69th regt. foot, fifth son of Wm. Wightwick, esq. of New Romney, Kent.

At Brussels, of wounds received at Waterloo, aged 26, Lieut. J. Raleigh Elwes, 71st Highland light infantry regt. youngest son of the late Col. Elwes, and brother of Sir Wm. H. Elwes, bart. of Tynemouth, Northumberland. He had been only ten months married to the dau. of Col. Aird, of the Royal waggon train.

At Waterloo, of a severe wound, Lieut. W. L. Robe, Royal horse artillery.

Isaac Sherwood, esq 15th hussars.

DEATHS.

1814, *Sept.* 23. ON his way to the sea-coast from Secunderabad, for his health, Lieut. S. Meddowcroft, 2d batt. 8th N. I. Madras Establishment, who lived esteemed and respected for his correct, honourable, and praise-worthy conduct, and is sincerely regretted by his Commanding officer and the whole corps.

Sept. ... At Kooth, Bengal, Lieut. T. F. Lewis, 23d regt. N. I. second son of Rev. T. F. Lewis, of Curry-Mallet and Martock, Somerset.

Oct. 10. At Allahabad, on duty with the first batt. of the 14th N. I. Ensign Wm. Burne, third son of Thomas Burne, esq. of Walworth.

Nov. 19. On board the American ship Hunter, prize to H. M. ship Doris, off the Cape of Good Hope, Mrs. M. Harrison.

Nov. 26. At Buitenzorg, Batavia, Olivia Marianne, wife of Hon. T. S. Raffles, esq. Lieut. Governor of that colony. Her remains were interred at Batavia, by the side of the late Dr. Leyden.

Nov. ... In India, of wounds received at the storming of Fort Kalunga, Lieut. J. B. Luxford, of the Company's Horse Artillery, only son of the late Mr. Luxford, printer, of Salisbury.

Dec. 2. At Muzagen, Bombay, Lieut.-gen. K. M'Pherson, who commenced his military career as a cadet on this Establishment in 1770; being then of an age at which many begin to contemplate an honourable retirement.

Dec. 3. At Surat, Brevet-Major Henry Rudland, commanding the 2d batt. 8th regt. Bombay Native Infantry.

Dec. 9. In the East Indies, Lieut. J. Cowburn, eldest son of Mr. Cowburn, of Preston in Lancashire.

1815. *Jan.* 14. At Breitenzorg, Java, G. A. Addison, esq. son of John Addison, esq. of Bengal,

Bengal, heir-at-law to the author of the *Spectator*.

Feb. 22. At his seat, Peasemarsh Place, aged 58, Robert Mascall, esq. of Ashford in Kent, and of Peasemarsh in Sussex. He married Martha, the eldest daughter of Jeremiah Curteis, of Rye, in Sussex; and he left issue, Robert Curteis, a Gentleman Commoner of Oriel College, Oxford; Frances-Anne, the wife of Wm. Kenrick, esq. a Welsh Judge; Caroline, and Anne. He was in the Commission of the Peace, and a Deputy-lieutenant for the Counties of Kent and Sussex.

March 19. In Demerara, Lautens Hartensveld, esq.

March 23. Off Tristram d'Acunha, in an action with the American sloop of war, Hornet, whilst in the act of rallying the men to prepare to board, in his 29th year, Capt. J. R. L. Dickinson, of His Majesty's ship Penguin.

March 30. *O.S.* At Grodno, in Lithuania, Poland, Capt. the Chevalier John Gould Hogan, knight of many Russian military orders; who, though several years retired from active employment, was allowed, in consideration of his preceding services, to retain to his death the rank he had borne, and the privileges of Captain in the Imperial Army.

April 20. In the Island of Jamaica, John Mitchell, esq. of Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square.

May 4. In the Island of Grenada, Abraham Chas. Adye, esq. H. M. attorney-general for that Island.

May 26. Robert Phippen, esq. of Bedminster.

At Lancaster, Barbara, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Thos. Anderson, of Leith.

Sarah, wife of Robert Parmeter, esq. of Burgh-hall, co. Norfolk.

At Woodmont, co. Clare, Jane, wife of G. Lysaght, esq. daughter of the late G. Fitz-Gibbon, esq. of Ballyseeda.

May 28. At Tivoli Retire, near Bourdeaux, where he had gone for his health, F. G. Campbell, esq. of Troup and Glenlyon.

May 29. In Judd-street, Mr. Barnes, of Clifford's-inn, attorney-at-law.

At Keighley, co. York, J. Barns, esq. late of the Asylum Brewery, Lambeth.

At Athy, Ireland, Capt. N. Blood, of the Clare militia.

May 31. Aged 3, Wm. Edmund, youngest son of Rev. Sir C. Anderson, bart. of Lea, near Gainsborough.

June 1. Dropped down in the street and instantly expired, after parting with a gentleman in Fleet-market in apparent good health, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Dunbar, of Noble-street.

At Clifton, after a short illness, Lucy, wife of Thomas Weld, esq. of Lullworth Castle, co. Dorset. She was daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall, co. Stafford, and was married to Mr. Weld in 1796 (see LXVI. 524.)

At Bamberg, Marshal Berthier. He had been complimented by the Russian Gen. Sacken, the preceding day, on his fidelity to Louis XVIII. which disconcerted him very much, and whilst a body of Russian troops were marching into the town, he threw himself from a window in the third story of the Palace, and was killed on the spot. His eldest son, still a child, in attempting to save his father, had nearly shared the same fate. Berthier was long considered as the chief adviser and bosom friend of Buonaparte. Under the *ci-devant* Imperial Government he was created Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, Vice-Constable of the Empire, Colonel-General of the Swiss, &c. He was of a respectable family, being the son of the Governor of the War-office, with whom he was conjoined in office previous to the Revolution. He was with La Fayette in America, where he obtained the rank of Colonel, and rose to be Marshal of France and War Minister through all the rapid gradations which attended the military career during the last 25 years. Berthier was always distinguished for moderation, though firmly attached to Buonaparte, whose Chief of the Staff he was in Egypt, and to whose cause, up to the date of the Treaty of Paris, he on numberless occasions rendered the greatest services. It seems hardly doubtful that he adhered to the Usurper at the tragical close of his eventful life; to whom, it is said, he was attempting to return, when he was stopped, about a month since. His miserable death adds one to the many thousand prior instances of the fallacy and the absolute futility of dishonest success. After all his career of seeming prosperity he could not bear his own existence! Had he been defeated in any just enterprize, his conscience would have sustained him against far heavier misfortunes than he had to endure. The funeral of the Marshal took place June 5, with all the honours due to his rank.

June 2. Aged 70, Mr. Barclay, of Tyndale-place, Islington.

June 3. At her house near Kilburn, of a decline, in her 24th year, Jane Fraser, wife of Dr. Mackinnon, of John-street, Adelphi.

At Tombreckachie, co. Bamff, aged 85, W. Grant, esq. He was a farmer on the Duke of Gordon's estate, and the first tenant in the Highland district, where he resided, to introduce the improved system of husbandry.

June 4. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the wife of Jas. Donnithorne, esq.

In London, R. M'Ghie, esq. late proprietor of Hampstead Retreat and Coxheath Estates, Jamaica.

At Brompton, Matthew Blowfield, esq. of Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

June 5. At Acton, W. N. Hart, esq. son of the late Sir Wm. Hart, bart.

Sincerely

Sincerely regretted, Sir Alex. Don, bart. of Newton Don, co. Berwick; who is succeeded by his only son, (M. P. for Roxburghshire) in the family estates in those counties.

At Edinburgh, Robert Burn, esq. architect.

June 6. At Upton-terrace, aged 68, John Gardner, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 31, Wilhelmina, wife of William Coumbe, esq.

June 7. At Bristol, Robt. Lucas, esq.

At Odiham, Hants, aged 68, W. Burgess, esq.

At Monmouth, in her 80th year, Mrs. Attlay, mother of S. Oakley Attlay, esq. late of the Lays House, near that town.

June 8. At Elderslie-house, Charlotte F. daughter of A. Speirs, esq. M.P. granddaughter of Lord Dundas.

At Dusseldorff, the wife of E. Grainger, esq. daughter of the late P. Perry, esq. of Twysog, co. Denbigh.

June 9. At Lewisham, in her 71st year, Mrs. Simson, widow of Capt. George Simson, late commander of the Fort William Indiaman.

June 10. At Beckenham, Kent, aged 23, Elizabeth, daughter of Jos. Cator, esq.

At Kendal, Westmoreland, aged 80, Mrs. Stewardson, mother of T. Stewardson, esq. of the Adelphi.

At Tytherton, in her 75th year, Mrs. Margaret Grigg, niece of the late Rev. Peter Grigg, rector of Bathwick, near Bath.

June 11. At his father's, at Shipton, near Market Weighton, Mr. R. Ireland, the extraordinary pedestrian.

June 12. At Walthamstow, in her 58th year, Anne, wife of James Hill, esq.

At Wyke-rectory, Susan, wife of Rev. George Chamberlaine, rector of Wyke and Weymouth.

June 13. **Wm. Searancke, esq. of Stamford-hill.**

At Cheltenham, W. Lewis, esq. late of Alderley, co. Gloucester.

At Southampton, Miss Foord, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Foord, of Beverley, co. York, sister of the late Major-gen. Foord Bowes, who was killed before Salamanca.

On board the Marquis Huntley East Indiaman, in his 17th year, Lechmere Porter, youngest son of Lieut.-col. John Porter, of Knockbay, co. Argyle.

June 14. **Aged 15, N. C. Colleton, youngest son of the late Sir James Nassau Colleton, bart.**

At Westchester, Commodore Morris, of the American Navy.

At Bath, in consequence of eating cucumbers raised by copper-sheet reflectors, aged 35, Sophia, second wife of John Alfred Parnell, the Gothic traveller, and noted walking visitor to all the Gothic Cathedrals in England.

At Bath, Rev. Baldwin Wake, rector of Riddlesworth, Norfolk, uncle of Sir Wm. Wake.

June 15. In his 63d year, William Mount, esq. of Wasing-house, Berks.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Farmer, relict of Rev. J. Farmer, rector of Warmington, co Warwick.

June 16. At her father's, Sir Henry Peake, Somerset-place, in her 27th year, Mrs. John Maund, of Cornhill.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 89, Mr. John Henshaw.

June 17. At her brother's, Salisbury-square, Miss S. Bonsor.

In Piccadilly, John Paul, esq. M. D.

At Teddington, in his 58th year, Mr. Cuff, of Curzon-street.

At Ogilvie Cottage, near Exeter, aged 52, Wm. Harris, esq. who a few months since retired from the Comptrollership of that port, having served his Majesty in that department nearly 40 years.

June 18. The wife of Mr. Z. Langton, of Bedford-row.

At Deptford, aged 81, Mrs. Ferguson, widow of Gilbert Ferguson, esq. late surveyor of shipping to the East India Company.

At Highgate, the wife of Mr. Langdon, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Mrs. Frances Edgell, relict of H. Edgell, esq. of Standerwick-court, Somerset, sister of the late Chief Justice Eyre.

At Ely, in his 52d year, Rev. T. Waddington, D. D. prebendary of that Cathedral, formerly of Christ's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1785; M. A. 1788.

At Liverpool, where he had just landed from Ireland, Capt. John Hillery Clough, 96th foot, son of Mr. T. Clough, of Beverley.

Rear-admiral Heath, of Fahan, Londonderry.

June 19. At Summerhill, near Aberdeen, aged 65, Alex. Davidson, esq.

At Dulwich, in her 44th year, Susanna, wife of Thomas Lett, jun. esq.

At Knowle, near Kingsbridge, George Montagu, esq. F.L.S. and F.W.S.

June 21. At Oak-lodge, Southgate, Sarah, wife of Edward Smith, esq.

At Fairfield, co. Somerset, Elizabeth, wife of J. Acland, esq.

At Edinburgh, aged 72, William Forbes, esq. of Callander; bequeathing the greatest fortune ever left in Scotland.

At Edinburgh, in his 62d year, Mr. Thomas Smith, many years officially employed by the commissioners of the Northern light-houses, for whom he erected the first six of the Northern light-houses, besides a number of harbour lights for other public bodies. He was also the first who introduced the use of reflectors, upon improved principles, on the coast of Scotland.

June 22. Master King, of great celebrity in the musical world, who was considered

dered one of the finest juvenile singers since the youthful days of Harrison and Bartleman.

In Marchmont-street, Russel-square, a few months after his wife, Wm. Reeve, esq. the Composer; whose songs (like those of the late Mr. Dibdin) will always be popular with the publick, who, duly appreciating his talents, enabled him to close a long career of success with reputable independence.

June 23. Suddenly, in his 46th year, Mr. Samuel Haigh, of the City-road.

At Chatham, in her 77th year, Mrs. Eliz. Hall, of Dover, relict of the late E. Hall, esq. of Cherry Valley, co. Down, Ireland.

At Hillingdon, Mrs. Hodgson, relict of the late R. Hodgson, esq. of St. Alban's, Herts.

At the Manor-house, Charfield, co. Gloucester, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Robert Story Walker, of Westminster, gent. relict of Lieut.-col. Walton, formerly of the Horse Grenadier Guards, but late of the 1st Life Guards, whose loss she survived only a few weeks.

At Plymouth, aged 78, the wife of Major Lindsey, sister of the late Adm. Vincent.

At Oakham, Rev. Richard Williams, vicar of Enderby, co. Leicester, and of Oakham, co. Rutland.

In Cork, Robert Wilmot, esq. barrister-at-law, and deputy recorder. The public regret is deeply mingled with the private grief and affliction occasioned by the early loss of this valuable and shining member of Society. The natural disposition of Mr. Wilmot, mild, modest, and recoiling from the vulgar objects of the world, attracted him to the domestic party, to the endearments of affection, and the enjoyments of a lettered and accomplished circle of friends;—but his intellectual endowments and acquisitions stamped him for an eminent public functionary; and he seemed rather to have consented to a station which drew upon him respect and admiration, than to have desired it. Few men in private life were more exemplary in the discharge of all that honour, virtue, and religion could exact, in the present constitution of human nature; few in public ever brought to the aid of his duties a mind more ingenious, clear, and cultivated; faculties more strengthened for public service by enlightened research, unwearied attainment, and enlarged acquirement, or qualifications more emphatically consecrated, by untarnished purity, unconquerable integrity, by a courageous impartiality, by a heroical fidelity. In private life his relatives loved him, and even in youth reverenced him, for a character universally equable and amiable, and for a disposition which, though united with a lofty intellect, was softened into the constant practice of all the household virtues. With his friends he always maintained without an effort the esteem which a modest man, a perfect gentleman, an accomplished scholar, an able and profound lawyer, is sure to obtain—and from the publick he never wanted the deference, respect, and honour, which for many he had so distinguishedly earned, during which, as the representative of another eminent lawyer, he administered justice in the Court of Record of the City of Cork. In the prime of life, rising in public honour and in prosperity, all the ligaments that bound him, to office, friends, and kindred, were dissolved by a lingering malady; and Mr. Wilmot was called from a numerous young family, to enjoy the immortal reward of a spotless heart, and a mind exalted, informed, and directed by the most genuine piety.

June 24. At Whitehall, aged 6, Walter William, second son of Joseph Phillimore, LL.D.

Thos. Willett, esq. of Finsbury-square.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, in his 12th year, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Day, esq.

At Bath, Rev. John Mulso, M. A. of Thywell, co. Northampton, formerly of Worcester college, and vicar of South Stoneham, Hants.

At Bath, Mrs. Garrett, relict of Daniel Garrett, esq. of Belmont, Hants.

At his lodgings, Duncan-street, Cork, Eaton Stannard, esq. barrister-at-law, and eldest son of Geo. Stannard, esq. of Priory.

June 25. In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, in his 65th year, Wilmot Lambert, esq. grand-nephew of the late Sir Daniel Lambert, knt. and alderman.

At Broughton-house, near Manchester, the wife of Wm. Jones, esq. banker.

June 26. At Chiswick, in his 85th year, Samuel Farar, esq.

At Dover, Susannah, wife of Wm. Thomsett, esq.

At Sidmouth, Anne, wife of Richard Hill, esq. of Thornton, co. York.

June 27. In Russell-square, William Shepherd, esq.

At Highgate, in his 45th year, Robin Allen, esq. of Finsbury-place, partner in the firm of Lackington and Co. booksellers.

At Southampton, in his 60th year, T. Hamilton, esq. Vice-adm. of the Blue, late commissioner of H. M. Navy.

At Shrewsbury, C. M. Aylett, esq.

At Fairfield-lodge, co. Ayr, Wm. Campbell, esq.

June 28. Esther, wife of O. Regnart, esq. sculptor, Hampstead-road, youngest daughter of Wm. Hunter, gent. formerly of Chollerton, Northumberland.

At Terraughtie, near Dumfries, Alex. Herries Maxwell, esq. of Munches.

June 29. At Newnham, near Cambridge, aged 56, Mrs. Wilkins, relict of the late Wm. Wilkins, esq. whom she survived only two months and six days.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

Vol. LXXIII. p. 694. The following epitaph on the first Lord Harrowby and his Lady, (see Collins's Peerage, by Sir E. Brydges, vol. V. p. 718,) is in the Abbey Church at Bath:

"Juxta hunc inornatum lapidem,
ipsorum jussu conduntur,
Nathaniel Ryder,
Baro de Harrowby,
q. ob. Bathoniæ 12mo Cal. Jul. A. C.
MDCCCIII.
annum agens LXIX.
Et Elizabetha,
Baronissa de Harrowby,
Ricardi Terrick Episcopi Londinensis
filia et cohæres,
annos XLI uxor, menses XIV vidua,
q. ob. Londini 9no Cal. Septemb. A. C.
MDCCCIV.
annum agens LXV.
De parentum virtutibus silent Filii,
dicturi fortasse nimium aliis judicantibus,
sibi ipsis satisfacturi nunquam.
D. O. M. faxit
ut sanctam exemplorum talium memoriam
amore pio recolentes
imitatione, quoad liceat, prosequantur."

VOL. LXXXIV. PART I.

P. 701. a. *T. Westfaling*, esq. of Rudhall, co. Hereford, was endowed by Nature with a delicate frame of body, but an unusual vigour and energy of mind. This intellectual energy was improved by education, and refined by travel. His society and his correspondence were held in high estimation at foreign Courts, and his public services have been justly appreciated and rewarded at home. In his private habits, he was zealous and constant in the performance of the great duties of religion and morality; assiduous and inflexible in the pursuit of every useful or honourable object; warm and generous in his attachments; candid and affable in his manners; and truly benevolent towards his poorer neighbours.

P. 701. b. Mr. *John Stockdale*, 34 years bookseller in Piccadilly, was a native of Cumberland, and was (as we have been informed) brought up in the humble employment of a blacksmith. On seeking his fortune in the metropolis, he was engaged as porter to the late eminent John Almon; and when Mr. A. retired from business in favour of Mr. Debrett, his shopman, Stockdale opened an opposition shop at two or three houses distant. Being a man of strong natural parts, he soon became conspicuous in his business, in spite of much eccentricity of conduct, and great coarseness of manners. By several speculations he acquired considerable property; but, being rendered too confident by success, he latterly overstepped his powers, and having recently been under the necessity of making an arrangement with his creditors, the circumstance preyed upon his spirits, and is supposed to have accelerated his death. His chief publications were, the Parliamentary Register, the Works of Mr. Day, Edwards's History of the West Indies, Chauchard's Map of Germany, an edition of Robinson Crusoe, and various Translations: but he had lately dealt largely in the over-printed stock of other publishers, and, to dispose of his purchases, had established a series of sales by auction in London and the various great towns of the United Kingdom; a system of business which had justly excited the jealousy of the regular traders, and which, judging by the consequences, had not met the expectations of its projector.

VOL. LXXXIV. PART II.

P. 288. b. The Rev. Dr. *Wm. Adair*, though a native of Scotland, graduated in the University of Dublin, where he highly distinguished himself as a profound and accomplished scholar. In the early part of his life, after taking orders, he travelled Europe with the sons of several Noblemen and Gentlemen of high distinction, whose friendship he experienced to the last hour of his life. Independently of refined classical learning, he was a sound mathematician, was well acquainted with the sciences, and made the *belles lettres* a part of his studies; by which he was a valuable companion, diffusing amusement, instruction, and delight, to all who were favoured with his friendship. In the pulpit, his discourses were distinguished for acumen and close reasoning, pointing to a future state with a perfect confidence of enjoying that blissful mansion towards which he encouraged his flock to direct their view.

P. 295. b. The premature death of the Duchess of *Buccleugh* must be regarded by all who had any knowledge of her virtues, as a public calamity. Though the uncommon loveliness of her person, which excited the admiration of all who approached her, united to the captivating sweetness and benignity of her manners, exposed her constantly to the poison of adulation; and though the splendour of the exalted circle in which she was destined to move, would have dazzled and bewildered almost any mind but her own,—there never was an individual, in any rank of life, more completely divested of the taint of vanity, or better exercised in that *soberness* of thinking with regard to her own attainments, which is the characteristick of a superior mind. In domestic life she formed the delight of her family and friends, and her conduct as a wife, a mother, and a sister, rendered her conspicuous even in the noble House of Buccleugh, whose hereditary

reditary virtues are proverbial. But the admirable qualities of her Grace's heart were not confined in their influence to the circle of her own family. She felt that she was called on to walk a more extensive round of beneficence, and she obeyed the call with alacrity and zeal. The bounties of Providence were, in her hands, employed in promoting the legitimate end for which they were bestowed; and a thousand voices will be raised to attest, from their own joyful experience, that she was "eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame; that the blessing of him who was ready to perish came upon her; and she caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." The education of the poor was no less an object in which her Grace displayed a benevolent interest, than the supply of their bodily wants; she founded and personally superintended several establishments for the education of the poor in different parts of the country, within the sphere of her influence, and assisted, in a more indirect manner, many other institutions of a similar kind. The first wish of her heart, indeed, was to do good, and that wish an active and intelligent mind enabled her in no common degree to perform. She was not satisfied with making others the almoners of her charity; she visited in person the abodes of Want and Wretchedness; she administered with her own hands to the necessities of the poor; and subjected herself to no trifling privations, that she might promote the happiness of her dependents. Those who have been so fortunate as to meet with her on such errands of love, will never forget the sunshine of gratified benevolence which shone on her countenance, and added so unspeakable a charm to the graces of her person. There was something, indeed, in every part of her character so very far surpassing the common standard of humanity, that it is impossible to dwell on the remembrance of it without a sacred and solemn feeling, approaching to veneration. It is inexpressibly exhilarating to know that such characters are occasionally sent to adorn and dignify our nature; and a sentiment of tender exultation is not, perhaps, altogether inconsistent with the universal sorrow caused by her removal from this earthly scene. No object can be better calculated to elevate and enlarge the mind—to give it just views of the dignity of religion and virtue—and to teach it to know its own value—than the contemplation of a human being approaching, on earth, so near to the perfection of celestial natures, and, amidst the allurements and vanities of time, steadily pursuing the path that leads to the joys of eternity.

P. 297. b. The Rev. *W. Bull*, from the year 1772, had occasionally been requested to prepare young men for the exercise of the Christian ministry, by a course of suitable instruction. With this request he readily complied; and some who received instructions from him laboured with usefulness and credit in the Church of England, and others among different classes of Dissenters. The late venerable Mr. Newton, who had long resided in the neighbourhood, exerted himself greatly to establish a seminary, under Mr. Bull's direction, for the education of candidates for the Ministry; he was chiefly active in raising the support requisite for such an institution, and he drew up on that occasion the plan of academical preparations for the Ministry, which is published among his works. In January 1783, Mr. Bull was consequently appointed tutor; and for several years the academy was supported by voluntary contributions, from various respectable and liberal individuals, who acted as a committee for its management. The late excellent John Thornton, esq. having contributed to this good work, so highly approved its plan, and the manner in which it had been conducted, that he offered to undertake the entire charge of its subsequent maintenance; and, at his much-lamented death, bequeathed to Mr. Bull, during his life, 200*l. per annum* for its support. In 1786, the Rev. Samuel Greatheed, having prosecuted his studies under Mr. Bull's tuition, was appointed to assist him in the work; and on his removal, in 1789, to the charge of a neighbouring congregation, the Rev. Thos. Palmer Bull succeeded him, and from that time has been united with his father in the superintendance of the academy. The students have statedly attended lectures on the temper and conduct suitable to the Christian Ministry, as also on logick, ecclesiastical history, Jewish antiquities, and divinity; all which they copy in short-hand for future reference. They are taught the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; to which a brief course of Experimental Philosophy, illustrated by a suitable apparatus, is added. The Holy Scriptures are daily expounded to them, with references to various works on Biblical Criticism.

P. 399. b. "You have inserted an account of the death of my much-lamented son, *Thomas Barratt Power*; perhaps I attach too much importance to the following communication I received a few days days ago from Mr. Garland, first lieutenant of the Superb; but you will not wonder that the partiality of a parent should lead me to wish to have recorded such an unusual testimony of respect and esteem so honourably bestowed upon the memory of a dear departed son; and particularly when I inform you that my partiality is not solely the result of paternal feelings, but grounded on a conviction of his many manly virtues and goodness of heart, confirmed

firmed by all the accounts I receive of him from the Superb, which speak of him in terms of the highest praise, as strict in the performance of his religious duties, as conducting himself with the greatest propriety, integrity, and candour, towards his fellow-creatures; as living with great purity of morals, so beautifully expressed in the following lines by Mr. Marshall, "so pure, so chaste;" as cultivating the knowledge of his profession with great alertness and activity; and as inspired with the greatest ardour and zeal to promote his Country's cause by every effort in his power: so that, though he has fallen thus early, I presume to hope he has not lived in vain, and that his example, and the very honourable mark of the esteem, the respect, and approbation, with which his conduct has been recorded by his Captain and brother-officers, may stimulate others to the like exertions. After speaking of him in terms of the highest praise, Mr. Garland informs me that a neat marble pyramidical monument has been erected over his remains, at Stonington, near New London, in North America, with the following inscription: "Here rest the remains of Thos. Barratt Power, aged 18 years, late a midshipman of his Britannic Majesty's ship Superb, who was killed in action on the 21st of July 1814: a native of Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire.—This monument was erected by his Captain, the Hon. Chas. Paget, and his brother-officers, as a tribute of their respect and esteem." On the other side, the following lines, written by his friend Mr. Marshall, a midshipman on board the same ship, are inscribed—

'His spirit fled! yet, ere it bounded free
To the bright regions of eternity,
Its earthly stay had been so pure, so chaste,
That Nature smiled to see her heavenly guest;
His life departed,—yet, ere that expir'd,
(That life which Virtue warm'd, which Glory fir'd,)
The brightest rays of earthly glory beam'd,
And round his parting breath in radiance gleam'd, [given,
Brightly they shone, till life's last ebb was
Then fled with Fame, to plead his cause in Heaven.' —— POWER, M. D."

P. 604. b. *T. Wyndham*, esq. possessed an excellent understanding and sound judgment; liberal in the extreme, and in genuine Welsh hospitality seldom surpassed. As a Chairman at the Quarter-sessions, and at public meetings, he conducted himself in a manner highly creditable and judicious. His temper good, and his manners amiable, Mr. Wyndham's private friends will long and deeply lament his loss; and his public friends will have to regret the loss of a representative selected from an antient and respectable county family, with a firm and independent mind, ever anxiously attentive to his Parliamentary duties, for the interests and welfare of the United Kingdom, and the county of Glamorgan in particular. The name is now extinct in Glamorgan, but it is a name that will for ages be remembered with affectionate veneration. This last of the name possessed all the pacific and beneficent virtues of his ancestors. Did charity on any occasion, public or private, utter its voice, Mr. Wyndham's ear was promptly open to it; he was the first to attend to it, and not only his ear, but his hand and his heart were widely open to the plaintive notes of distress. Whatever plan of useful improvement, of public utility, of benign tendency, was set on foot, or suggested, Mr. Wyndham's support was ever ready; he took the lead, yielding to the wishes and importunities of those who well knew to whose protection and superintendance they might safely entrust their concerns. As a magistrate, his conduct was no less exemplary than magnanimous: he presided with dignity. His strong understanding easily discerned the point of legal rectitude, at the same time his heart was alive to the tenderness of mercy; he was on all occasions a peace-maker, and endeavoured to persuade parties at variance to settle their differences amicably. To his tenants he was a kind landlord; to all his dependants a benevolent master; the annual income of his fine estates he expended in his native district, in the improvement of his farms, &c. He restored to its antient magnificence the castle of Dunraven, which had been for some time in a decaying condition; and this was done in the genuine style of Gothic architecture. The poor of the surrounding country will miss him, and all ranks experience the loss of a valuable friend; how much more so will his nearest relatives, his widowed lady, his accomplished daughter, who inherits the virtues of her father, and his son-in-law the Hon. Wyndham Quin. By his last will he left handsome annuities to his old faithful servants, amounting to decent independencies.

P. 606. a. The late Marquis of *Bute* was the son of Earl Bute, who, at the commencement of his present Majesty's reign, possessed such extensive influence in the British Cabinet, and was elevated to the post of prime minister. His mother was Lady Mary Pierrepoint, daughter of the first Duke of Kingston, who in 1761 was created Baroness Mountstuart, of Wortley, in the county of York. The deceased Nobleman was educated in part at Winchester school, under Dr. Burton, and then repaired to Oxford, where his private tutor was Mr. Beadon, brother to the Bishop of Bath and Wells. In 1779, being then known as Lord Mountstuart, he was appointed ambas-

ambassador to the Court of Turin. In 1783 he was nominated plenipotentiary to Spain, and again in 1796, but did not accept the appointment. He succeeded to the Scotch titles and estates on the death of his father, the late Earl of Bute, in 1792, to his mother's title in 1794, and in 1796 was created Viscount Mountjoy, Earl of Windsor, and Marquis of Bute. His Lordship married, in 1766, Charlotte Jane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Herbert, late Viscount Windsor. By this lady, who died in 1800, he had issue: 1. John Lord Mountstuart, born 1767; married 1792, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of the Earl of Dumfries, by whom he left issue John Earl of Dumfries and another son, and died 1794. 2. Maria Alicia Charlotte, born 1768. 3. Maria, married Chas. Pinfold, esq. 4. Herbert Windsor, born 1770. 5. Charlotte, born 1771, married 1791 Sir Wm. Jackson Homan, bart. 6. Evelyn James, born 1773, a colonel in the army, and M. P. for Cardiff. 7. Elizabeth, born 1774, and died the following day. 8. Charles, born 1775, lost in the Leda frigate near Madeira in 1796. 9. Henry, born 1777, married Gertrude Emilia, sole heiress of George Villiers, last Earl of Grandison, and leaving issue a son, born 1803, died a few weeks before her in 1809. 10. William, born 1778, died a captain in the Royal Navy, and M. P. for Cardiff, on his return from the West Indies in 1814: he married in 1806 Georgiana, daughter of the Earl of Haweraden, and by her, who died in 1807, had issue one daughter. 11. George, born at Turin 1780, married in 1800 Jane, daughter of the late Major-general James Stewart, by whom he has several children. — The Marquis married secondly, Frances, second daughter of Thos. Coutts, esq. banker, by whom he had a daughter, Frances, born 1801, and a son in 1805. He is succeeded in his honours, &c. by his grandson the Earl of Dumfries.

P. 607. b. *John Balmborough*, esq. was master in the Royal Navy; his superior skill in nautical science, and exemplary conduct, gained the universal esteem of his profession. He was master of the Royal George, commanded by the late Ld. Bridport on the memorable 1st of June, 1794, in which engagement he lost a leg.

P. 608. a. Sir *Wm. Gibbons*, bart. LL. D. succeeded his father, the second baronet, in 1776, having previously married in 1771 a daughter of the late Adm. Watson. By this lady he has left four sons and four daughters. John, his eldest son and successor, was married in 1795, to a daughter of the late Richard Tayler, esq. of Charlton-house, Middlesex.

P. 608. a. The late *Anthony Munton*, esq. united to the estimable qualities of the independent and upright country gentlemen the intelligence and habits of the man of business, and made himself highly esteemed and most extensively useful in the neighbourhood of Southampton. The publick is chiefly indebted to his exertions, in conjunction with those of some few other spirited gentlemen, for the erection of the bridges over the rivers Itchen and Bursledon, whereby a new and most commodious line of communication has been opened between the Eastern and Western parts of England.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1815.	Home. Ld Ellenbro' J. Le Blanc	Norfolk. L. C. Justice L. C. Baron	Midland. J. Heath B. Graham	Western. J. Chambre J. Dampier.	Oxford. B. Wood J. Dallas	Northern. J. Bayley B. Richards
Mon. July 3				Winchester	Abingdon	
Wednesd. 5					Oxford	
Saturday 8				N. Sarum	Wor. & City	York & City
Monday 10	Hertford	Buckingh.				
Tuesday 11			Northampt.			
Wednes. 12	Chelmsford					
Thursday 13		Bedford		Dorchester	Stafford	
Friday 14			Oakham			
Saturday 15		Huntingdon	Linc. & City			
Monday 17	Maidstone	Cambridge		Exeter and		
Tuesday 18				[City	Shrewsbury	
Thursday 20		Bury St. Ed.	Nott. & town			
Saturday 22	Lewes		Derby		Hereford	
Monday 24				Bodmin		
Tuesday 25		Nor. & City.				Durham
Wednesd. 26	Croydon		Leic. & Bor.			
Thursday 27					Monmouth	
Saturday 29			Coventry &	Bridgwater	Glou. & City	Newcastle
Thur. Aug. 3			[Warwick	Bristol		
Friday 4						Carlisle
Saturday 12						Appleby
Wednes. 16						Lancaster

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